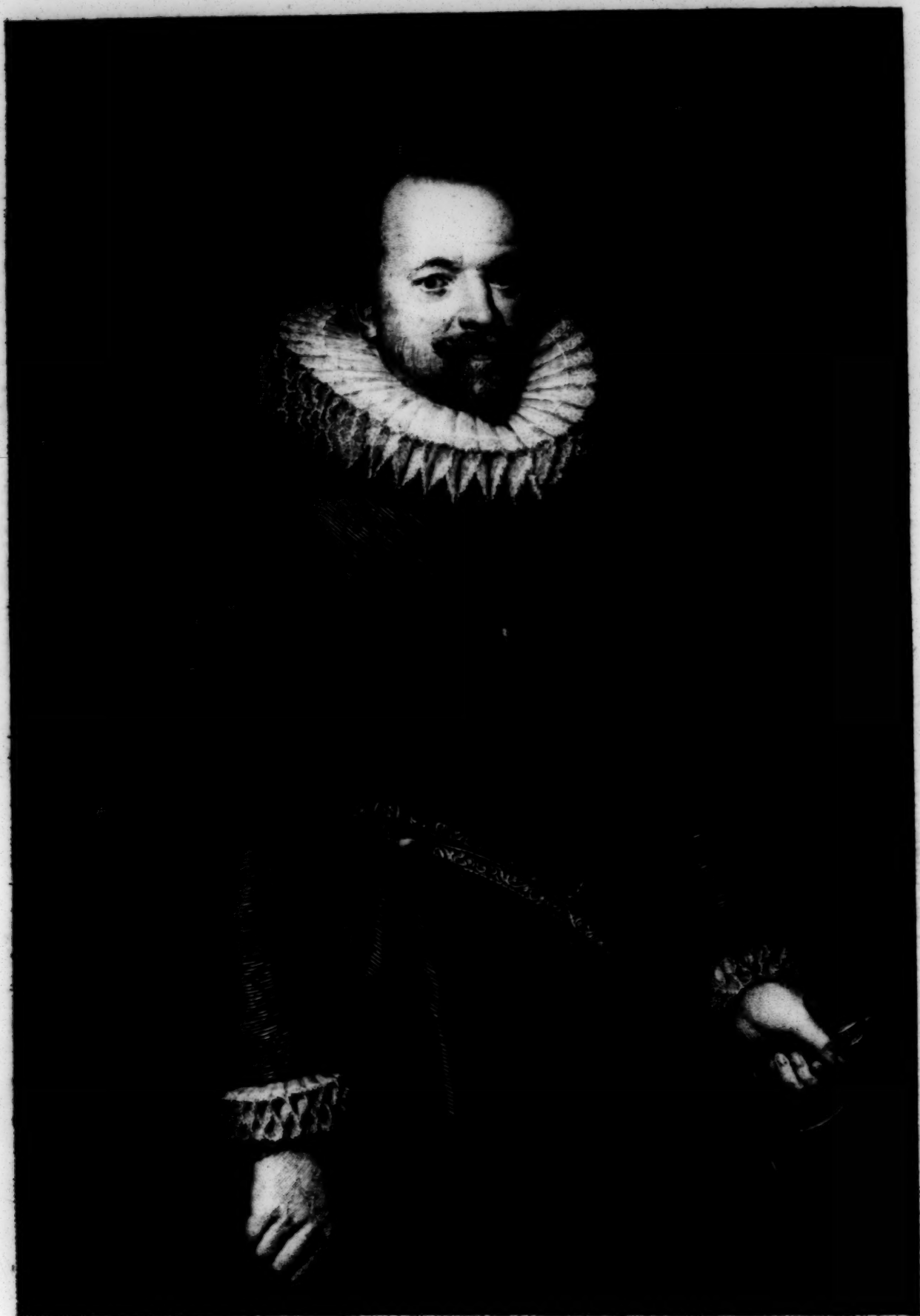




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S^r RALPH WINWOOD Kn.^t
Principall Secretary of State and Privy
Councellour to his Majesty King JAMES the First.

Ætatis sue XLIX.

M. a. Mierevelde pinxit A^o 1673.

Geo. Vertue Sculpsit 1723.

MEMORIALS
OF
AFFAIRS of STATE
IN THE
REIGNS
OF
Q. ELIZABETH *and* K. JAMES I.

Collected (chiefly) from the
ORIGINAL PAPERS
Of the RIGHT HONOURABLE
Sir RALPH WINWOOD, Kt.
Sometime one of the Principal SECRETARIES of STATE.

Comprehending likewise the
NEGOTIATIONS
OF
Sir HENRY NEVILLE, Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS, Sir DUDLEY CARLETON,
Sir THOMAS EDMONDES, Mr. TRUMBULL, Mr. COTTINGTON and others,
At the
COURTS of FRANCE and SPAIN, and in HOLLAND, VENICE, &c.

Wherein the
Principal TRANSACTIONS of those TIMES
Are faithfully related, and the Policies and Intrigues of those Courts at large discover'd.
The whole digested in an exact Series of Time.

To which are added
Two TABLES: One of the LETTERS; the other of the PRINCIPAL MATTERS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

By EDMUND SAWYER of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq;

— *Majora adhuc præstantur auxilia ad instruendam prudentiam civilem ab Epistolis, quæ à viris magnis de negotiis seriis missæ sunt: Habent enim plus nativi sensus quàm orationes, plus etiam maturitatis quàm colloquia subita. Eædem, quando continuantur secundum seriem temporum, sunt certè ad historiam pretiosissima supellex. Bacon de Augmentis Scientiarum lib. ii. cap. 12.*

VOL. I.

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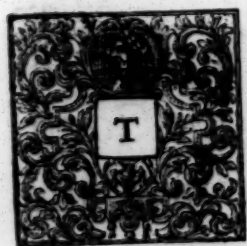
3 Vols



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
ROBERT WALPOLE, Esq;

First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Under-Treasurer; and one of His MAJESTY'S Most Honourable Privy Council.

SIR,



HE Dignity of the Subject, and the great and deserved Merit of the Authors of these *Memoirs*, will, I hope, excuse my Presumption, in attempting to introduce them to the World under Your Patronage: An Honour, which yet I would not have sought, had I not been well perswaded, that whatever in the least tends to the Service of your Countrey, cannot fail of your Approbation.

AND

DEDICATION.

AND indeed, a Work of this Nature, of all others, claims a Right to the Protection of a Patron of the most illustrious Character and distinguish'd Merit. The great and generous Maxims by which our Ancestors govern'd themselves, may perhaps amuse and please, and excite in us some faint Desires to imitate them; but when they stand exemplify'd in the Conduct of so great, so sincere a Patriot, 'tis then they strike us with an irresistible Force; and oblige us to confess, that the only Way to true and lasting Honour, is by a steady Pursuit of it in the Paths of Virtue and Integrity.

THIS, Sir, has been so eminently Your Practice, that every Action of Your Life is a Proof of it. How early did You appear in the Glorious Cause of Liberty and Your Country, and with what immoveable Firmness and Constancy have You on all Occasions maintained its true Interests! When a dark and melancholy Cloud hung over our Heads, and we saw nothing but Ruin before our Eyes, how bravely did You then oppose Your self to the overbearing Torrent! And by the Force of Your Eloquence, raise the drooping Spirits of
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DEDICATION.

the *Senate* and Nation, and teach them, by Your great Example, that no Hazards, no Dangers were to be declined for so inestimable a Prize.

These Arts (and these alone) have justly raised You to the highest Stations, and to the Favour of a Prince of the sublimest Wisdom and Virtue. With what happy Conduct and Prudence You discharge the great and important Trusts reposed in You (though we feel, and gratefully acknowledge the happy Effects) will be the glorious Theme of future Histories. They will tell, that when by an unaccountable Infatuation we had plunged our selves into the extreamest Miseries, Your Cares and Vigilance again restored the Credit of your Countrey to its ancient Glory, and established it upon a firm and immoveable Basis. Nor will they forget the grateful Tribute of their Praises, when they reflect upon Your Vigilance, in bringing to Light a Conspiracy, formed and carried on by the most refined and secret Malice, against the best of Princes and Governments. But these are Subjects which require a Masterly Pen to do them Justice; and if I presume to mention

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them,

DEDICATION.

them, it is only because on such an Occasion, it is impossible to be silent.

IN the midst of all Your Cares for your Countrey's Safety, give me leave, Sir, to lay these Papers before You; and if Your Great and Important Affairs will permit You to cast Your Eye upon them, I persuade my self You will not find them unworthy the Perusal. The greatest thing I can say of them, is, that they are the genuine Dispatches of the several great Men whose Names they bear, and contain many important Pieces of History hitherto unknown. That true, honest *English Spirit*, which seems to have animated the great and worthy Authors of them, and the faithful and curious Account of Facts here delivered, gives me Reason to hope they may be of some Service to my Countrey; especially at a Time, when His Majesty has by so unprecedented a Piece of Generosity founded two such noble Lectures for *Modern History*. As the chief Design of that Royal Munificence, seems calculated for the forming young Gentlemen for the faithful and successful Service of their Countrey, perhaps there are no Books so proper for that Purpose,

DEDICATION.

pose, as the *Letters* of Wise and Great Ministers of State, whose Stations naturally lead them into the most exact Knowledge of Events, and whose Capacities enable them to form the truest Judgment of them: And I think I may venture to add, that amongst these, there are none comparable to those of our own Countreymen. How far these I here present You will answer so great a Design, I dare not presume to determine: Your favourable Acceptance of them, will alone give them a lasting Reputation; and to that they are with all Humility submitted, by

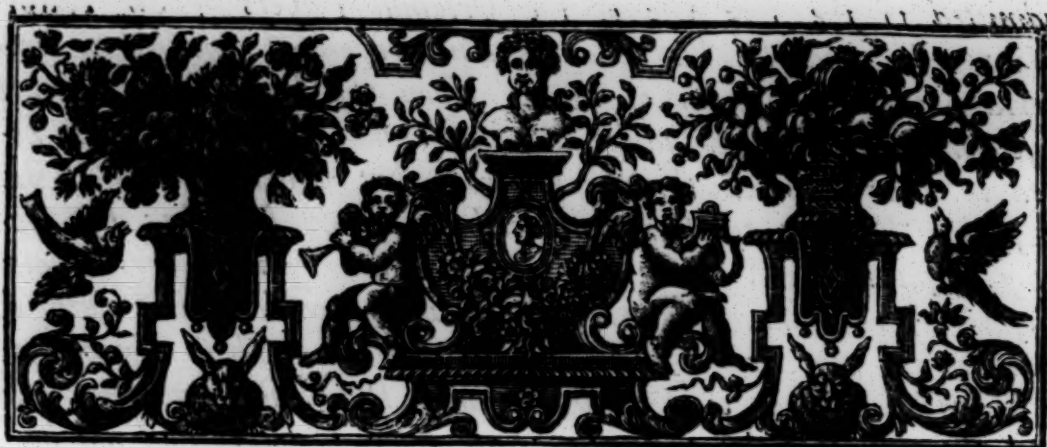
S I R,

Your Most Obedient

And Devoted Servant,

*Lincoln's-Inn,
Aug. 1. 1724.*

EDM. SAWYER.



THE P R E F A C E.



HE Letters of *Wise and Great Men*, those especially concerned in the *Publick Administration of Affairs*, have been the *Delight and Entertainment* of the *politest and best Judges* in all *Ages*. By the *Lights* we receive from them, we arrive not only at an *exact Knowledge of Events*, but may view them in their *most secret and reserved Causes*. By these *Assistances*, we are enabled to form a *true and unerring Judgment* of the *Interests of States and Princes*, and the *Conduct* of their *Ministers*; and by pursuing their *Maxims*, to qualify our selves for the *faithful and successful Service* of our *Prince and Countrey*.

These Reflections first led me into the Design of communicating the following Papers to the World: And provided they any ways answer so great and worthy Ends, I shall think the Pains I have taken in collecting them, very happily employ'd. What Reception they will meet with, as I dare not presume to determine, so (after all that can be said) must be left to the Reader's Judgment; whom I will detain no longer, than just to mention the several Persons to whom I stand obliged for my Materials.

For the greatest and noblest Part of them, I must with all Duty and Gratitude acknowledge my self indebted to His Grace the
b Duke

The PREFACE.

Duke of Montagu; by whose singular Favour and Goodness I was admitted to the free Use of the Original Papers of Sir Ralph Winwood, and by his generous Encouragement enabled to undertake the Publication of them. Upon the Perusal of them, I discover'd so many valuable and important Papers, that I hoped to have finished this Work from that Collection only. But a stricter Enquiry too soon convinced me of my Mistake: For having begun to digest them into Order, I found many curious and useful Papers wanting; Part whereof were moulder'd and decay'd, and the rest too carelessly thrown aside and lost. Those which were left, I took care to copy with the most Religious Exactness; and had they stood singly, they (with all their Defects) had not been unworthy the Perusal of every Englishman, who desires a perfect Knowledge of those Times, and has a due Regard for the Honour of his Countrey.

The long Stay of this Great and Worthy Minister at the French Court, in the Reign of Henry IV. gave him an Opportunity of informing himself, with the greatest Exactness, of their true Policies and Designs: And his longer Stay in Holland, (where he had a great Share in establishing the Liberties and Sovereignty of that Great Republick,) created in him so unalterable an Affection to that State, and that sincere Abhorrence of Popery, and Arbitrary Power, that when he came to be preferred to the Office of Secretary of State, he bravely and generously opposed the Intrigues of the Spanish Faction (then too powerful in England) and at last (I speak it on good Grounds) dy'd a Martyr to their Resentments.

But to obviate all Objections, and to make this Collection as compleat and useful as possible, I had recourse to my Friends; and by their kind Assistances, have been enabled to make some very valuable Additions to my first Design: Which, though it has somewhat retarded the Publication of this Work, will, I hope, fully atone for the Delay.

Of this Nature is Sir Henry Neville's Negotiations at the French Court in the Years 1599 and 1600. together with the Transactions in the Treaty of Bulloign, which immediately succeeded it. I should be ungrateful to my Benefactor, if I did not in this publick Manner acknowledge, that for these I am oblig'd to his late Worthy Great-Grandson Grey Neville, Esquire: Who, with the greatest Freedom and Generosity gave me leave to publish them entire from the Original MSS. (all wrote by his two Secretaries Mr. Win-
wood

The PREFACE.

wood and Mr. Packer;) desiring, that as these two great and worthy Statesmen had lived together in the most constant and intimate Friendship, their Memoirs and Letters might be jointly delivered to the World.

The Reader, will, in the Third Volume of these Papers, meet with many curious and valuable Letters to William Trumbull, Esq; who, with great Integrity and Sufficiency, served his Prince and Countrey in the Quality of Resident at Brussels, for near Twenty five Years. For these I stand indebted to my late highly Honoured and Learned Friend John Bridges, Esq; whose incomparable Knowledge in all Kinds of Learning, was temper'd with that engaging Candour and Affability, as at once render'd him the Delight and Wonder of all who had the Honour and Happiness of his Acquaintance. By his untimely Death, the World is deprived not only of a most valuable Man, but of * a Work, which would have done lasting Honour to Himself and Country: And his worthy Relations will, I hope, forgive me, if I take the Freedom in this publick Manner to tell them, they cannot do greater Justice to both, than to perfect so great and generous a Design, for which he had (with the greatest Care and Exactness) collected so many noble and valuable Materials.

That I might at once give a perfect View of the Affairs of Europe, I thought it proper to add to these, Sir Charles Cornwallis's Negotiations at the Court of Spain, whither he went Ambassador in Ordinary, upon the Conclusion of the Treaty in 1604. These I found in the † Cotton Library, written in Three large Volumes in Folio; but whether they were the Resident's own Books, or copy'd by Sir Robert Cotton's Directions, I cannot precisely determine. This however is certain, that they are very inaccurately done; which I mention, to obviate any Exception against my own Conduct; having been obliged in some few places to correct the Transcript, as will be easily found by comparing them. This I confess is a Liberty I would gladly have avoided, because it may call in question the Integrity of these Papers: But as the Mistakes were purely owing to the Negligence of the Transcriber, and usually obvious, I hope the Liberty I have taken is not unpardonable.

It may possibly be wished I had carry'd this Collection higher, and given the World a compleat View of the publick Transactions

* The History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire.

† Vespasian, C. IX. X. XI.

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of State, from the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Such a Work, I am sensible would have been of great Honour and Service to our Countrey; since perhaps there was never any Reign, in which the publick Affairs were conducted with truer Wisdom and Integrity, or with greater Glory and Success. The excellent Annals of Mr. Camden, and the publick Papers in the fiftenth and sixteenth Tomes of the *Fœdera*, have in some measure supplied the Curiosity of Mankind in these Particulars: But still the genuine Instructions and Dispatches of Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Walsingham, would have added new Lustre to that Glorious Reign, and open'd a Scene of Action equally surprizing and beautiful.

But though I have not been so happy, yet I account it a singular piece of good Fortune, that I have been able to preserve so many noble Monuments from Ruin and Oblivion. If we here want the Transactions of the Burleighs and Walsinghams, the Loss is in some measure supply'd, by the incomparable Dispatches of the Great Earl of Salisbury; the Successor of both, in their Virtues as well as Offices: To whose Memory, if Mankind have not paid an equal Regard, it is only because they were unacquainted with his Merit.

In truth, the Transactions comprized within this Period, (those especially which fall under the Reign of King James) are generally so ill understood, that I persuade my self I have performed no unacceptable piece of Service, in setting them in a true Light. The whole Reign of that Prince, has been represented by a late celebrated Pen, to have been a continued Course of mean Practices; and others, who have professedly given an Account of it, have filled their Works with Libel and Inveective instead of History. I will not undertake to justify every Part of that Reign; but this I will venture to say, that both King James and his Ministers have met with a Treatment from Posterity highly unworthy of them; and that those Gentlemen, who have so liberally bestowed their Censures, were entirely ignorant of the true Springs and Causes of the Actions they have undertaken to represent.

The noble Lord I just now mentioned (for what Reasons I can't well conceive,) has indeed been the Mark and Level of all the Little Wits of his own and succeeding Times. * An Author of more Malice than Learning, long since dead, could bestow upon him no better Character, than that He was the first ill Treasurer, and

* Osbourn, in his Memoirs of King James, pag. 515.

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the last good one since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth: And
 * one of much greater Merit and Learning, now living, has been
 pleased to transcribe his very Words. 'Tis great pity our Histo-
 rians should not give themselves some little Trouble in examining the
 Conduct of Great Men, before they sit down to draw their Chara-
 cters. Had the worthy Author I last mention'd done this, I per-
 suade my self he would soon have altered his Judgment, and from
 the clearest and most convincing Testimonies, have commended him
 to Posterity, as one of the wisest and compleatest Ministers this Na-
 tion has produced. I think I need go no farther than these very
 Papers, for the Proof of this Assertion. We may here take a per-
 fect View of him, in all parts of his Conduct, from his first En-
 trance upon publick Business, to his Death: For although † he was
 made Secretary of State in the Year 1596, yet I conceive he was not
 Prime Minister till after the Death of his Father, ‡ which fell out
 in August 1598: From that time the publick Affairs seem to have
 been entirely under his Direction; which he conducted with a Ca-
 pacity worthy of his Prince and Countrey, and an Integrity so firm
 and constant, || as more than once exposed his Life to the implaca-
 ble Malice of the Spaniards and Jesuits. During the last Years
 of the Reign of his Glorious Mistress, he supported her declining
 Age with that Vigour and Prudence, as at once enabled Her to
 assist her Allies the States, when they were ingloriously abandoned
 by France, and to baffle a dangerous Rebellion in Ireland, somen-
 ted and cherished by a strong Assistance from Spain. In the Reign
 of her Successor, if the publick Affairs were not carry'd on with
 the same Spirit, the Fault cannot with Justice be charged upon
 this Great Minister. King James coming to possess a new and
 great Kingdom, was resolved, at any Price, to have Peace with
 all the World, and especially with Spain. And if we look into
 the Conduct of that Prince, during the latter end of the preceding
 Reign, (an ample Account whereof we may meet with in the first
 Volume of these Papers,) we may from thence collect some better
 Reasons for that Resolution, than have been yet made publick.
 But I will not dwell upon so unpleasing a Subject; since though
 Truth may require us not to conceal the Failings of Princes, De-
 cency obliges us, at least, not to aggravate them. How that Treaty
 was conducted, and upon what Terms finally concluded, ** we may
 here find a full Account. But how inglorious soever it was for

* Echard's History of England, fol. 389.

† Camden's Elizabeth, fol. 524.

‡ Camden, ibid. fol. 557.

|| See Vol. III. fol. 130, 193, 202, 203, 229, 230, &c.

** Vol. II. fol. 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, &c. To which the Reader may add Rymer's
 Fœdera, Tom. XVI. fol. 585, &c. where the Treaty is printed at large.

THE PREFACE.

England, it proved of the most happy Consequence to the States of Holland, who, by the sole Assistance of our English Volunteers (who, on that Occasion resorted thither in great Numbers) were enabled to continue the War, till by their Treaty with Spain, and the Archdukes, they had established their Liberties and Sovereignty.

I might enlarge upon several other Particulars of this noble Lord's Conduct, and shew with what incomparable Wisdom and Prudence he managed the great and important Trusts reposed in him; which would give me an Opportunity of examining several very false and injurious Reflexions, which with great Injustice have been thrown upon his Memory, by our own, as well as foreign Historians. But I purposely decline all this, since his own Dispatches are the strongest Proof, both of his Capacity and Integrity: And will conclude all I have to say of him, in the Words of* a very ingenious Gentleman who perfectly knew him; "That though his infirm Body could promise no great Support, yet he had a Head so capacious and richly furnished, as if Nature had been most careful and diligent to compleat the best and most useful Part about him; in enduing him with a perfect Memory, and bright and sound Intellectuals.

For the same Reasons I omit any particular Account of the rest of those great and worthy Persons, whose Negotiations I have here made publick. Their Names and Characters are already too well known to all Men of Learning, to be particularly enlarged upon: And were they not, their own Letters will give the best and truest Idea of both. It is sufficient to say they are all faithfully copy'd from their Originals; in which Particular, any Person who desires it, may have immediate Satisfaction, the greatest part of them being in my own Custody.

As to the Method in which these Papers are digested, I have chosen to throw them all into an exact Series of Time, which I judged to be the most useful. This preserves a Connexion and Thread of History; whereas any other, would have made the whole appeared disjointed and confused: And to make them as compleat as possibly I could, I have added at the end of each Volume an Index of the principal Matters.

One thing I ought not in Justice to my self and the Reader to omit, which is, that I have not brought this Collection so low, by three Years, as I at first designed it. This, I fear, will be objected

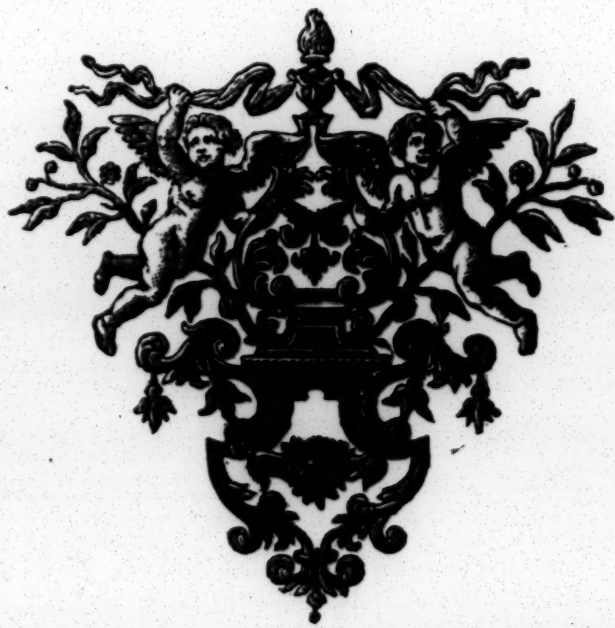
* Sir Robert Naunton, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*.

The P R E F A C E.

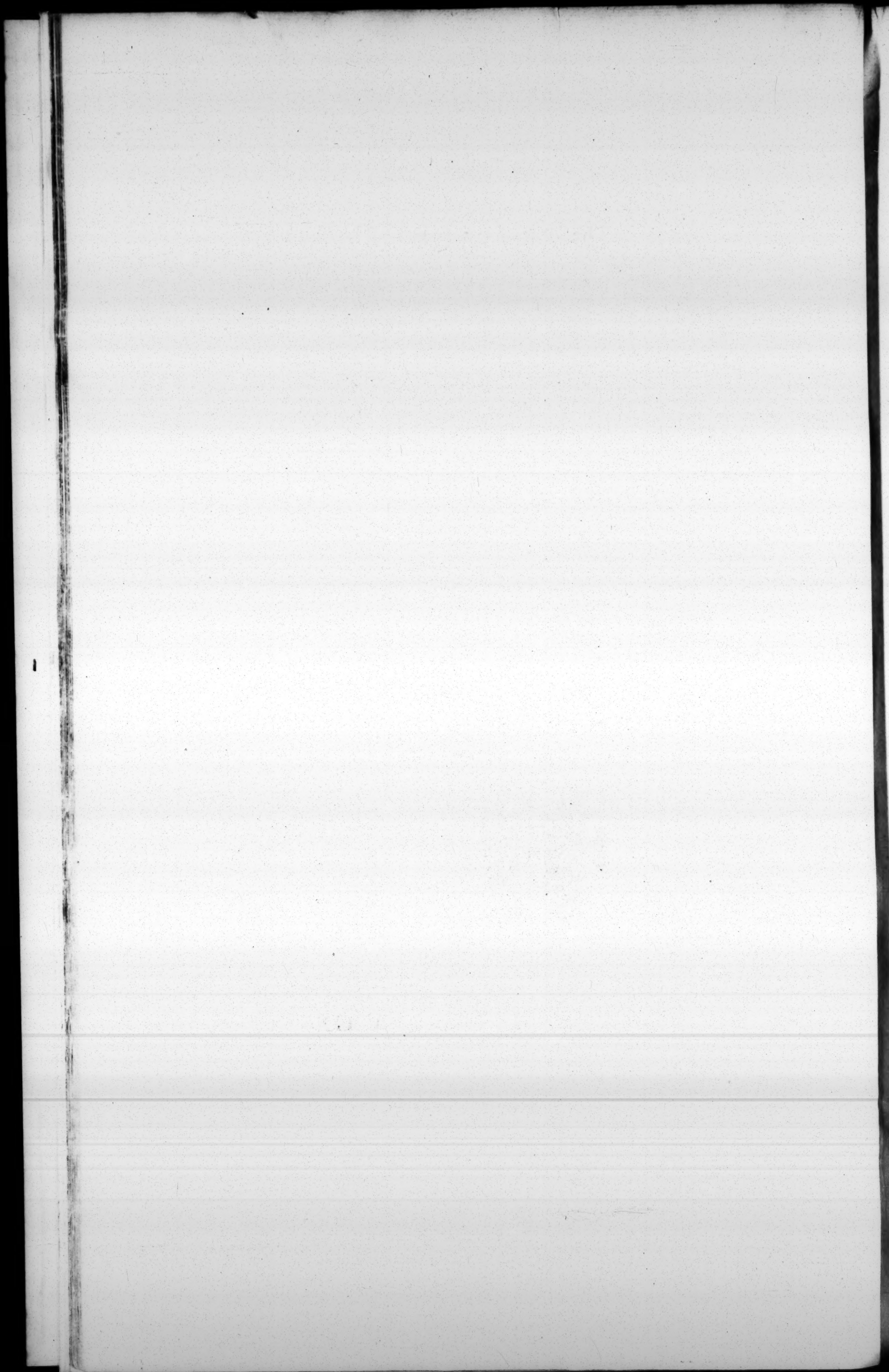
to me; but my Answer is, that I had already swelled this Work so far beyond its intended Size, (for which Reason I was obliged to put it into three Volumes) that it was impossible to compleat what I at first intended. To which I beg leave to add, that if what I here present the World, meets with a favourable Reception, they may possibly one Day see this Work carried on to the beginning of our unhappy Troubles.

Upon the whole, as a Persuasion that the Publication of these Transactions would be of some Service, was the sole Cause of my undertaking it, so I most sincerely wish they may answer their designed End. Which is, that by taking a serious and impartial View of former Times, and of the Policies and Interests of other States, we may thence learn to set a just Value on our own Happiness; who, by the signal Mercies of Heaven, enjoy, under the greatest and best of Princes, the purest Religion, and best constituted Government in the World.

*Lincoln's-Inn,
Aug. 1. 1724.*



A G E.



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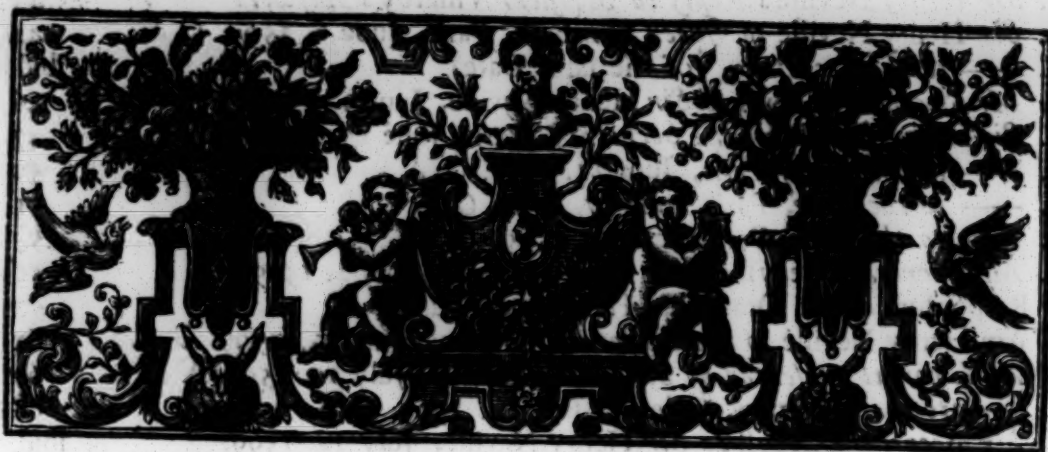
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COLLECTION

OF

STATE PAPERS

During Part of the REIGNS of

Queen ELIZABETH and King JAMES I. &c.

BOOK I.

Suma de los Memoriales que Juan Ogleby Baron Escoces embiado por el Rey de Escocia a su Mag^d Catholica en favor de una liga entre los dos Reyes,

y

*A * Summary of the Memorials which John Ogleby a Scotch Baron, Envoy from the King of Scotland to his Catholick Majesty, for promoting a League between*

* The following Papers relating to a Transaction concerning which all our Historians are silent, I think my self obliged to set it in as clear a Light as I am able. That there was about this time a Scotch Agent at Rome, we learn expressly from Cardinal D'Osas, who in a Letter to M. Villeroy of the last of February 1596, tells him, — *Qu'il est vrai, que l'Ecossois, dont vous faites mention, est venu par-ded, & a traité* Vol. 2. p. 62. *avec le Pape, par le Moyen de Monsieur le Cardinal Aldobrandin.* He acknowledges he could not give him an exact Account of his Negotiation, but (says he) *bien pense-je ne me tromper de Guere, en croyant comme je fais, qu'il est ici pour sacher à induire le Pape sous le pretexte acoustumé de la Religion Catholique, à favoriser de son autorité & Moyens, quelque que ceux qui l'envoient ont en ces pais là.* Farther, That a Treaty was then on foot between the Kings of Spain and Scotland, seems (though obscurely) to be hinted at in another Letter of the Cardinal D'Osas to Hen. IV. dated the 19th of July 1596, wherein he tells him that he had that Day had Audience of the Pope, — *et ai dit à S. S. le contenu de la lettre du Duc de Sesse, surprise & déchiffrée touchant le Roy d'Ecosse: à quoi S. S. n'a rien répondu, Sinon que lors que je lui ai demandé s'il vouloit, que V. M. lui envoyât la lettre originale, il a répondu, qu'il n'estoit point besoin.* And adds, — *il est ainsi retenu à parler en telles choses, afin qu'on ne puisse reconnaître de quel côté il penche, ni découvrir rien de ses intentions.* But in the last place, the Negotiation it self is expressly mention'd in a Letter of Sir Henry Nevill's to Secretary Cecyl, dated the 27th of June 1599, (which the Reader may find at large) in which, after he had given him a very particular Account of the different Views and Designs of the English Fugitive Catholicks abroad, he says, — *I have bin acquainted with a Negotiation of the Lord of Ogleby, from the King of Scotland with the King of Spain, in the Year 1596. There are Points of great Importance* Vol. 2. p. 212.

An. 1596.

y lo que Juan Cecilio Sacerdote Ingles de parte de los Condes, y otros Señores Catholicos de Escocia exhibio en contrario en la ciudad de Toledo, en los Meses de Mayo y Junio, 1596.

between the two Kings, and of what † John Cecil an English Priest, on the Behalf of the Earls and other Catholick Lords of Scotland presented in Opposition to the same, at the City of Toledo, in the Months of May and June, 1596.

EN el mes de Mayo deste Año 1596, vino de Roma a España Juan Ogleby Escoces el qual decia que venia embiado por el Rey de Escocia en comission de trattar una amistad, liga y confederacion, de parte del dicho Rey con su Magestad Catholica pues decia que el Rey de Escocia querria ser Catholico y confederarse con su santidad y con su Magestad Catholica contra la Reyna de Inglaterra, y mostro una cierta carta de confianza y creencia del dicho Rey de Escocia dando diferentes memoriales a este efeto con la conformidad siguiente.

IN the Month of May this Year 1596, John Ogleby, a Scot, arriv'd in Spain from Rome, saying he was sent by the King of Scotland, with a Commission to treat of Friendship, a League and Confederacy between that King and his Catholick Majesty: For he declar'd, that the King of Scotland would become a Catholick, and enter into a Confederacy with his Holiness and his Catholick Majesty, against the Queen of England, and produced a Letter of Trust and Credence of the said King of Scotland, presenting several Memorials to this Effect, of the following Purport:

Las razones que mueven al Inviçtissimo Rey de Escocia a reconciliarse con la sede Apostolica, y a buscar la confederacion de España.

The Reasons that induce the most Invincible King of Scotland to be reconciled to the See Apostolick, and to procure a Confederacy with Spain.

1. "El desseo que a tenido el dicho Rey de vengar la muerte de su madre contra la Reyna de Inglaterra y

1. "The Desire the said King has had to revenge his Mother's Death on the Queen of England and the Hereticks,

sance contain'd in yt; and if your Honour have not seen yt, I think I shall be able to procure a Copy of yt. All which I think amounts to a sufficient Proof of the Fact it self.

The Person from whom he received the Copy of this Negotiation, I conceive to have been Charles Paget; who in this and other Letters of Sir Henry Nevil's, is recommended to her Majesty's Grace, as a Person able to do her good Service; and is likewise taken notice of in the Negotiation it self, as one with whom Ogleby treated in Flanders.

I will not presume to determine whether he was really sent by the King upon this Errand, (though, I think, Cecyl's own Objections, who appears quite through to have been avowedly in the Interest of Beshwell, and the rest of the Popish Lords, are a strong Proof that he was) since it appears by the Papers themselves, that he was confined at Barcelona upon that account; but shall submit the whole to the Reader's Judgment; and only add, that as to the Papers themselves, (which I found amongst Sir Ralph Winwood's) they are printed exactly from the Originals. They have the Misfortune to be imperfect in some few Places; to supply which, the Gentleman whom I procured to translate them (who is eminent for his Skill in that Language) hath inserted the Words, which he conceived were wanting. How happy he has been in his Conjectures, must be submitted to the Curious. But to obviate any Exception, Care has been taken to print these Words in a different Character, both in the Spanish and English.

† The Reader will find this Person taken notice of more than once in the following Papers. The Figure he here makes, agrees perfectly with the Character Cardinal D'Osse gives of him some Years after this Transaction, in a Letter to Monsieur Villeroi: Tho' it is certain he once endeavour'd to make his Peace with the English Court, and to that end wrote something against Parsons and the Jesuits, which he prevailed upon Sir Henry Nevil to transmit to the Secretary, and at the same time to express his Desire to return to England. It appears by the Secretary's Answer, that his Proposal was very coldly received; which might possibly be the reason that he afterwards joined again with the Spanish Faction; for I don't find him afterwards taken notice of either by Sir Henry Nevil, or Sir Ralph Winwood.

Las

Vol. 5. p. 70.

Vid. Sir Hen.

Nevil's Letter

24 Sept. 1599.

Vid. Cecyl's

Letter, 8 Oct.

1599.

“ los herejes, aunque hasta aora por
“ algunas cosas lo aya dissimulado —
“ pues la dicha muerte que fue dada
“ por un verdugo publico con tal in-
“ dignidad y tal desprecio que toca
“ la honra tambien del Rey su Hijo,
“ y de todos los demas Reyes Christia-
“ nos que recibieron affrenta en este
“ hecho.

2. “ El decreto Parlamentare que
“ hisieron los Ingleses en las cortes
“ d'Inglaterra poco antes de la conde-
“ nacion y muerte de su madre, quan-
“ do decretaron que ninguna persona o
“ personas pudiesen heredar el Reyno
“ de Inglaterra que uviesen descendi-
“ do de parientes condenados de Con-
“ spiracion contra la Reyna, el qual
“ decreto claramente se hizo para ef-
“ cluyr al dicho Rey de Escocia de la
“ Succession de la corona de Inglat-
“ ra.

3. “ El engaño que la Reyna usó
“ en año 88. con el dicho Rey de Es-
“ cocia quando venia la armada de E-
“ spaña contra Inglaterra, porque
“ entonces la dicha Reyna le embio a
“ Escocia un Embaxador llamado Ash-
“ by, prometiendole y assegurando al di-
“ cho Rey que luego en passando la ar-
“ mada le mandaria pregonar y publi-
“ car por successor del Reyno, y le ha-
“ ría Principe de Wallia y mas le da-
“ ria el estado de su padre que tenia en
“ Inglaterra y otras cosas semejantes
“ para que se juntasse con ella contra
“ los Españoles, pero luego en passan-
“ do el peligro se rio la Reyna del &
“ no quiso cumplir cosa alguna, antes
“ dixo que su Embaxador avia ecedi-
“ do la commission que se le dio.

4. “ La sospecha que es publica por
“ toda la Christianidad de aver procu-
“ rado y effectuado la Reyna de Ingla-
“ terra la muerte de su padre del Rey,
“ qué era el Conde de Lenox por manos
“ de algunos inquietos parciales de la
“ dicha Reyna en Escocia, de manera
“ que la dicha Reyna aya dado la mu-
“ erte al padre y a la madre del dicho
“ Rey, y puesto tambien en peligro del-
“ la muchas vezes al dicho Rey por las
“ muchas rebueltas que ha causado la
“ dicha Reyna en el Reyno de Escocia
“ durante la minoridad del dicho Rey,
“ y despues.

“ though he has for some Reasons till *An. 1596.*
“ this time conceal'd the same — for
“ as much as that Murder executed by
“ a common Executioner in so disho-
“ nourable a manner, and with so much
“ Contempt, concerns the Honour of
“ the King her Son, and of all other
“ Christian Kings who were affronted
“ in that Action.

2. “ The Act of Parliament pass'd by
“ the *English* in the States of *England*
“ a little before the Condemnation and
“ Death of the Queen his Mother,
“ when it was enacted that no Person
“ or Persons might inherit the Crown
“ of *England*, that were descended from
“ the Kindred of such as had been con-
“ demn'd for conspiring against the
“ Queen; the which Act was manifest-
“ ly made to exclude the said King of
“ *Scotland* from the Succession to the
“ Crown of *England*.

3. “ The Fraud the Queen put upon
“ the said King of *Scotland* in the Year
“ 88, when the *Spanish* Fleet was ma-
“ king for *England*; for then the said
“ Queen sent him an Embassador into
“ *Scotland*, whose Name was *Ashby*,
“ promising and assuring the said King,
“ that as soon as the *Spanish* Navy was
“ pass'd by she would cause him to be
“ proclaim'd and declar'd her Successor
“ in the Kingdom, and would create
“ him Prince of *Wales*; and moreover
“ would give him the Estate which his
“ Father had in *England*, with other
“ matters of this sort, to induce him
“ to join with her against the *Spani-*
“ *ards*; but as soon as the Danger was
“ over the Queen made a Jest of him,
“ and would perform nothing, but said,
“ that her Embassador had exceeded the
“ Commission given him.

4. “ The general Suspicion there is
“ throughout all Christendom, that
“ the Queen of *England* procured and
“ brought about the Murder of the
“ King's Father, being the Earl of *Le-*
“ *nox*, by means of some turbulent Par-
“ tisans of the said Queen in *Scotland*;
“ so that the said Queen has been the
“ Death of the said King's Father and
“ Mother, and often brought the said
“ King into danger of the same, by
“ means of the many Troubles the said
“ Queen has occasion'd in the King-
“ dom of *Scotland*, during the said
“ King's Minority, and since.

5. *Que*

An. 1596.

5. " Que la dicha Reyna ha amparado siempre a los contrarios y rebeldes del dicho Rey, y por su medio le ha hecho prender tres o quatro vezes al dicho Rey y quedar en poder y mando de los dichos subditos rebeldes con notable deshonra y peligro de la persona del dicho Rey, como ultimamente ha parecido en lo que ha favorecido y amparado la dicha Reyna al Conde de Bodwell Escoces rebelde y enemigo del dicho Rey.

6. " La dicha Reyna de Inglaterra ha favorecido y sustentado siempre a los Ministros y Predicadores rebeldes de Escocia, dando les mano contra el Rey mismo y procurando por su medio de tener mas mando en Escocia que el dicho Rey, y quando fue el dicho Rey a Dinamarca a casarse acordaron los Ingleses de camino paraprenderle y llevarle preso a Inglaterra.

7. " La dicha Reyna de Inglaterra nunca ha querido dar al dicho Rey el estado de su Padre que le tocava en Inglaterra, ni le quiso entregar Arbella hija de su Tio, para casarla con el Duque de Lenox en Escocia, quando el dicho Rey no teniendo hijo, pretendia hazer al dicho Duque su pariente successor de la corona de Escocia, en el qual tiempo la Reyna uso palabras muy asperas y de mucho desprecio contra el dicho Rey de Escocia.

8. " Ultimamente la dicha Reyna ha procurado por medio de sus parciales en Escocia de tirar en su poder al hijo niño del dicho Rey, principe que es aora de Escocia, con pretextos que estaria mas seguro en Inglaterra, pero la verdad es que la Inglesa queria hazer otro tanto a esse Rey por medio desse hijo suyo, si le tuviesse entre las manos, que hizo al Padre y a la Madre del mismo Rey por medio suyo, quando estava apoderada del, que fue quitarles el reyno y la vida, y assi no tiene el Rey de Escocia otro refugio para librase destos peligros que procurar de unirse con la sede Apostolica y con el Rey de España, & por esto mando el dicho Rey proponer los ciertos

5. " That the said Queen has always protected the said King's Enemies and Rebels, and by their means has caus'd the said King to be three or four times taken into Custody, and to remain in the Power and Disposal of the said rebellious Subjects, to the great Dishonour and Peril of the Person of the said King, as has of late appeared in the said Queen's favouring and protecting the Earl of Bothwell, a Scot, Rebel and Enemy to the said King.

6. " The said Queen of England has always favour'd and supported the Ministers and Preachers that embroil'd Scotland, giving them an helping hand against the King himself, and endeavouring by their means to have more Power in Scotland than the King himself; and when the said King went to Denmark to be marry'd, the English contrived to seize him by the way, and to carry him Prisoner into England.

7. " The said Queen of England never would give the said King his Father's Estate that belong'd to him in England; nor would she deliver up to him Arbella his Uncle's Daughter, to be marry'd to the Duke of Lenox in Scotland, at the time when the said King having no Issue, intended to make the said Duke his Successor for Heir to the Crown of Scotland, at which time the Queen utter'd very harsh Words, and of much Contempt against the King of Scotland.

8. " Lastly, the said Queen has by means of her Partisans in Scotland, endeavour'd to draw into her Power the said King's Infant Son, now Prince of Scotland, upon pretence that he would be safer in England; but the Truth is, that the English Woman would serve this King by the means of this his Son, if she had him in her Hands, as she serv'd the same King's Father and Mother by his means, when she had him in her Power, which was taking away their Kingdom and Life: and thus the King of Scotland has no other recourse to rescue him from these Dangers, than to endeavour to unite himself with the See Apostolick, and with the King of Spain, and for this Reason the said King

" ciertos y partidos siguientes para la
" Confederacion con España.

Lo que ofrece el Invictissimo Rey de
Escocia a su Magestad Catholica,
por bien de entrambos Reyes y
Reynos.

1. " Lo primero de reconciliarse y
" su Reyno con la sede Apostolica, y
" dar satisfaccion a su Santidad en esse
" particular, y de concurrir a la ex-
" tirpacion de todas las Herejias en
" los Reynos de Escocia, Inglaterra y
" Irlanda.

2. " De hazer liga offensiva y de-
" fensiva con el Rey de España contra
" todos los principes del mundo de
" quales quiera suerte que sean.

3. " De hazer guerra luego contra
" la Reyna de Inglaterra, y decla-
" rarse por enemigo della, y oponien-
" dose a todos sus cosas en Escocia, In-
" glaterra, Irlanda, y otras partes.

4. " Reconciliarse luego con todos
" los condes y otros señores Catholicos
" Escoceses que han tomado armas por
" la Religion Catholica o estan destier-
" rados por ella, los quales todos seran
" restituidos luego a sus estados, bienes
" y honras, y el Rey se unirá con ellos,
" y se gobernara pâr su consejo dellos,
" y los honrará, defenderá y regala-
" rá, y a todos los demas que sean Ca-
" tholicos.

5. " Dará el Rey amparo y socorro
" a todos los Catholicos Ingleses y Ir-
" landezes que huyeren de la persecu-
" cion de Inglaterra, y les dará liber-
" tad y seguridad de bivar catholica-
" mente en todos sus estados de Escocia.

6. " Retirará de todos los estados de
" Flandes y Francia a todos los Esco-
" ceses que sirven a los herejes o con-
" tra el Rey de España, y mandará
" so pena de la Vida que no sirban mas
" a ningun principe contra el dicho
" Rey.

7. " Ayudará al dicho Rey de Es-
" paña con 10000 hombres de guerra
" contra qualquier enemigo suyo, y esto
" a costa del dicho Rey de España
" mientras que el dicho Rey de Esco-
" cia no alcança la corona de Inglaterra,
" pero en alcançandola ayudará
" con

" King order'd the following Proposals *An. 1596.*
" to be made, in order to a Confede-
" racy with Spain.

*The Offers of the most invincible
King of Scotland to his Catholick
Majesty, for the Advantage of
both Kings and Kingdoms.*

1. " In the first place, to reconcile
" himself and his Kingdom, to the See
" Apostolick, and to give his Holiness
" Satisfaction in this particular; and to
" concur in the Extirpation of all He-
" resies in the Kingdoms of Scotland,
" England and Ireland.

2. " To conclude a League offensive
" and defensive with the King of Spain,
" against all the Princes in the World,
" of what sort soever.

3. " To make War immediately on
" the Queen of England, and to de-
" clare himself her Enemy, opposing
" all her Designs in Scotland, England,
" Ireland, and other Parts.

4. " To be immediately reconcil'd
" to all the Earls and other Scotch No-
" blemen, who have taken Arms for
" the Catholick Religion, or are ba-
" nish'd for it, who shall all be restor'd
" to their Estates, Goods and Honours,
" and the King will joyn with them,
" and be rul'd by their Advice, and
" will honour, defend and cherish
" them, and all others that are Catho-
" licks.

5. " The King will protect and sup-
" port all the English and Irish Catho-
" licks, that shall fly from the Perse-
" cution in England; and will give
" them Liberty and Security, to live
" after the Catholick manner, in all his
" Dominions of Scotland.

6. " He will withdraw out of all the
" Dominions of Flanders and France,
" all the Scots that serve the Hereticks,
" or against the King of Spain; and
" will enjoyn them upon Pain of
" Death, not to serve any Prince a-
" gainst the said King.

7. " He will supply the King of
" Spain with 10000 Soldiers, against
" any Enemy of his, and this at the
" King of Spain's Charge, as long as
" the said King of Scotland does not
" obtain the Crown of England; but
" as soon as he has obtain'd it, he shall
" furnish

An. 1596. " con el mismo numero a su costa, basta
" que el Rey de España aya acabado
" las guerras de Flandes.

8. " Embiarà el Rey de Escocia dos
" Embaxadores de gente muy princi-
" pal y de los mayores de su reyno, pa-
" ra residir en las dos Cortes de Es-
" paña y de Flandes, y por su medio
" de estos se assentarán los cosas mas
" en particular.

9. " Mas dello offrece el Rey de Es-
" cocia de entregar al Rey de Espa-
" ña su hijo el principe de Escocia
" para mayor seguridad de todos estos
" conciertos, y que esto se hará luego
" si su Majestad Catholica sera servi-
" do assentar esta liga y consentir a las
" cosas que se piden, que son las si-
" guientes.

Las cosas que el Invictissimo Rey
de Escocia, pide a su Magestad
Catholica, para assiento de la
Liga entre ambos Reyes y Rey-
nos.

1. " Lo primero que ny el Rey de
" España ni otro por su derecho, ni
" por medio, favor y ayuda pretenda
" derecho a los Coronas de Inglaterra,
" Escocia o Irlanda, por qualquiera
" via de succession, admission, con-
" quista, o en otra manera de preten-
" cion.

2. " Que el Rey de España ayude
" llanamente al Rey de Escocia para
" alcançar la corona de Inglaterra, y
" de Escocia, y que para esto ha de
" dar doze mil hombres armados y pa-
" gados mientras que durare el tiempo
" de la guerra contra la Reyna de In-
" glaterra, & mas desto quinientos
" mil ducados en dinero, pagados al
" dicho Rey de Escocia para princi-
" piar la guerra dicha.

3. " Que el Rey de España de aqui
" adelante ha de tratar con el Rey de
" Escocia solo y con los Ministros que
" señalará en las cosas que pertene-
" rieren a esta liga, y no con otros Vaf-
" sallos suyos, aunque sean Condes y
" grandes Señores & Catholicos, sin
" su licencia y consentimiento, pues es
" justo que el Rey sean preferido a to-
" dos sus vasallos.

" furnish the same Number at his own
" Cost, till the King of Spain shall have
" put an End to the Wars in Flanders.

8. " The King of Scotland will send
" two Embassadors of the prime Nobil-
" lity, and the greatest in his Kingdom,
" to reside at the two Courts of Spain
" and Flanders, and by their means
" matters shall be more particularly ad-
" justed.

9. " Furthermore, the King of Scot-
" land offers, to deliver up to the
" King of Spain, his Son, the Prince
" of Scotland, for the greater Securi-
" ty of all these Stipulations; and that
" this shall be done immediately, if his
" Catholick Majesty shall please to con-
" clude this League, and to consent to
" such things as are demanded, which
" are these that follow.

The Things which the most invinci-
ble King of Scotland demands of
his Catholick Majesty, for conclud-
ing of the League, between both
Kings and Kingdoms.

1. " First, that neither the King of
" Spain, nor any other in his Right,
" nor by his means, favour, or assi-
" stance, do pretend any Right to the
" Crowns of England, Scotland or
" Ireland, by any way of Succession,
" Admission, Conquest, or other man-
" ner of Pretension.

2. " That the King of Spain shall
" openly assist the King of Scotland
" towards attaining the Crown of Eng-
" land and of Scotland; and that to this
" Effect, he shall furnish twelve thou-
" sand Men, arm'd and paid, during all
" the Time that the War shall last against
" the Queen of England; and more-
" over, five hundred thousand Ducats
" in Money, to be paid to the said King
" of Scotland, to begin the said War.

3. " That from henceforward, the
" King of Spain shall treat with none
" but the King of Scotland, and with
" the Ministers he shall appoint, of
" Matters relating to this League; and
" not with any other of his Subjects,
" tho' they be Earls, and great Lords
" and Catholicks, without his Leave
" and Consent; for it is Justice that
" the King be preferr'd before all his
" Subjects.

4. " Que

4. " That

4. *Que el Rey de España mande assentar en sus Reynos y estados una cierta forma de comercio y contrato por los mercaderes Escoceses como tienen en otras partes, con nombre de estable, y que tengan sus jueces, fueros franqueas y privilegios de contratacion en provecho de entrambos Reynos.*

5. *Que su Magestad Catholica mande embien a Escocia un Embaxador que resida en aquella Corte y guise las cosas a gusto de su Magestad.*

6. *Que el Coronel Simple Escoces se embie luego a Flandes para que el Rey de Escocia se sirva del en estas ocasiones.*

7. *Que su Magestad Catholica mande embiar a Escocia con este Agente y Commissario del Rey algun hombre confidente, prudente, y politico, el qual vea las cosas como estan y hable con el Rey de Escocia, y trayga resolution en todo, y la posibilidad, facilidad, o dificultad que aya para cumplir todos estos ciertos y offrecimientos.*

En Toledo a quinze de Junio, 1596.

JUAN OGLEBY.

4. *That the King of Spain do give order, for appointing a certain Form of Trade and Commerce throughout his Kingdoms and Dominions, for the Scottish Merchants, as they have in other Parts, by the Name of a Staple; and that they may have their Judges, Rights, Franchises, and Privileges in Trade, to the Advantage of both Kingdoms.*

5. *That his Catholick Majesty order an Embassador to be sent into Scotland to reside in that Court, and to dispose Affairs to his Majesty's liking.*

6. *That Colonel Simple a Scotchman, be immediately sent into Flanders, that the King may make use of him upon these Occasions.*

7. *That his Catholick Majesty do order a trusty, discreet and experienced Person to be sent with this Agent and Commissary into Scotland, who may see the Posture Affairs are in, and discourse with the King of Scotland; and bring with him full Orders in all Points, and the possibility, facility, or difficulty, there may be in performing all these Contracts and Offers.*

At Toledo, the Fifteenth of June, 1596.

JOHN OGLEBY.

Lo que oponia Juan Cecilio, sacerdote Ingles contra los offrecimientos de Juan Ogleby ya propuestos.

Juntamente con este Agente del Rey de Escocia Ogleby, vino en su compañía desde Roma Juan Cecilio Ingles, el qual avia vivido muchos años en Escocia, y conocia y avia tratado mucho a los Condes de Anguis, Arrolli, Huntely y otros Señores, que se avian declarado en favor de la religion Catholica, y por ellos era embiado a España primero y despues a Roma, para contradecir a toda esta negociacion y facion del Rey de Escocia, y de algunos polticos y herejes Ingleses que se oponian

The Objections made by John Cecil, an English Priest, against the Offers made by John Ogleby.

Together with this Ogleby the King of Scotland's Agent, came in his Company from Rome, John Cecil, an Englishman, who had liv'd many Years in Scotland, and was acquainted, and had much convers'd with the Earls of Angus, Arrol, Huntley and other Lords, who had declar'd in favour of the Catholick Religion; and was by them first sent into Spain, and afterwards to Rome, to oppose all this Negotiation and Contrivance of the King of Scotland; and by some English Politicians

An. 1596. al Rey en ella, para assegurar por esta via la successión que el pretende a la Corona de Inglaterra, y para este effeto el dicho Cecilio dio diferentes Memoriales a su Magestad Catholica en la conformidad siguiente.

Contra la persona de Pury Ogleby, o de Juan Ogleby, Escoces y su negociacion.

1. " Primeramente dixo, que este " Agente aunque la religion que tiene " deve defer Catholica, toda via nunca " uvo mucha confiança del entre los Catholicos de Escocia, antes ha avido " siempre mucha sospecha de su trato, " parte por aver estado el en Inglaterra y sido muy intimo con algunos " Ministros principales de la Reyna, y " parte porque el padre deste Ogleby, " y sus deudos y amigos mas cercanos " son conocidamente herejes.

2. " Lo segundo, la sospecha que la " carta de confiança que trae este Cavallero del Rey de Escocia, o es fingida o sacada por arte, sin que el " Rey aya advertido mucho en ello, y " esto por medio de un cierto Thomas Heskin casado con hermana deste Cavallero, el qual Heskin priva mucho " con el Rey de Escocia, y mas este " Agente ha confessado que el y muchos " otro Escoceses saben contrabazer el " sello y firma del Rey quando es menester.

3. " Lo tercero, la manera de negociar deste Cavallero, es muy variable, aguda y subjeta a sospechar; " porque en Flandes negociò primero " con Carlos Pagetto y con el Doctor Gifford, y con otros de aquella parcialidad de Ingleses politicos, que " siguen al Rey de Escocia, sin resguardo a su religion, y para algunos " dellos truxo cartas del Rey de Escocia, y con su direccion fue a Italia " para tratar con diversos principes " en favor del Rey de Escocia, con " muchas quejas contra los fantores " del Rey de España, y de la otra

liticians and Hereticks who oppos'd the King therein; by this Means to assure the Succession which he pretends to the Crown of England; and to this Effect, the said Cecil presented several Memorials to his Catholick Majesty, of the following Purport.

Against the Person of Pury Ogleby or John Ogleby, a Scot, and his Negotiation.

1. " In the first Place, he said, that " this Agent, tho' the Religion he " profess'd was likely Catholick, however, he was never much confided " in by the Catholicks of Scotland; " but on the contrary, his Behaviour " has always been much suspected; " partly, on account of his having " been in England, and very intimate " with some of the Queen's prime Ministers, and partly because this Ogleby's Father, and his Relations and " nearest Friends are known Hereticks.

2. " Secondly, the Jealousy that " the Letter of Credence, which this " Gentleman brings from the King of " Scotland, is either counterfeit, or " obtain'd by some Wile, without the " King's reflecting much on it; and " this, by means of one * Thomas Heskin, who is marry'd to this Gentleman's Sister, the which Heskin is " much in favour with the King of " Scotland; and besides, this Agent " has confess'd, that he and many " other Scots, can counterfeit the King's " Hand and Seal upon occasion.

3. " Thirdly, this Gentleman's Method of negotiating, is very variable, sharp and suspicious; for in Flanders he first treated with Charles Paget, and Doctor Gifford, and others " of that Party of English Politicians, " who adhere to the King of Scotland, without any regard to his Religion; and he brought Letters from " the King of Scotland, for some of " them, and by their Direction went " into Italy, to treat with several " Princes in favour of the King of " Scotland, with many Complaints against the Favourers of the King of

* This is a Mistake in the Original, and should be Thomas Erskin.

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“ parte, al mismo tiempo tratò muy en
“ secreto y con mucha cata con Estè-
“ van de Ibarra, secretario y ministro
“ principal de su Magestad Catholica
“ en Flandes, y lo mismo con el Duque
“ de Sessa, Embaxador de su Mage-
“ stad Catholica en Roma, y con todo
“ esto huyò quanto pudo de juntarse
“ con Juan Cecilio, y de venir con
“ el a España, por saber que el en-
“ tendia bien las cosas de Escocia, que
“ es señal que no lleva mui derecha in-
“ tencion en las cosas de la Religion
“ Catholica.

4. “ Lo quarto, este hombre no està
“ bien con los Condes y otros Señores
“ Catholicos que se han levantado por
“ la Religion Catholica en Escocia,
“ como bien parece en todo lo que pide
“ al Rey de España en nombre de su
“ Rey, que no sean oydos; mas desto
“ no habla bien de los trabajos de los
“ padres Escoceses de la Compañia de
“ Jesus, que han aprovechado mucho
“ a la Religion Catholica en aquel
“ Reyno, y mucho menos esta bien con
“ las cosas del Cardenal Alano que sea
“ en gloria, y del padre Personio, y
“ del padre Holto, y de otros que si-
“ guen el mismo camino por la verda-
“ dera reduccion de Inglaterra, de
“ donde se puede coligir que esta nego-
“ ciacion de Juan Ogleby no tiene mu-
“ cho fundamento sino para entretener
“ el tiempo y rebolver humores en el
“ mundo.

Difficultades de la parte del Rey de Escocia.

1. “ Tampoco parece que de la parte
“ del Rey de Escocia, y de su persona
“ ay alguna firme disposicion para el
“ tratado con su santidad, o con su
“ Magestad Catholica. Lo primero,
“ porque en todo este tiempo y discus-
“ sion de la vida del Rey despues que
“ llevo a años de discrecion que son ya
“ mas de 12, ha mostrado jamas señal
“ alguna de querer ser Catholico, no
“ obstante todas las diligencias que se

Spain: And on the other hand, at An. 1596.
“ the same Time, he very privately,
“ and with much Caution, treated with
“ Stephen de Ibarra, his Catholick
“ Majesty's Secretary, and prime Mi-
“ nister in Flanders; * as also with the
“ Duke of Sessa, his Catholick Maje-
“ sty's Embassador at Rome; and not-
“ withstanding all this, he avoided as
“ much as he could, joyning with John
“ Cecil; and coming into Spain with
“ him, as knowing him to be well
“ vers'd in the Affairs of Scotland;
“ which is a Sign, that his Intention
“ is not very sincere, in relation to
“ what concerns the Catholick Reli-
“ gion.

4. “ Fourthly, this Man does not
“ stand well with the Earls and other
“ Catholick Lords, who have taken up
“ Arms for the Catholick Religion in
“ Scotland; as sufficiently appears by
“ all that he demands of the King of
“ Spain, in his own King's Name;
“ that they be not heard. Besides, he
“ does not speak well of the Labours
“ of the Scotch Fathers of the Society
“ of Jesus, who have been very ser-
“ viceable to the Catholick Religion in
“ that Kingdom; much less is he well
“ affected to the Affairs of Cardinal
“ Alan, whom God take into his Glo-
“ ry, and of Father Parsons and Fa-
“ ther Holt, and of others who fol-
“ low the same Method for the sincere
“ Reduction of England: Whence may
“ be inferr'd, that John Ogleby's Nego-
“ tiation has little in it, but a Design
“ to gain Time, and raise Confusions
“ in the World.

Difficulties on the Part of the King of Scotland.

“ Nor does it appear on the Part of
“ the King of Scotland, and of his
“ Person, that there is any solid Dispo-
“ sition towards the Treaty with his
“ Holiness, or with his Catholick Ma-
“ jesty. In the first place, because du-
“ ring all this Time, and the Course of
“ the King's Life, since he arriv'd at
“ Years of Discretion, which is now
“ above 12 Years, he has never shown
“ any Sign of being inclin'd to be a Ca-

* This Passage seems to confirm what I before observ'd from D'ossar's Letters.

An. 1596. " han hecho por los padres de la Com-
 " pañia de entrambas naciones Ingle-
 " sa y Escocesa que son muchissimas,
 " quanto por otras Personas, Prela-
 " dos y Principes que han desseado y
 " procurado su bien del dicho Rey por
 " letras, mensageros, presentes y otros
 " medios, pero siempre sin fruto.

2. " El ha escrito libros de su mano
 " contra la religion Catholica, ha he-
 " cho y publicado Edictos, ha dester-
 " rado muchos, ha matado algunos, ha
 " conspirado con la Reyna de Inglaterra,
 " y seguido su traza en todo, ha-
 " le dado el poder de los ministros y
 " predicadores suyos, base casado con
 " Reyna Luterana, apenas ha visto o
 " leydo libro Catholico, en su vida no
 " quiso conferir ni oyr hombre Catholi-
 " co de nuestra parte, todas sus deu-
 " dos, amigos y familiares son here-
 " jes; luego como es possible que este
 " hombre se haga Catholico de repen-
 " te.

3. " Y conforme a esto, entre los mo-
 " tivos y razones que este hombre pone
 " de la parte del Rey para moverse a
 " alianza y amistad con el Rey de E-
 " spaña, y union con la sede Apostoli-
 " ca, ninguno se hallará de religion
 " Catholica, sino que todos los respec-
 " tos son de vengança por daños reci-
 " bidos, los quales respetos todavia
 " pueden tan poco con este Rey como se
 " ha visto por la experiencia de tantos
 " años que han pasado despues de la
 " muerte de su madre, y de los demas
 " agravios recibidos, los quales se pu-
 " ede pensar que se cuentan mas presto
 " para mostrar lo que un Rey avia de
 " sentirlos, que no que hagan alguna
 " impressiõ en el pecho del Rey de Ef-
 " cacia, el qual se tiene por mui lexos
 " del sentimiento que aqui su Agente
 " quiere mostrar tener su amo, pues se
 " tiene por mui cierto que el no sola-
 " mente consintió a la muerte de su ma-
 " dre escribiendo una carta a la In-
 " glesa, que comenzava con estas pa-

tholick, notwithstanding all the En-
 " deavours us'd as well by the Fathers
 " of the Society of both the *English*
 " and *Scotch* Nations, which are very
 " many, as by other Persons, Prelates
 " and Princes, who have desir'd and
 " promoted the Good of the said King
 " by Letters, Messengers, Presents, and
 " other means, but always without any
 " Success.

2. " He * has writ Books with his
 " own Hand against the Catholick Re-
 " ligion, and made and publish'd Pro-
 " clamations; has banish'd many; has
 " put some to Death; has conspir'd
 " with the Queen of *England*, and
 " follow'd her Methods in all Points;
 " has given her the Power of his Mi-
 " nisters and Preachers; has marry'd a
 " *Lutheran* Queen; has scarce seen or
 " read a Catholick Book, during the
 " whole course of his Life; would never
 " confer with or hear any Catholick
 " on our Behalf; all his Kindred, Friends
 " and familiar Acquaintance are He-
 " reticks; how then is it possible that
 " this Man should on a sudden become
 " a Catholick?

3. " Now according to this, among
 " the Motives and Reasons this Man
 " proposes on his King's behalf to in-
 " cline him to an Alliance and Friend-
 " ship with the King of *Spain*, and U-
 " nion with the See Apostolick, none
 " can be found to be groundd on the
 " Catholick Religion, but all the Con-
 " siderations proceed from Revenge for
 " Damages received, the which Consi-
 " derations are nevertheless of so little
 " Force with this King, as has appear-
 " ed by the Experience of so many
 " Years as are elaps'd since his Mother's
 " Death, and the other Injuries recei-
 " ved, the which it may well be thought
 " are mention'd rather to shew how
 " much a King ought to resent them,
 " than that they make any Impressiõ
 " on the Heart of the King of *Scot-*
 " *land*, who is very void of that Re-
 " sentment that his Agent here would
 " represent his Master to be sensible of;
 " for it is look'd upon as very certain,
 " that he not only consented to his

* The King about this time published a Treatise called *Basilicon Doron*, which is too well known to be more particularly mentioned. And 'tis remarkable that *Cambden* himself tells us, that he publish'd that Treatise to obviate some Reflections that were then cast upon him.

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" labras, mortui non mordent, &c. sino
" que tambien el procuró lo mismo por
" medio de su Embaxador, el Master
" Gray Católico político que entonces
" residia en Londres, como el despues
" lo ha confesado y afirmado.

4. " Mas desto los Catholicos de Es-
" cocia le tienen no solamente por he-
" reje mui obstinado y resuelto en sus
" herejias, o mas presto por hombre
" que no se le da nada de religion al-
" guna, sino tambien por hombre in-
" constante, variable, mal condiciona-
" do, que no guarda ley ni promessa,
" ni palabra alguna, sino en quanto
" provecho le mueve, y desto tienen lar-
" gas experiencias, y muchos exem-
" plos, como seria que le dio los años
" atras su palabra por escrito al Con-
" de de Angus, y a los Señores de
" Fentry y de la Dilanda todos tres
" Catholicos, de que no serian molesta-
" dos por la religion Catholica, y lue-
" go dio otras cédulas firmadas tam-
" bien de su mano para que fuesen
" presos y muertos, y assi les sucediera,
" si los dos caveles (algun yerro ay a-
" qui en el original) pero al tercero,
" que fue el Señor de Fentry, se dio
" la muerte.

5. " La misma infidelidad del Rey se
" nota por muchos otros exemplos, co-
" mo del Obispo de Dunblain Esco-
" ces y del padre Guillelmo Holto In-
" gles, y del Coronel Simple Escoces,
" los quales andando a tratar con el en
" Escocia en cosas de gran servicio
" suyo debaxo de la seguridad de su
" palabra, cayeron en grandes peligros
" porque no les quiso mantener pala-
" bras.

6. " La misma infidelidad mostro el
" Rey de Escocia a los dos Obispos
" Escoces de Glasgo y de Ros, escri-
" biendoles luego despues de la muerte
" de la Reyna su madre, que quedavan

" Mother's Death, writing a Letter to *An. 1596.*
" the English Queen, which began with
" these Words, *The Dead do not bite,*
" &c. but that he also promoted the
" the same by means of his Embassador
" the Master † Gray, a political Catho-
" lick, who then resided in London, as
" he has since confess'd and affirm'd.

4. " Moreover, the Catholicks of
" Scotland do look upon him not only
" as a very obstinate Heretick and posi-
" tive in his Heresies, or rather as a
" Man that values no Religion whatso-
" ever, but also as an inconstant, chan-
" geable and ill-temper'd Person, who
" observes no Faith, Promise or Word,
" any farther than Interest prevails with
" him; and of this they have had long
" Experience and many Instances, as
" this is, that some Years since he en-
" gag'd his Word in writing to the Earl
" of Angus, and to the Lords of Fen-
" try and of † Diland, all three Catho-
" licks, that they should not be mole-
" sted on account of the Catholick Re-
" ligion; and presently after he grant-
" ed other Warrants under his own
" Hand also, for apprehending and put-
" ting them to Death; and so it had
" far'd with them, if the two (*here is*
" *some defect in the Original, which I*
" *suppose to be that they made their*
" *Escape*) but the third being the Lord
" Fentry, was put to Death.

5. " The same unfaithful Temper of
" the King is to be observ'd in many
" other Instances, as those of the Bi-
" shop of Dunblane a Scot, and of Fa-
" ther William Holt an Englishman,
" and of Colonel Sample a Scot, who
" going to treat with him in Scotland
" about Affairs that highly concern'd
" his Service, under the Security of his
" Word, underwent great Dangers be-
" cause he would not make good his
" Promises.

6. " The King of Scotland practis'd
" the same Falshood towards the two
" Scotch Bishops of Glasgo and Ros,
" writing to them immediately after the
" Death of the Queen his Mother, that

† The Word Gray is torn out of the Original, but it being well known he was at that time Embassador in England, I have ventured to supply it. The Advice here mention'd to be given, our Historians lay upon the Embassador, and not upon the King; which is agreeable to the rest of his Conduct, he appearing in following Papers to have been no better than a Spy and Tool of the Secretary's.

‡ This is a Corruption in the Original from Sandiland, who was one of the Scotch Popish Lords in Rebellion. Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. 16. p. 294.

" por

An. 1596. " por sus Embaxadores en Francia, y
 " que les bolveria sus Obispados y bi-
 " enes en Escocia por los servicios
 " grandes que le havian hecho y a su
 " madre, pero luego despues les que-
 " brò la palabra, y no cumplió nada,
 " antes les confisco todos los bienes
 " que en Escocia tenian.

7. " Muerta la Reyna su Madre en
 " Inglaterra el, por dissipular mas y
 " fingir sentimiento hizo jurar a toda
 " su nobleza la venganza de la dicha
 " muerte, pero nunca la quiso execu-
 " tar, antes a todos los que desto en-
 " tendia ser desseoslos persequio nom-
 " bradamente y les yva confiscando los
 " bienes.

8. " Pocos años a que entendiendo
 " que los Catholicos crecian mucho en
 " Escocia, les exorto por sus cartas
 " que se juntassen en la villa de St.
 " Johnston no lexos de la Corte, di-
 " ziendo que con esta ocasion el tam-
 " bien se juntaria con ellos para ha-
 " zer guerra a la Inglesa en vengança
 " de la muerte de su madre, pero jun-
 " tos que los vio, el juntò en otra
 " parte las Cortes del Reyno, y los
 " accusò y condenò de traycion confis-
 " cando les sus bienes, y levantando
 " un contra ellos.

9. " El Conde o Señor de Ororick Ir-
 " landes vino de Irlanda a Escociatres
 " o quatro años ha, baxo de la palabra
 " y seguridad deste Rey, y luego por-
 " que la Reyna de Inglaterra offrecio
 " mas dinero para que se le entregasse
 " el Rey contra jus gentium le mando
 " entregar y le fue cortada la cabeza
 " en Londres.

10. " Poco tiempo ha que estando
 " con necesidad de dineros este Rey,
 " ordeno que un padre de la Compañia
 " de Jesus, llamado Jacobo Gordon, tio
 " del Conde de Hunteley, fuesse a Ro-
 " ma a pedir a su santidad dineros y

" that they were to remain as his Em-
 " bassadors in France, and that he
 " would restore to them their Bishop-
 " ricks and Estates in Scotland, for the
 " great Service they had done to him-
 " self and to his Mother; but immedi-
 " ately after he broke his Word with
 " them, and perform'd nothing, but on
 " the contrary confiscated all the Estates
 " they had in Scotland.

7. " The Queen his Mother being
 " dead in England, he the better to dis-
 " semble and counterfeit Sorrow, caus'd
 " all his Nobility to take an Oath to
 " revenge the said Murder, but would
 " never put the same in Execution; but
 " on the contrary, he particularly per-
 " secuted all those that he thought
 " were intent upon the same, and by
 " degrees confiscated their Estates.

8. " A few Years since, understand-
 " ing that the Catholicicks increas'd
 " much in Scotland, he by his Letters
 " encouraged them to assemble at St.
 " Johnston's, not far from the Court,
 " saying, that upon this Opportunity
 " he also would join them to make
 " War on the English (Queen) in Re-
 " venge for the Murder of his Mother;
 " but when he saw they were come
 " together, he assembled the Parlia-
 " ment of the Kingdom in another
 " Place, charg'd them with, and con-
 " demn'd them for High-Treason, con-
 " fiscating their Estates, and raising a
 " — against them.

9. " The Earl or Lord of * Ororick
 " an Irishman came out of Ireland in-
 " to Scotland three or four Years ago,
 " upon this King's Word and Security,
 " and immediately, because the Queen
 " of England offer'd more Money to
 " have him deliver'd up to her, the
 " King, contrary to the Law of Na-
 " tions, order'd him to be deliver'd,
 " and his Head was struck off at Lon-
 " don.

10. " Not long since this King being
 " in want of Money, order'd a Father
 " of the Society of Jesus, whose Name
 " was James Gordon, Uncle to the Earl
 " of Hunteley, to go to Rome to ask
 " Money and Supplies of his Holiness,

* This is likewise a Mistake in the Original, and should be O Rork; I refer the Reader to Camden for a more particular Account of his Tryal and Execution.

“ socorros con promessa que el se jun-
 “ taria con los Catholicos, y bolvien-
 “ do el dicho padre a Escocia con mui
 “ buenos recaudos, cayo en muy grandes
 “ peligros, porque el Rey le quebrò la
 “ palabra, & avisò a la Inglesa de los
 “ recaudos, Olet Papa, para ver si
 “ ella los queria mejorar, y assi le em-
 “ biaron de Inglaterra 5000 Angelotes,
 “ y gozò el Rey del dinero del uno y
 “ del otro Principe, pero favorecio
 “ como siempre a los herejes, & desam-
 “ parò a los Catholicos; y con esto se
 “ vee lo que se puede fiar de la pala-
 “ bra deste Rey; pero mucho menos se
 “ puede fiar de su valor, pues seis o
 “ siete vezes ya se ha dexado prender
 “ & tener preso de sus vasallos, sin
 “ remedio ninguno, ni sentimiento que
 “ aya hecho dello por su honra a peli-
 “ gro de su persona, de donde se supone
 “ de quan poca importancia sea la
 “ liga que se puede hazer con el para
 “ los Españoles, y de quan poco prove-
 “ cho que sea Rey de tres Reynos ta-
 “ les como son los de Inglaterra, Esco-
 “ cia, y Irlanda.

“ La verdadera cause que realmente
 “ ha movido al Rey de Escocia, y a al-
 “ gunos politicos que le favorecen a
 “ mostrar de querer reducirse a la re-
 “ ligion Catholica, en esta sazon, es el
 “ libro de Dolman, que se escribió el
 “ año passado sobre la successión de In-
 “ glaterra, en el qual pues se declara
 “ quel el Rey de Escocia tiene muchos
 “ compañeros en la pretencion a aquel
 “ la successión, y que todos tienen sus
 “ derechos muy probables, & despues
 “ que ningun pretensor se puede admi-
 “ tir por los Catholicos, qualquier de-

“ promising that he would join the Ca-
 “ tholicks; and the said Father return-
 “ ing into Scotland with very good Dis-
 “ patches, fell into very great Dangers,
 “ because the King broke his Word to
 “ him, and gave notice of the Dis-
 “ patches to the English (Queen) the
 “ Scent was of the Pope, to see whe-
 “ ther she would advance upon the
 “ same, and thus he had 5000 Angels
 “ sent him from England, and the King
 “ made use of the Money of both
 “ Princes; but he always favour'd the
 “ Hereticks, and forfook the Catho-
 “ licks; and thus we see what Confi-
 “ dence is to be repos'd on this King's
 “ Word: but there is much less reason
 “ to rely on his Valour, since he has
 “ suffer'd himself to be six or seven
 “ times seiz'd and kept Prisoner by his
 “ Subjects, without applying any Re-
 “ medy, or having the least repented it
 “ for the sake of his Honour, or the
 “ Danger of his Person: whence it is
 “ easy to guess, of how little conse-
 “ quence the League that may be con-
 “ cluded with him, will be to the Spani-
 “ ards, and how little it will avail that he
 “ be made King of three such Kingdoms
 “ as England, Scotland and Ireland.

“ * The true Cause that has really
 “ mov'd the King of Scotland, and some
 “ Politicians that favour him, to make
 “ a Show of intending to embrace the
 “ Catholick Religion at this time, is
 “ Dolman's Book, which was written
 “ the last Year on the Subject of the
 “ Succession of the Crown of England,
 “ wherein it is declar'd that the King
 “ of Scotland has many Companions in
 “ the Pretension to that Succession, and
 “ that all of them have very probable
 “ Rights, and afterwards that no Pre-
 “ tender can be admitted by the Catho-

* Tho' 'tis probable, Father Parson's Book (publish'd about this time under the Name of *Do'sman*) might give the King some Alarm; perhaps there was another and better Reason for setting on foot this Treaty. We are told by Roger Creighton a Scotchman, in his Life of Cardinal Vincent Laureo, (who was Protector of Scotland during the Regency of Queen Mary) whose Secretary he was, that the Queen sent her last Will all wrote with her own Hand (by which she excluded her Son of his Succession to the Crown of England in case he continued a Protestant, and gave it to the King of Spain) to that Cardinal; who comparing it with several Letters he had received from that Queen, all of her own Hand, remained perfectly satisfied it was the same; and having signed it himself, and caused an English Bishop then present to sign it likewise, he delivered it to the Conde Olivarez, the then Spanish Ambassador with Pope Sixtus Quintus at Rome, to be sent into Spain. I will not avow the Truth of this Relation, because Thuanus (who Lib. 86. of his History relates the Fact, where by the way he mistakes his Author's Name, and calls him *Tritionius*.) seems to make some doubt of it; for having given us the Relation, he adds, — *Id ne bona fide scripsit Tritionius, aut commentus fuerit, non dicam, nam a nemine quod sciam id memoratum.* However I could not omit so remarkable a Circumstance, because it seems to point at the true Cause of this Negotiation, and accounts (in some measure) for that Prince's Proceedings on other Occasions of the like nature, of which the Reader will meet with frequent Instances in the following Papers.

An. 1596. " *recho que tenga de sangre, sino sea*
 " *conozidamente Catholico. Ha sa-*
 " *bido el Rey de Escocia que este libro*
 " *ha hecho grandes impressiones en to-*
 " *da fuerte de gente, y assi querria*
 " *aora asegurar su partido, por esta*
 " *via de liga y union con su santidad*
 " *y con su Magestad Catholica, la qual*
 " *no lleva mal medio, quando de la*
 " *parte del Rey y de los suyos huvi-*
 " *esse verdad y intencion sincera; pe-*
 " *ro si no ay mas que palabras se pue-*
 " *de tambien con palabras pagarselo,*
 " *y embiar un hombre a Escocia con*
 " *este Agente, como el se lo pide, y*
 " *hasta que buelva y trayga la rela-*
 " *cion cierta de lo que ay por alla pa-*
 " *ra el cumplimiento de los offrecimi-*
 " *entos que le han hecho, y hasta que*
 " *se de plena satisfaccion a su santi-*
 " *dad en el negocio de la religion, pue-*
 " *de su Magestad suspender el — y*
 " *consultar el caso como fuere servi-*
 " *do.*

Ita sentio,
 JUAN CECILIO.

Conforme a esto se despachò el Agen-
 te Ogleby y se le señaló en Madrid un
 Cavallero Portugues que fuesse a Escocia
 con el, conforme a lo que el mis-
 mo avia pedido; pero despues el Agen-
 te se muddò, y aviendo acceptado el di-
 cho companero, le dexò en la Corte
 de Madrid, y se partiò sin despedir-
 se para Valencia y Barcelona, donde
 se puzo una cadena de oro de 500 Du-
 cados que el Secretario del Rey —
 Idiaques le presentò de la parte de su
 Magestad; y pocos dias despues, llegó
 a la Corte de Madrid el Secretario Es-
 tevan de Ibarra con quien Ogleby avia
 tratado mucho en Flandes, y mirando
 despues lo que avia propuesto y trata-
 do con su Magestad, hallò que era mui
 diferente de lo que avia tratado con
 el en Flandes; porque dixo Estevan de
 Ibarra, que Ogleby le confesso, que
 el iba y era embiado por el Rey de Es-
 cocia, y por algunos herejes y politicos
 para rebolver humores de algunos, y
 hazerlos amigos del Rey de Escocia
 contra el Rey de España, y que el avia
 conferido con Pagetto y Giffordo, y o-
 tros Ingleses de aquella liga, però que
 el

" licks, whatsoever his Right may be
 " by Blood, unless he be a known Ca-
 " tholick. The King of Scotland has
 " understood that this Book has made
 " much Impression on all sorts of Peo-
 " ple, and therefore he would now wil-
 " lingly secure his own Interest, by
 " this way of a League and Union with
 " his Holiness, and with his Catholick
 " Majesty, which is not amiss, were
 " there any Truth and sincere Intention
 " on the part of the King and his Ad-
 " herents; but if there be nothing but
 " Words, he may in like manner be
 " retaliated with Words, and a Man
 " sent to Scotland with this Agent, as
 " he himself demands; and till he shall
 " return, and bring a certain Account of
 " what he has found there, towards
 " the performance of the Offers made
 " him, and till his Holiness be fully
 " satisfy'd in relation to the Affair of
 " Religion, his Majesty may suspend
 " the — and advise upon the matter
 " as he shall think fit.

This is my Opinion,
 JOHN CECIL.

Pursuant hereunto, Ogleby the Agent
 was dispatch'd, and a Portuguese Gen-
 tleman was appointed at Madrid to go
 with him into Scotland, according as
 he himself had desir'd; but afterwards
 the Agent chang'd his Mind, and after
 having accepted of the said Companion,
 he left him at the Court of Madrid,
 and went away without taking leave, to
 Valencia and Barcelona, where he put
 on a Gold Chain of 500 Ducats, which
 the King's Secretary — Idiaques had
 presented him in his Majesty's Name;
 and within a few Days after, arriv'd at
 the Court of Madrid, the Secretary
 Stephen de Ibarra, with whom Ogleby
 had transacted much in Flanders, and
 then observing what he had proposed
 and treated with his Majesty, he found
 it was of a very different strain from
 what he had treated with him about in
 Flanders; for Stephen de Ibarra said,
 that Ogleby had confes'd to him, that
 he went and was sent by the King of
 Scotland, and by some Hereticks and
 Politicians to rouse up some People's
 Spleen, and make them Friends to the
 King of Scotland against the King of
 Spain;

el sabia que todo era parcialidad y passion, y que el Rey de Escocia era hereje, y por ser este Agente Catholico trataria los negocios al revez de lo que los herejes y politicos pretendian; y con esto recibí promessa del dicho Secretario de 1000 Ducados de entretenimiento por cada mes, y con esto fue a Italia, y entendiendo despues el dicho Secretario que este hombre avia negociado lo contrario de lo que avia prometido, pidió que por su descargo se detuviesse hasta averiguar las cosas, y assi se detiene oy dia en Barcelona, aunque con muy buen tratamiento, hasta que se sepa, si el Rey de Escocia le embió, o le dió tal Comission o carta de Creencia, y esto es todo lo que hasta aora ha passado en este negocio.

Spain; and that he had conferr'd with *An. 1596.* Paget and Gifford, and other Englishmen of that Herd; and that he knew it was all Partiality and Passion, and that the King of Scotland was an Heretick, and that this Agent being a Catholick, he would manage Affairs the contrary way from what the Hereticks and Politicians aim'd at; and hereupon he had a Promise made him by the said Secretary of 1000 Ducats Pension per Month, and so he went away to Italy; and the said Secretary being afterwards inform'd that this Man had negotiated so contrary to what he had promis'd, he desir'd, that for his own Vindication, he might be stopp'd till matters were enquir'd into, and accordingly he is at this time detain'd at Barcelona, but with very good Usage, till it can be known whether the King of Scotland sent him, or gave him any such Commission, or Credentials, and this is all that has been hitherto done in this Affair.

En Madrid 1 de Diciembre, 1596.

Madrid, December 1. 1596.





A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS, &c.

BOOK II.

Sir HENRY NEVILL'S *Negotiation in France,*
Anno 1599.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

19th April 1599.



Send you a Letter for *Monsieur Villeroy*, which yt may please you to cause to be delivered him: I send you also a Letter to Mr. *Edmonds*, which is to geve him notice, that the Queen will have him stay one monethe after your Arrival. I would be glad he might know yt before your coming, because he may provide accordingly. Yf you do send any body before you, Sir, I pray you, let that Letter be sent him. The other Letter to *Monsieur Villeroy*, may be delivered to any of your Men, when you come yourselve, for that only concerneth you. And thus hoping to send you the Queen's Letter to Night or to Morrow, I commit you to God. From the Court,

Your loving Kinsman and Friend

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honourable,

Dover, 26th April 1599.

I Receaved at my coming to *Dover*, a Letter from my Steward, who is attending me at *Deipe*, datèd two days since; wherein he writes, that *Monsieur de Cuchon*, Lieutenant Gouvernor of *Deipe*, hath receaved advertisement, that all French Ships are staied in *Spain*, with an intent, (as ys pretended) to use them in the Fleet, which that King is now preparing against the Navy of the *States*. The Lieutenant rode presently with the Newes to *Fescampe*, where the Governor lyeth sicke; and from thence to the Court, to advertise the King; the Matter being there generally very evil interpreted. I receaved heere also a Letter

Letter from Mr. *Edmonds*, dated the 20th of *Aprill*, (but what Stile I know not) *An. 1599.* that the King was to remoove to *Blois* within 10 or 12 Dayes, and after some few Dayes stay there, to passe forthwith to *Molins* in *Bourbonnois*; with pretence to go to the Bathes to *Pogues*, but indeed with a purpose to take some order about the **Marquisat* of *Salluces*; and to receave som Newes from *Florence*, towching this Mariadge with *that Duke's* Neece. I feare heereby, I shall not arrive at *Paris*, or *Blois*, before his Departure; and therefore I humbly pray your Honor's Directions, what I shall doe yf I fynde him gon. I am heere attending the Wind, which is yet directly contrarie; as soone as yt turnes I will loofe no opportunity. And soe for this tyme, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's very humbly to be commanded

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

26th *Aprill* 1599.

I Send you the Queen's Letter, and a Copy, least her Characters should not be so plainly read; you shall do well to let *Monsieur Villeroy* have yt, for yt is not so kind a Style, as I would be sorye (seeing in former tymes her Majesties Inck hath bene mixed with Gall, that now there is Hony put into this,) it should not be understood, by Default of not reading: Let the Secretary therefore, have yt before hand. We have receaved Newes that *the Earle of Essex* is well arrived; and here all things are as they were, saving this, that the Earle of *Suffex*, the Lord *Cobham*, and Lord *Scroope*, are chosen Knights of the Garter. I fynd the Queene will lyke yt well, yf you do procure the King accidentally, to send hither to be † *Installed*. Your Company I am sure is merry yf you be together, and so I wishe you ever; but Mr. *William Killegrewe* might be here the Queen sayeth, as well as taking his Pleasure. From the Court.

Your loving Kinsman and Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

* The Duke of *Savoy* made himself Master of the Marquisat of *Saluces* in the Year 1588, during the famous Assembly at *Blois*, in which the Duke of *Guise* was murdered. Henry the 3^d's Death happening soon after, the King's Affairs were too much imbroyled at his first coming to the Crown, to attend to this Usurpation. However, this Matter came to be seriously considered at the Treaty of *Vervins* in the Year 1598. But the Duke of *Savoy* peremptorily refusing to deliver it up, it was (after much contestation) agreed on both Sides, that the whole Affair should be referred to the Pope, (*Clement* the 8th) who should within one Year determine the Right, and in whose Sentence both Parties should acquiesce. *Memoires du Bentivoglio*, Vol. I. ch. 4. p. 291. *D'Avila*, lib. 15.

The French King's Claim to the Marquisat, is set down so clearly by Cardinal *D'ossat*, that I beg leave to give it the Reader in his own Words.

Le Marquisat de *Saluces* de toute Ancienneté étoit Fief de *Daupiné*, & les Marquis en prenoient investiture des *Daupins* de *Viennois*, & leur en faisoient hommage, & serment de fidelité: Auquel droit avoient succédé les Rois de France: lorsque le *Daupiné* leur fut acquis. Et partant étant depuis faillie la ligne des Marquis de *Saluces*, ledit Marquisat, par la loi commune à tous Fiefs, seroit de lui-même retourné aux Rois de France, comme *Daupins* de *Viennois*, quand il n'y auroit eu autre acquisition precedente. Mais au commencement des guerres de *Piémont*, regnant le Roi *François* 1^{er} & en l'année 1535 ou 36, Le Marquis d'alors appelé *François* qui étoit Vassal de la Couronne, comme dit est; & qui encore commandoit à une armée que le Roy payoit, s'en alla proditoirement servir *Charles* quint contra la France, avec ladite armée soldoyée par le Roy, & endommagea infiniment les affaires du Royaume & de *S. M.* qui pour cete infigne felonie & trahison se saisit dudit Marquisat, comme retourné à luy par les droits & coutumes des Fiefs, & ne se laissa onques depuis. Outre les susdits deux titres, les freres puisnez dudit Marquis *François*, (who was killed at the Siege of *Carmagnole* in 1537) qui n'ont point laissé d'ensaus, ont fait cession & transport à nos Rois, en tant que besoin seroit, de tous les droits qu'ils pouvoient avoir & pretendre audit Marquisat. *Lettres d'Ossat*, Vol. I. 320, 321. Vol. III. 328, 329, 330. & les *Memoires* du Cardinal *Bentivoglio*, Vol. I. p. 278, &c.

† The King was invested with this Order, in the Year 1596. *Vid. Cambden*, p. 595.

An. 1599.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

S I R,

Dover, 27th April 1599.

I Wrote unto you yesternight by the ordinary Post, of the Advertizements I had received from *Diepe*, towching the Arrest of the *Frenche* Ships in *Spaine*; and likewise what I had understood from Mr. *Edmonds*, of the King's remove to *Blois*, and from thence to *Molins*; wherein I hope I shall receive your Honours Direction for my Stay till his Returne, or following, before I go hence; seeing the Wind is yet so contrary, and the Weather so fowle, as we cannot put to Sea. This Morning I received your Honors Letter, with her *Majesties* inclosed to the *Frenche King*; whereof I am exceeding glad, and do most humbly kisse her Royal Hands for the great Honnour she hath therin don unto me, which I pray God to geve me Grace to deserve, and to do her Service, which may be answerable to her Highness's Expectation, and myne owne Duty. I will endeavour in such fort as your Honor prescribes, to procure that the *King* shall send over some Personnage of Quality to be *Installed* for him, and therein yt may please your Honor, to let me know, what Person will be most gratefull to her *Majestie*; for yt is very likely, that in the choise of the Person, they will chiefly regard her *Majesty's* contentation. I fear yf this Journey of the *King's* hold, yt will geve him occasion to put off all Resolution (yf not all Cogitation) of payment of his Debt to her *Majestie*, till his Returne. Yf yt should be my good hap to fynd him about *Paris* or at *Blois*, and to have *Audience* before his going; I desire to know her *Majesties* Pleasure, whether I shall not even upon my fyrst *access* moove hym in that matter; and also, whether having had *Audience* before his going, I shall need to follow, or not: For yf yt myght stand with her *Majesties* good liking, and be no prejudice to her Service, I would gladly settle my selfe and my familie, before I undertake so long a Voiage; and so hoping of Your Honors speedy direction in these points, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honourable,

Diepe, 3^d May 1599. O. S.

Y T may please your Honor to understand, that I arryved in this Towne the second of *May*, having continued almost 3 Dayes upon the Sea. I found the *Gouvernor*, and his *Leutenant*, both absent; but have received great Curtesies of the *Sergent Major* of the Towne, called *Monsieur Favet*, by the Commandment, as he told me, of the *Gouvernor*. Touching the Arrest of the *Frenche* Shippes, whereof I wrote unto your Honor from *Dover*, I learne heere, that yt is of all Ships, (above a hundred) and that he offers them very good Entertainment. Among the rest, there is one Shipp staied, belonging to the *Gouvernor* of this Towne, the Captaine whereof hath written hither, that the *Fleet* which that *King* prepares, consisteth of some 38 great Shippes, and 50 Gallies.

Touching this *King's* Voiage, I understand for certaine, that yt holdes not only to the *Bathes* besides *Molins*, but to *Lions*, and from thence (as he yet purposeth) to *Marseilles*. This place affords no other News at this tyme, that I dare wryte to your Honor; yet some bruits I heare, that the Duke of *Savoye*, fortifieth his *Frontiers* towards *France*; which should argue no great intention, to satisfie the *King* for the *Marquisat*; but of that I shall certifie your Honor more from *Paris*. I purpose to go hence to morrow to *Roüen*, where I expect answer, by a Messenger I sent Post of purpose to Mr. *Edmonds*, of the certain-

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Book II. *Negotiation in France.*

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tie and speede of the King's remoove. That little tyme I remaine there, I meane *An. 1599.* to imploy, in learning as much as I canne by our *English Merchants*, of the Nature and Valew of those *Customes*, which are by the * *Contract*, to be assigned to her *Majestie*, for her *remboursement*. I hope e're I arryve at *Paris*, I shall receave answere from your *Honor*, of both the Letters I wrote from *Dover*; and so, &c.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

My good Cosen,

1st May 1599.

I Have acquainted her *Majestie* with the Substance of both your Letters, whereby I fynd her *Majestie* thus disposed to direct you; when you come to *Paris*, yf the King be gon to *Blois*, and so resolved of his Journey further; in respect that the Matter wherein you should do her most Service, will require Expedition; her Pleasure is, that for a beginning, you repaire unto him with as much speede as you canne; and to request him, yf he goe further, to be pleased to assign you over to such of his *Ministers* as may have *Commission* to proceed with you. This Journey to *Blois*, her *Majestie* would have you to take; as well to save the following him further, as to prevent the losse of Tyme to beginne the Matter. And yf you fynde him at *Blois*, then you may returne to *Paris*, or where he shall appoint his Commissioners to joyne with you. Herein her *Majestie* wiltheth me to note unto you this one observation, that whatsoever you spend needlesly after th' *English* Fashion, the *Frenche* will laughe you to scorne for yt, and she will never thanck you; for there never came *Frenche Ambassador* hither, but served their Matter as well with *Frugalitie*, as any of hers have served her with *Prodigalitie*.

There remaineth now, that I acquainte you what her *Majesty* wiltheth you to delyver, both to the King, and *Monsieur de Villeroy*: First, that notwithstanding all such advertissements as were brought from *Spaine* into *France*, wherein assurance was geeven that there was no preparation for any *Action of Offence*; in which respect her *Majestie* was contented to *License* the carryinge of Corne; and where (out of her respect to the *Frenche King*) *Proclamation* is made, that no Shippe carryinge a *French Flag*, should be molested: First, it is most evident that the *Preparations* are greate and *suspicious*; for althoughe we know, that in regard of the *Hollanders Fleete*, which will lye upon their Coast. they are dryven to make *Levies and Musters* in *Spaine*, and happelye to provide a Fleet to encounter them; yet I cannot comprehend yt, why the King's Shippes and Provision, made in the Sowth Parts of *Spaine*, should come to the *Groyne*; for there is no greate thing to be had by the *Flemings*; neyther see I why the Gallies should come so far downe, whereof there is mention made, that they are daile looked for in that Haven.

Secondly, you shall make it knowen, that at this day the *Frenche* have carried him an infinite deale of Corne, and because by our *Proclamation* they may not be searched for any thing, they may cary what they list; and the King did always promise that he would not suffer Corne yt self to be carried, yf any Army were making. In this consideration, her *Majestie* requyreth you, expressely to desyre the King to take good Order that his Subjects be brideled; for even

* The Reader may find the Treaty at large in Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. 16. p. 102. by which it is agreed: *Que sa Majesté & ses commis recourront & cueilleront tout le profit de toutes sortes de Tailles, Taxes, Customs & Droits, qui pourront reussir du dedans & des Environs de la Ville de Rouen, & du Havre de Grace, par les noms des Impositions & Domaine foraine, & les Gabelles des sels, & par les noms des quatriesmes des Vins, ou aucuns autres choses, ou d'autres impositions pour l'entrée des Marchandises, &c.*

out

An. 1599. out of the *Spanishe Ports* themselves, we are certainly advertized and know, that they could not make th' Army, without helpe of the *Frenche*. And so, &c.

Your loving Cosen and Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

When you make your Dispatchès hyther, yf any thing be fit for me to know, which you would not have the *Queene* see, you may write a private Letter, for she must see the Dispatches.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 15th May 1599, O. S.

Y^T may please you to let her most Excellent Majestie understand, I arrived at Paris the 8th of May, and fynding the King then in Towne, (tho' in secret manner at *Zamet's House*;) I signified my arrival unto him by Mr. *Edmonds*, and prayed *Audience*, as soone as yt might stand with his good Pleasure. He appointed me to come to *Moret*, a Towne some tow Leagues from *Fountainbleau*, upon the Satterday after, and promised to give me *Accesse* upon the Sunday. Accordingly I repayred to *Moret*, where I found the Spanishe Ambassador *John Baptista Taxis*, * the Pope's *Nuncio* the Bishop of *Modena*, and the Ambassador of *Savoy* *le Chevalier Breton*, already lodged all very neare one another, and to my Lodgings. The next Morning, the King sent *Monsieur Gondi*, and *Monsieur Lussan*, Gouvernor of *Blaye* upon the River of *Bordeaux*, and Captaine of the *Scottish Guard*, to *Moret*, to conduct me to *Fountainbleau*; where I had a Chamber appointed for me to retyre into, and a great dynner prepared for me and the Gentlemen that attended me. After dinner, the Duke of *Biron* was sent to bring me to the King, who by the way used very many Complements unto me, and protestations of his dutiful Affection to her Majestie, which I was bold to answer with som Complements of her Majesties Commendations unto him, and of her good Acceptation of his good Affection towards her, and courtesie and good offices he had done to her Ministers here, and to divers others of her Subjects, that had come into these Parts.

I found the King in his Gallery, who upon my approche unto him, advanced himselfe tow or three Paces to receave and embrace me; and told me, *I was very welcome, and that he had advanced himselfe to embrace me, but to the Spanishe Ambassador he had not styrred one foote*, which indeed I learned to be trew. I delivered him her Majesties Letters with all due Complements; and after som Questions on his Parte of her Majesties good Healthe, I told him, " That the Queen my Mistres being very willing to continue the good Amitie, that had beene so long sence begon and entertained betwene them, and knowing that nothing could be more availeable thereunto, than a good and reall intelligence between them, had sent me to resyde about his Person as her *Ordinarie Ambassador*, and had geeven me charge to do him all Honor and Service, that was fit for a Minister of a Princess that was his trew and perfect Freind, as she had many wayes declared by lively and effectuall Demonstrations. That she had for that purpose commaunded me to direct my whole intention to that End, to fortifie this good Alliance and Union that is now betwene them, which I prayed him to be assured that I would not faile to performe to the uttermost of my Abillitie, knowing that I could doe nothing more acceptable to her Majestie, or more agreeable to her Commaundment.

* *Gaspar Silingardi*, a Native of *Modena*, recommended to that Nunciature by the Pope, and just then arrived at Paris upon the Affair of the Marquisat. Vid. *Lettres d'Etat*, Vol. 3. p. 322. Edit. *Amst.* 1714.

The King answered, " that he took in very kynd parte, her Majesties good *An. 1599.*
 " Disposition to the Continuance of the *Amitie*, wherein he would never faile to
 " concurre with her in desyre and earnest Affection. That he had receaved so
 " many reall Tokens of her Majesties favourable Intention towards him, as he
 " could not, nor would not forget. That indeed good Ministers were meet to
 " be imployed betwene Princes, and might be of great moment, to the further-
 " ance or hinderance of their Master's entent: That he had had from her Ma-
 " jestie divers Men imployed to him, with whome he had treated with good Sa-
 " tisfaction; but agayne he had fownd some soe incompatible, and of so straunge
 " a Nature, as he could not with any Contentment converse with them. That
 " he promised himselfe all good of me, both from the Assurance he had receaved
 " thereof by her Majesties Letters, and for the good Report he had hard other-
 " wise: And that I might likewise be assured, that he would use me with all Ho-
 " nor and Curtisie, as an acceptable Minister of a Princesse so dear unto him.
 " I gave him thanks for his good Conceit, and offer of favorable Usage; and for
 " my cariage in my Charge, prayed him to assure himselfe, that I had receaved
 " therein so streight Commaundment from her Majestie, as I durst not, nor had
 " in any wise Will to disobey her."

Then I descended to the first Point of my *Instruction*, containing a Congratu-
 lation of her Majesties, for his Preservation from * the *Attempts* which had bene
 against his Person, which I delivered in such sort, as I am therein directed; am-
 plyfying as muche as I could, her Majesties Care of his Safetie, and ministring
 what jealousie I might with congruities, of them that had bene discovered to be
 the *Authors*, and *perswaders* of such practizes. The King answered only,
 " that Her Majestie and He had great Cause to praise God for their Preservation
 " from so many wicked Practizes against their Lyves, and that he trusted that
 " God would continue to be mercifull to them bothe, that they might lyve, and
 " see as they had done, the Confusion of such as entended Mischief to them;
 " which he wished with as great Affection to the Queene, as to himselfe, to
 " whom yf she were a Man he would call himselfe a perfect Frend, but being
 " as she is, *Je me diray son Serviteur*". I said I praised God to continew the
 extraordinary Favour he had shewed to bothe their Majesties, for the Happi-
 ness of the greatest Parte of Christendome, which had interest in their Preserva-
 tions.

And so I proceeded to the second point of my *Instructions*, towching the *E-*
dict†; wherein I said, " that her Majestie was very glad to heare that he had so
 " well provyded for the Quiet of his Kingdom, and geven so good Contentment
 " to his faythfull Subjects of the *Reformed Religion*, by the *Edict* which he
 " had lately published; wherein I said, that her Majestie did acknowledge his
 " great Wildome in discovering the Errours of his Predecessours, who by a con-
 " trary Course, whereunto they were ledde by Evill Counsaillers, had well nigh
 " overthrowne their Estate; and that she was very gladd (seing God had so
 " ordained yt for his greater good) that he had ‡ found some Difficultie and
 " Opposition in the passing of yt, that so his said Subjects of the *Religion* might
 " now receive and acknowledge yt wholly from himselfe, and render him that
 " entier Love, Obedience, and Obligation, that so great a Favor deserved;" ad-
 ding farther, as in the same Article I am instructed. The King's Answer was,
 " That noe Man could better discover the Errours of his Predecessours Counsaile

* 'Tis probable the Ambassador had chiefly in View the Attempt of *John Chastell*, which Fact is related at large by all the French Historians. And altho' it was committed some Years before, (*viz.* in December 1594.) yet the Restoration of the Jesuits, (who were banished on that Account) being at this time strongly laboured by the Pope; and seconded by Cardinal *Dossas* and Monsieur *Villeroy*, the Queen thought there was no Way so likely to prevent their Designs from taking Effect, as by reminding him of the Dangers he had escaped from that Society.

† This was the famous *Edict of Nantes*, which was passed a few Months before.

‡ The Reader may find a large Account of the Difficulties the King met withal in this Affair, if he consults *Serres's History of France*, pag. 887, &c. *Memoires de Sully*, Vol. 1. ch. 89. And *Benoist's History* of this *Edict*, Vol. 1.

An. 1599. " in that point then himselfe, for that yt was *he* against whom they did cheefly
 " put it yn Execution: That he saw very well that to continue that Course, was
 " but to put a Knife in his owne Bowells, and therefore he had resolved to pub-
 " lish this *Edict*, which he meant to see observed. That he had indeed fownd
 " opposition in *some*, which were willing to dwell uppon their former Princi-
 " ples; but he had made yt knowen that he would be *le Maistre*, and that he
 " thancked God he could tell how to make himselfe to be obeyed." I commend-
 " ed his Wisdome and Constancye therein, as the only assured means of true Peace
 " and Prosperitie to his Kingdome.

And so I passed to the third point towching *Depredations*; " wherein I told him
 " fyrst, what care her Majestie had taken to give him Satisfaction, bothe for Pre-
 " vention of suche Offences hereafter, and for the Punishment of those that
 " were past: In the former, by publishing the † *Proclamation* which his owne
 " Ambassador had been acquainted with; in the latter, by granting an * *extra-*
 " *ordinary Commission* to certaine chosen Persons of Wisdome and Integritye, who
 " should freely and wholly attend that Buisness. Secondly, I told him the
 " Queene did expect that the like would be performed on his part, and that good
 " and speedy Justice might be done to her Subjects, of such Wrongs as they had
 " sustained by the *Frenche* during the Trowbles; which throughe delay or want
 " of Justice, had bin made more heavie and burdensome unto them sometimes,
 " (by reason of their excessife Charges in following the Suites) then th' originall
 " losse yt self; which I said her Majestie imputed in great part to the Difficul-
 " ties and Iniquitie of that Time, hoping that now under his peaceable Gou-
 " vernement, that he would take order that they should have Redresse, and fynd
 " all good Treatment and Favour, seeing he had found them often readie to sacri-
 " fice themselves to do him Service. Thyrdly I sayd, her Majestie did likewise
 " assure her selfe uppon the Promise made by his Ambassador, that this great liber-
 " ty which he had graunted to his Subjects, to pass unsearched and uncontrol-
 " led into *Spain*, or any other place, should not be converted by them to her
 " Prejudice, either by colleuring the *Spaniards*, or other her Enemies Goods;
 " or by transporting into *Spain*, or any other of that King's Dominions, Arms,
 " Munitions, or any Instruments or Materials for Warre, eyther by Land or Sea;
 " whereof I sayd she had geven me charge to make special *Instance* unto him,
 " that some speedy Order might be taken for her *Assurance*, as a matter which
 " might be otherwise very prejudicial unto her Estate, and might give her occa-
 " sion to repent her of her former Resolution.

Fourthly, having receaved your Honors Letters of the fyrst of *May*, the
 " very same Day I went to *Moret*, by a Messenger which Sir *Thomas Vaine* sent
 " of purpose from *Dover*. I told him, as I was thereby directed, " that her Maje-
 " stie when she assented to make the aforesaid Proclamation, and thereby to give
 " free Passage to all Ships bearing *Frenche* Flaggs, did foresee that yt might be
 " very prejudicial unto her, for that th' enemies might by that means be sufficient-
 " ly furnished with Corne and Victuall whereof they stood in want; yet upon
 " the confidence of his Affection and true Friendship towards her, and uppon a
 " Promise made by his Ambassador in his Name, that in Tymes of Suspicion,
 " when that King might be thought to entend or prepare any Hostilitie against
 " her Majestie, he would be pleased to take order to restraine the Carriage of
 " Corne by his Subjects into *Spaine*, her Majestie had bin contented to passe
 " over all Difficulties, and to resolve to graunt that Libertie: Now therefore
 " that she is advertized, that the said Kinge dothe make very great Preparations,
 " with intent in all likelihood to employ them in these Parts, by reason that he
 " drawethe downe his Forces towards the *Groyne* and the North parts of *Spain*,
 " (which otherwise he had no cause to doe, yf he only intended Defence against
 " the *States* Attempts,) she had commanded me to make earnest instance unto

† This Proclamation is printed at large in *Rymer's Fœdera*, Vol. 16. p. 364.

* This Commission is likewise published by Mr. *Rymer*, Vol. 16. p. 368.

“ him, to take fuche order for the reſtrainte of the Cariage of any more Corne in-
 “ to *Spaine*, (till the Deſeign of theſe Preparations might more plainly appear) *An. 1599.*
 “ as is agreeable with the conſtant and perfect Amitie which he hath profefſed
 “ to beare her, and his Promise aforeſaid made by his Ambaſſador, ſo as ſhe may
 “ reape the Fruite of the Confidence and Aſſurance which ſhe repoſed in him.
 “ And that ſhe had the rather commanded me to deale earneſtly in this Point,
 “ becauſe ſhe is perfectly enformed out of thoſe parts of *Spaine*, that without
 “ the great Supply of Corne, which they have already receaved out of *France*,
 “ they would never have bene able to have proceeded ſo farre as they have done
 “ in their Preparations.

“ The King answered to the fyrſt and ſecond, that he had underſtood from
 “ his Ambaſſador, her Maſteſties Willingneſſe to have a mutual Reformation in
 “ thoſe Cauſes of *Depredation*, which he was very glad of, and would be found
 “ as forward on his part to eſtabliſhe a good Courſe therein, as ſhe had bin.
 “ That he never had cauſe to complaine of her Maſteſties Juſtice, but had al-
 “ ways found her very inclinable to do Juſtice, as a Princeſſe of great Honor, and
 “ the like Intention was always in him: But there might perhaps be ſome Defect
 “ in her Miniſters, who for their own Profit, would peradventure not hold ſo
 “ ſtreight a Hand in theſe Cauſes as was fit; but he knew her Maſteſtie had noe
 “ Benefit by theſe Matters, and therefore he was the more earneſte to urge a Re-
 “ formation of the Abuses, whereby many, and thoſe of the beſt ſort were pre-
 “ judiced, (meaning, as I gueſſe, the Merchants;) and few, and thoſe of the
 “ worſt ſort, benefited.” To the *third* he answered nothing in particular, but
 “ only ſaid *non, non, non*, whiles I was ſpeaking, as yf he meant that he had noe
 “ purpoſe his Subjects ſhould abuſe her Maſteſties Favour and Freedome granted
 “ them: But in that, and likewise in the fourth, I will urge a more particular An-
 “ ſwere at my next Audience. “ To the *fourth* he ſeemed willing, and ſaid,
 “ he would take a Pretext to doe yt uppon the *Arreſt* which they had made in
 “ *Spaine* of *French* Shippes, uppon which Point he told me, he had dealt the
 “ Day before very rowndly with the *Spaniſh Ambaſſador*. He told me farther,
 “ there had bene no very great quantity of Corne carried out of *France* thither,
 “ but rather as he thought by the *Eaſterlings*. And for the Preparations in
 “ *Spaine*, he ſaid he was enformed that they were fuche, as were not likely to
 “ be uſed for *Invaſion* of any of her Maſteſties Dominions, but only to with-
 “ ſtand the *States* Attempts. But that yt was not amiſſe for her Maſteſtie to
 “ take the Allarme of yt, and not to be unfurniſhed; and that oftentimes fuche
 “ falſe Alarmes were very profitable. He ſaid further, that the Drought in
 “ *Spaine* had bin ſo great already this Year, as was like to breed an extreme
 “ want of Corne there this next Year, which he thought they would ſeeke to ſup-
 “ ply by the *Eaſterlings*.

“ I told him, that her Maſteſtie intended not to give that libertie to any Nation,
 “ as ſhe did to his Subjects, becauſe ſhe had not that Confidence in any, that ſhe
 “ had in him; and that I doubted not but ſhe would have a vigilant Eye to
 “ the *Eaſterlings* Proceedings. Hereuppon he tooke occaſion to tell me of the
 “ *Placart* ſet out by the *States*, which he complained of as a thing injurious to
 “ his Subjects; I ſaid, I thought it an effect of great Neceſſity, which had no
 “ Law; and more I forbore to ſpeake, becauſe I underſtood by Mr. *Edmonds*,
 “ that he was jealous that yt had bene done by her Maſteſties Privitie and Di-
 “ rection.

After theſe Speeches he began to queſtion with me about *Iriſhe* Matters, and
 “ asked me, “ what Newes I had of my Lord of *Effex*; I told him I had only re-
 “ ceaved thus much, that he was well arryved there, after ſome difficultie in
 “ paſſing the Sea, by reaſon of foule Weather and contrary Winds. Then he
 “ ſaid he would tell me Newes of him, which he had receaved; namely, that 2
 “ or 3 of the *principal Rebels* were come in, and had ſubmitted themſelves
 “ unto him.” I was aſhamed that he ſhould know more of thoſe matters than I;
 “ but not to ſeeme to be ignorant, I answered, “ There was a ſecret Rumor and

“ Expecta-

An. 1599. "Expectation of some such matter." Then he beganne to enquire of the Peace between her Majestie and the King of *Spaine*, and asked me how neare yt was to the Conclusion. "I told him his Ambassador had bene made acquainted with all that passed in this matter; Oh, said the King, I think I know more than he dothe of yt. I assured him, that at my coming away there was noe more past than had bene communicated both to his Ambassador there, and to himselfe, by Mr. *Edmonds*: Well, said he, the other syde tells me another Tale: I protested I knew noe more then I had said, and yf there were any further Proceedings, yt was since my coming away, whereunto he replied not.

These Interlocutory Speeches being past, I tooke occasion partly out of my *Instructions*, and partly uppon som *Instance* made unto me by some of our Merchants trading into these Parts, to recommend unto him the Maintenance of the free Trade and Entercourse betwene these twoe Realmes, alleading, "That those were the surest and most durable Freindsships, which were founded not only upon the Disposition of the Princes, but upon the Interest of the Subjects also; and therefore prayed him to take order the Entercourse might be continued, in such ample sorte as yt had bene in his Predecessors Tymes, and according to the *Treaties* of perpetuall Amitie passed between the twoe Crownes. He answered, that he would have me present a *Memorial* of that I required in that behalfe, and his *Counsell* should consider of yt, and give me Satisfaction.

This is the Substance of that which passed betwene the King and me at this fyrst Audience; for as touching the matter of *Scotland*, I understood by Mr. *Edmonds*, he hath already advertized your Honor, that this King hath renewed th' ancient Privileges graunted to that Nation, and confirmed Amitie with that King, with omission of such Points conteyned in former *Treaties*, as had any reference to Enmitie with us: And to receive Confirmation on that King's part, he determined to send into *Scotland* Monsieur de *Betunes* Brother to Monsieur de *Rhosui*; therefore this Alteration being growen in the matter, I thought yt best not to deale in that point, till I understood her Majestie's further Pleasure.

Since my coming to this Towne, the Ambassador of *Venice* hath bene to visit me, and likewise the *Agent* of the *States*, who tells me he hath Commission from his Superiours, to communicate all his Negotiations with me, and to receive my Advice in them. I would gladly know her Majestie's Pleasure how far I shall make my selfe Partaker of his Counsailes or Actions; for I see the *States* desire very much to draw some Countenance from her Majestie, in all their Proceedings heere, and could be content to be thought to have very streight Intelligence with her, and to doe nothing without her *Privitie*.

The *Treatie* of Peace begonne by Cardinal *Andreas* hath given the Alarme not only to them, but to many other here; and th' *Agent* told me, that Monsieur de *Villeroy* assured him yt was concluded, and staied but the Archduke's Return to be perfected. The like he saythe he saw written from the *French Ambassador* in *England* to the Duke de *Bouillon*. I answered all Men as my Instructions direct me, yet I think yt not amisse for her Majestie's Affayres, that this King should be held in some Jealousie of yt.

This Daie likewise, the Bishop of *Glasgow* Ambassador of *Scotland*, sent to complementize with me, and to excuse him uppon his *Debilitie*, that he hath not yet seene me. The Princesse of *Orenge* hath likewise sent to visite me, and would have come her selfe but that I went to the *Courte*; and to prevent her, I purpose to see her to Morrow. I was willing to have delivered her Majestie's Letters to the Duke of *Bouillon*, and Monsieur de *Villeroy*, when I had Audience, and signified unto them bothe by Mr. *Edmonds*, that I was desyrous to have some privat Conference with them: But they bothe thoughte yt fit to be deferred till my next Audience, which I am promised upon *Munday* next, being their *Whitson-Munday*. I was desyrous to have had yt sooner, but could not obayne yt, because the King had determined to spend this Week in Hunting, and in some secret Walks to this Towne. Presently after the Hollidays he purposeth to goe to *Blois*,

Blois, but whether any further or nay is not yet certaine; for by reason of this Concourse of Ambassadors, he staied his going to the *Bathes* till the Season was past, and is now dissuaded by the Phisicians to use them this Yeare. And for his Journey to *Lions*, yt was not without som reference to the Affayres of the *Marquisat*, where by the Mediation of the * *Generall* of the *Cordeliers*, sent of purpose by the *Pope*, and at the Instance of the Duke of *Savoy* himselfe, he hath bin contented to give him 2 Moneths tyme more to advise of an *Answer*. The Duke desired 6 Moneths, but he hath yealded but to two, yet with a purpose, as I am enformed from a very good Hand, to enlarge it two more yf need be; purposing to keepe the Duke of *Savoy* in the meane tyme bothe in Suspens and Charge, whiles he himselfe may also make his Provisions for the Warre, for the which he is yet utterly unready. Yet he lets not to set a good face upon the matter, and gives Commissions to levie Companies to draw downe that way; and the Duke of *Biron* told me he had already four Companies ready for that Service. But the truth is, there is no Mony, nor any other Provision in a readines.

I understand that the King told the *Spanish Ambassador*, that he had some Bruits that his Master meant to assist the Duke against him in that Cause. Yf that yt were true, he sayd, he was as ready to marche that Day as the next to meet him, and that he would send a *Valet* of his Chamber, to wishe him that eyther they might embrace as Friends, or meet in the Feild. The said Ambassador hath expostulated with the King upon three Points; *The one* of the Enterprise desseigned by *Baligny* some tyme Gouvernor of *Cambray* against that Towne; the *second*, that this King hath an Ambassador withe the *States*, which he called his *Masters Rebels*; and *lastly*, that he suffer'd Monsieur de la *Noüe*, and many others, to passe to their Aid with good Troupes. The effect of all his Complaynts is only this, that the King hath promised to make a new *Proclamation* upon paine of Death, that no Man shall goe to the Service of any Foraine Prince or State, without his Leave.

I cannot yet learne by any meanes, of any Desseign in this King to erect a *Navie Royall*, neyther can I heare of any great Increase of Shipping in all the Coast of *Normandy*, althoughe I employed some of purpose that way to discover yt. True yt is they have bin somewhat buisier in trading since the Peace then they were before, and that must needs in tyme increase their Shipping. At my next Audience I meane to *deale* with the King about her Majestie's Mony, because I am like to have no more before his Journey, althoughe I have littell hope of any great effect for more than 20000 Crownes, which he hath already assigned to be paid at the Instance of Mr. *Edmonds*, and that with great Difficultie. I moved your Honor before my coming away about the † Treaty of *Blois*, whether you thought yt not fitt that the King should be urged to the Confirmation of yt, being the most beneficiall Treaty for *England* that hath bin made at any tyme. I beseech you let me understand her Majestie's Pleasure in yt, for I think the King will be easilie drawn to that, or any other reasonable matter that shall be proposed, during the Suspens of her Majestie's Treaty with *Spaine*, and his own with *Savoy*. And so desyring your Honor that I may heare often from you, which will be bothe my Comfort and my Reputation heere, I most humbly take my leave, recommending your Honor to the safe keeping and gracious Care of the Almighty.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

* *Memoires de Bentivoglio*, Vol. 1. p. 153. *Letres D'Orléans*, Vol. 3. p. 376.

† This Treaty was made between Queen Elizabeth and Charles IX. in the Year 1572; and (though not published by Mr. *Rymer*) is printed at large in the Collection of Treaties, printed in Holland in four Volumes, *Folio*.

An. 1599.

A private Letter (of the same Date) from Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

S I R,

BESIDES my Dispatch, which may perhaps be communicated to her Majestie, I thought good by this *private Letter* to your Honor, to signifie what passed more betwene the King and me, then I have therein advertised. Fyrst, in the matter of *Depredations*, when he seemed to lay the blame of lacke of Justice upon our *Ministers*, he named directly our *Admiraltie*, complayning very bitterly against them. Moreover after the Speeche he used of the *Irishe* matters, he asked me yf my Lord of *Essex* and my * *Lord Admirall* were made Freends before his Journey. I answered, I knew of no other but frendly Disposition betwene them, and yf there had bin any other at any tyme, yet at the tyme of his Departure I knew they were in very kynd Termes. Then he asked me, whether your Honor and my Lord of *Essex* did agree any better than you did. These Questions were strange to me, and I answered, that I knew of muche Kindnes that had passed betwene your Honor and him, but never of any Unkindnes. He sayd, *Yes, yes*; and that he had hard much of yt. I told him, that in matters of Advice and Counsaile, you might perhaps have differed sometyme in Opinion, which was ordinary in Princes Counsaile, and I thought his Court was not free from yt: No, no, said he, *I have had the greatest paine in the World to containe them, but I have made them know my Mind, that I will have them agree, and I thinck that the best course for the Queene your Mistres also.* Then he fell in Commendations of your Honor, with Words of very good Affection, and said, he thought † your Journey into *France* had done you noe hurt. I told him, I had hard your Honor acknowledge the great Contentment and Honor you had receaved here, and how readie you would be to acknowledge yt (referring your Dutie to her Majestie) with any Service to him, with which he seemed to be well pleased. ‡ He told me also a Merriment, that he understood that the *Archduke* that Night he was married, was not able to consummat Matrimony with the *Infanta*, which he had likewise related to the *Generall* of the *Cordeliers*, who had answered that yt might well be, for he had hard the *Archduke's Confessor* affirme, that he knew, when he was 37 Years old he had never rowched Woman. Thus praying Pardon of your Honor, yf whiles I thought to relate you all that passed, I have troubled you with more then needed, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Chevalier *Guicciardine*, Agent from the Duke of *Florence* in this Court, fell suddainly dead of an Apoplexie upon *Saturday* last.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honourable,

Paris, 19th May 1599. O.S.

I Receaved this Evening this Packet I send herewith unto your Honor, from *Estienne le Sieur*, with a Letter to my selfe, without Date of Place or Time, wherein he requested me to convey it to your Honor with Expedition. Therefore not knowing what yt may import, I thought good to send yt by this

* Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham.

† The Duke de Sully tells us, Secretary Cecyll was sent into France to break off the Treaty at *Varvins*. *Memoires*, Vol. 1. ch. 78.

‡ See Cardinal D'Ossat's Letters, Vol. 3. p. 233. and Monsieur Amelot's Note, No 6.

expresse

expresse Messenger. I have not yet any material thing to advertize your Honor *An. 1599.* more then I signified in my last dispatche, only I perceave yt generally beleevd heere by Men of the best Place, that the Preparations of *Spaine* are only for Defence: But withall, the Proceedings of the *State's* Fleet, begins to be dowbted of: In which case yt is not amisse to be thought of, whether that which was fyrst intended for defence, may not be converted another way, when themselves are out of Feare.

The King's Marriadge with the Duke of *Florence's* Neece is muche in speeche here, howbeit, I learne from very good Hands, that the Duke of *Florence* hath made but a cold Answer to *Gondie's* overture, who was used in yt; Namely, "That the King did once before make the same Motion, and afterwards falling in liking with Madame *Gabrielle*, he left yt with her Disgrace, having drawn some Loan of Mony from the Duke upon that Pretence. That since, he hath entered into som Treaty with the *Emperor* for the Match, and althonghe he be not faine engaged that way, but that he may retyre when he will; yet till he may be better assured of the King's Constancy, he seeth no reason to do yt". Hereupon they be at some stay, and know not what to build upon; which is likewise the occasion that the King's Journey is so uncertain, only he resolves to go this next Weeke to *Blois*, and there to stay two Moneths, and there to resolve to go further, eyther as the Matter of the *Marquisat*, or the Proceeding of this Match shall guide him. In the meane tyme, not to be utterly destitute, he causeth * *Madamoiselle d'Entragues* his new Favourite, and *Villar's* Wife, his late Mistris's Sister, to follow this Progress; and hath assigned to the former 500 Crownes a Moneth for her Charges. Upon *Munday* next, I am promised a second Audience at *Fontainebleau*, whereupon I shall be able to advertise your Honour that shall be more material. In the mean tyme, &c.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Proposition faicte à Messieurs du Conseil du Roy, le 21^{me} de May, 1599. O. S.

LA Royne ayant à faire la guerre en *Irelande* à ses rebelles, qui cognoissant la grandeur de leur faulte; & estant soutenue par les supports du Roy d'*Espagne*, se pourront opiniastres à la defence, & par consequent faire trainer ceste guerre en longueur, qui ne peut estre que de despence incroyable à la dicte Dame Royne, pour estre ce pais la desnué de victuailles, & toutes choses necessaires pour faire vivre une armée; & pour estre la dicte Dame aussy contrainte d'entretenir perpetuellement outre l'armée de terre, une flotte de vaisseaux, non seulement pour empêcher le secours que leur pourroit estre envoyé d'Ailleurs, mais aussy pour y apporter des vivres & autres choses requises; & ayant outre ce la dicte Dame occasion de se munir & fortifier en son Royaume, contre les desfoins & preparatifs du dict Roy, qui sont notoires à tout le monde, qui ne peut estre qu'avecq une charge & despense extreme; elle s'est neantmoins resoluë, comme Princesse genereuse, qui a tousjours eu devant les yeulx, l'honneur & la conservation de son Estat de se roidir à l'encontre de toutes les difficultez qui se sont presentees en cest affaire, & de s'evertuer courageusement à la defence, ayant deliberé, d'y employer tout ce que Dieu luy a donné, des moyens & amis. Et encores que par le droict d'Amitie & de raison, elle peut justement & à

* *Memoires de Sully*, Vol. 1. ch. 82. *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Vol. 1. p. 56.

An. 1599. bon droit se mondre ses amis & allies, & singulierement le Roy, de luy rendre les mesmes offices & effecte d'amitié, qu'il a tiré d'elle en son besoin; si est ce, qu'elle s'est contentée, de ne luy faire autre instance pour l'heure, si non, qu'il luy plaise de l'accommoder de quelque sommes de deniers, qu'elle luy a presté, ou bien employé pour son secours & service, durant les troubles de son Royaume. Ce qu'estant si juste & raisonnable, & le moindre de toutes les faveurs qu'elle peut attendre du Roy son bon Frere & Allié; elle espere, qu'il prendra l'affaire à coeur; & advisera promptement & serieusement aux Moyens de luy en donner contentement & satisfaction. Et encore que le Roy ne faisant que sortir des troubles, & n'ayant que bien peu gousté des effects de la paix, puisse pretendre, qu'il n'a pas encor le moien de luy donner entiere satisfaction; toutes fois la Royne a ceste ferme opinion & assurance de sa bonne volonté, qu'il aura esgard à l'estat de ses affaires, & ne se servira pas de ces excuses en son endroit; estant tousjours plus raisonnable, que le dict Seigneur Roy s'efforce encores qu'avecq quelque difficulté, & par moiens extraordinaires, de rendre à la dicte Dame cest argent dont elle l'a accommodé.

Et ayant la dicte Dame Royne receu promesse du Roy par son Ambassadeur resident aupres d'elle, qu'en temps suspect, quand le Roy d'Espagne feroit des preparatifs de guerre par mer, qu'il donneroit ordre que ses subjects ne portassent du bled, ou autre grain en Espagne, dont ce Roy la se pourroit servir pour l'avittuellement de sa Flotte, & ayant fort fraichement eu advertissement, des grands preparatifs que se font à present de ce coste la, & que pour estre prests de faire voile, ilz n'attendent que le bled qui leur doit estre fourni de France; elle prie pourtant le Roy son bon Frere, d'y donner tel ordre, que sera conforme à sa dicte promesse, & à la vraie & parfaict amitié qu'elle s'est tousjours promise de luy.

Et comme ladicte Dame, sur l'assurance aussi de la bonne volonté, & amitié du Roy, & à l'instance de son Ambassadeur, a esté contente d'octroyer libre passage en Espagne à tous navires François, & a faict defendre sur grieves peines à ses subjectz de les arrester, rechercher, ou autrement incommoder, sur quelque pretexte que ce soit; le tout sur le promesse du Roy, faicte par son Ambassadeur, qu'il ne permettroit pas que ses subjectz en abusassent au prejudice de la dicte Dame, ou en prestant le noms faussement aux biens & Marchandises de ses Ennemis, ou en leur fournissant par voie des Marchandises ou autrement, des armes, munitions, & autres materiaux de guerre, par mer, ou par terre. Ladicte Dame pourtant cognoissant bien l'importance de ceste affaire à la conservation de son estat, a trouvé bon, de prier le Roy son bon frere, de y promptement pourvoir, en telle sorte qu'il luy semblera propre, pour le bien de ses affaires; & mesme, qu'il luy plaise de luy faire entendre par quel moien il a delibéré d'y pouvoir; a fin, que comme ilz sont d'accord de la maniere & substance, ilz se puissent aussi accorder de la forme, & du moien d'y parvenir.

Ladicte Dame estant aussi advertie, qu'un sien subject, nommé * Collesford, qui a autrefois demeuré à Anvers, & s'est totalement employé aux pratique & menees pernicieuses contre son estat, s'est venu depuis n'agueres rendre à Calais, pour avecq plus de commodité vacquer à la poursuite de ses mauvais desseins; trouvé bon, de faire Instance au Roy, selon les anciens traittés de perpetuelle alliance entre ces deux Couronnes, de donner commandement, qu'il vuide promptement de la dicte Ville de Calais, & autres places de son obeissance.

* The Reader may find a further account of this Man and his Employment, in a Letter of Cardinal d'Orsay's to Monsieur Villeroi, Vol. 5. p. 71.

An. 1599.

Memoire des sommes de deniers que la Reyne d'Angleterre a presté ou desboursez pour le * Roy Treschrestien.

An. 1587.	D esbourse par les Mains du Seignieur Horace Pallavicini pour la levee de l'armee Allemande, conduite par le Baron d'Aunau, pour laquelle somme il y a obligation des Ambassadeurs du Roy datée a Francfort.	Lib. Sterl. 30468 Scud. Franc. 101560
1589 7 ^o . Sept.	Presté sur l'obligation de Messieurs Beauvoir, Buby, & Buzenval.	Lib. Sterl. 22350 Scud. Franc. 71165 20 St.
1589.	Desbourse pour la despense & Transport des soldatz envoyez au secours du Roy sous la conduite du Baron de Wiloughby.	Lib. Sterl. 6000 Scud. Franc. 20000
1590.	Presté en l'an 1590, pour la levee de l'armee Allemande sous la conduite du Prince d'Anhalt sur l'obligation de Monsieur le Viconte de Turenne a cestheure Duc de Bouillon.	Lib. Sterl. 10000 Scud. Franc. 33333 20 St.
1590, 19 ^o Novemb.	Presté sur l'obligation de Messieurs de Beauvoir & d'Incarville, par le Maire de Londres.	Lib. Sterl. 2100 Scud. Franc. 7000
1590, 25 Sept.	Presté sur l'obligation de Monsieur de Beauvoir.	Lib. Sterl. 10000 Scud. Franc. 33333 20 St.
1591.	Presté sur l'obligation de Messieurs de Beauvoir & de Fresnes.	Lib. Sterl. 15750 Scud. Franc. 52500 s. d.
1591.	Desbourse pour la despense des Soldatz sous Monsieur le Comte d'Essex en Normandie.	Lib. Sterl. 60192 1 10 Scud. Franc. 200640
	Desbourse pour la despense des soldatz employez en Bretagne depuis le Mois d'Avril anno 1591, jusques au Mois du Fevrier anno 1594.	Lib. Sterl. 190350 10 7 1/2 Scud. Franc. 634501 46 St.
1596.	Desbourse pour la despense des Navires employez par le Commandement du Roy a Brest.	Lib. Sterl. 14173 Scud. Franc. 47243 20 St.
	Desbourse pour la Despense de 2000 soldatz en Picardie, pour 14 Mois.	Lib. Sterl. 40351 4 Scud. Franc. 134505
Summa		Lib. Sterl. 401734 16 5 1/2 Scud. Franc. 1339116 20 St.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

S I R,

Paris, 26 May 1599. O. S.

YT may please you to let her Majestie understand, that upon *Munday* last, being the 21st of this Moneth, I repayred to *Fountainbleau*, and had *Access* unto the King, where I delivered at large unto him that which I comprised

* One principal Part of Sir Henry Nevill's Negotiation being to obtain Satisfaction for this Debt, I thought it proper to print the State of the whole Debt, as I found it drawn up by Mr. *Levinus Muncke*, who was under Secretary to Sir Rob. Cecill.

An. 1599. more briefly in the *Proposition* I presented in wryting, whereof I send a Copy here inclos'd. His Answer was short, (as his manner is) "That yt was great reason her Majestie should be satisfied of suche Sommes, as she had lent or disbourfed for him in his great Neecessities, and that he would be carefull in yt to the uttermost of his Abillitie, and would lay open unto me the bottom of his meanes, and make me judge of his dealing with her Majestie therein"; But for that and the rest I had proposed, he prayed me to deliver a *Memorial* in wryting, and his *Counsaill* should consider of yt, and geve me an answer. I had the *Memoriall* ready, and delivered yt, together with a Note of the Sommes of Money due to her Majestie, by bond or account, which he presently gave to Monsieur de Villeroy, and then prayed me to sit downe by him that we might talke: Thereupon he fell into Discourse with me of his Marriadge, wherein he told me, "That he had divers proposed unto him, as namely, a Sister of the King of *Denmarke*, a Sister of the Prince of *Anhalt's*, a Widow that had had Children, but a very goodly Woman, the Duke of *Florence's* Neece, (whom he seemed cheefly to commend) and some in his owne Kingdome. He said he was resolved to marrie, but he would fyrst seeke to seperate himselfe from her that was now his Wyfe, and * had already begon to treat with the Pope to that purpose, from whom he hoped to receive answer shortly to his contentment: That done, he would thincke of another, and communicate his Intention to his good Sister, and pray her Advise in yt". Upon this occasion of Speeche of the Pope, "he told me how respectful he found him towards him in all things, † that he had very well allowed of his late *Edict*, acknowledging that no Violence could force Men's Consciences and Beliefs, but they must be wonne by teaching, and good Example. That he likewise intended to publish a *Bull of Excommunication* against all suche as should attempt, procure, or favour, the murdering of him. That there was a quarrel grown betwene the Pope and the *Spanishe King*, about the *Cense* and Homage of the Kingdom of *Naples*, which being not performed or tendred since the Deathe of the late King, the Pope had sent to sease uppon the Revenue of the Kingdom, and the *Viceroy* had imprisoned his Commissaries; whereupon the Pope had excommunicated him, with Threats that yf that King persisted in those Courses, the Churche had a *Champion* which never failed her in her need, whose assistance he would pray, and was sure he should find yt ready in the Churches quarrel, (meaning the King of *France*.) I told the King the Pope was *Politique*, and to keepe the *Spanishe King* in awe he would be contented to make som good Shew and Demonstrations towards him; but I thought the Pope, or at least the *Consistorie*, too much *Spaniard*, for the King to make any great Foundation of them. He said, he thought he had as good Credit there, as the King of *Spaine*. He told me he understood, that the *Emperour* was sicke unto Deathe, and that he had taken, as yt was supposed, a great Dispit and Grief, ‡ for that the *Vaivode* of *Transilvania* had sent home his Wife, who is the Queen of *Spaine's* Sister, and had resign'd his Estate to his Uncle, Cardinal *Battorie*, which the *Emperour* made account of. He told me also, that he thought the *Electors* would not easily agree of a new Choice, because the most of them had no Affection to the House of *Austria*. Hereupon, because I would sound his Intention, I said they needed not seeke farre for a worthy Subject; his Majestie being so near a Neighbour, and the *Princes* of *Germany* so well affected to the House of *Fraunce*. He answered he had never ambitiously brigued or wooed for any thing, not for the Kingdom of *France* yt selfe, when he knew the Practises and brigues that others made for yt, but had ever depended uppon

* *Lettres d'Offat*, Vol. 3. p. 415. Edit. *Amsterdam*.

† The King was desirous the English Court should believe the Pope had a more favourable Opinion of this *Edict*, than in Truth he had, of which I am perswaded the Reader will be convinced, if he gives himself the Trouble to read Cardinal *d'Offat's* Letter to the King of the 28th of March 1599. Vol. 3. p. 380.

‡ *Lettres d'Offat*, Vol. 3. p. 447. *Thuanus Historia*, l. 114.

" *God's Favor, and his Right:* So in this, he intended not to sue, or woe for *An. 1599.*
" yt; but if yt pleased *God* to put in their Mynds to choose him, he had no
" Reason to refuse yt". This I thought good to advertise, as a thing not to
be neglected; I feare as they growe in greatness, they will growe in Insolence,
and neglect of their Friends.

He tolde me further, of his Proceedings about the *Marquisat of Saluces*,
" * That at the Instance of the *Pope* he had geeven two Moneths more for the
" decyding of yt, besides the two Moneths graunted before, all which terme
" will expire in *September* next. That the *Pope* had assured him he would in
" this tyme decide yt, and to his Advantage; for which purpose he said he
" would draw himselfe towards *Lions* about a Moneth before the Terme would
" expire, to be in a Readiness when yt was decided, eyther to receive the Possession
" quietly, or to take yt by force, yf the Duke of *Savoy* were so madd
" to stand in yt. And in this meane tyme, he said he had gotten this Advantage
" by the Prorogation of the Terme, that the Duke of *Savoy* by continuing the
" Forces he had already gathered, (which yf he intended Resistance he must be
" forced to keepe together) would be consumed before the Warre beganne;
" whereas he himselfe need not be at any charge, but that which is ordinary to
" him; for with drawing down that way 20 Companies, out of his *Garrisons* of
" *Picardie* and *Burgundie*, and the Regiments of his Gards which did always
" attend him, and some Light Horle which he had geeven order should be in a
" Readiness, he should be able to possess himselfe of all that the Duke of *Savoy*
" had on this syde the *Alps*, *Montmelian* only excepted, which he would
" blocke, and then his Passage to the *Marquisat* would be free. I said yt
" was generally conceived that the King of *Spaine* would assist the Duke,
" as not willing that this King should have suche a footing and stepp into
" *Italic*. He answered, that his Ambassador at *Rome*, Monsieur de *Sillerie*,
" charged the *Spanishe Ambassador* with yt, who answered, that untill the *Pope*
" had decided the Matter, the *Right* hanging in suspens, his Master could not
" in honor but profess to assist his Brother-in-law in his Right; but the *Pope*
" having decided yt with this King, he did assure him his Master would not
" maintaine an evill Cause". After he had spent an Houre or more privately
with me in these Discourses, he went with me himselfe about his House, and
shewed me his Buildings, willing me to come againe the next day to see his Gardens,
and the rest of the House, whiles he was abroad a hunting, and willed
Monsieur de *Villeroy* to shew me all, and so dismissed me with great Curtesie,
commaunding Monsieur d' *Entragues*, a Knight of the Order, who brought me
in, to accompany me out againe.

The next Day I returned, and found Monsieur de *Villeroy* at good Leysure,
all the Court being gone abroad with the King. I presented him the *Queen's*
Letters, with ordinary Words of Complement, whereunto he answered with the
like, " That he would be glad to do her Majestie any acceptable Service, in re-
" gard of her Greatness and rare Vertues, and of the favor and kindness she had
" don to the King his Master; he knew yt was his Master's Pleasure that all his
" Servants should be likewise *Her's*, for the Affection he bare her, and for the
" streight Amitie which was betwene them, which yt was fit for the Ministers
" of bothe Sydes to labour to preserve, and to increase by all means. I tolde him
" it was bothe my Charge from her Majestie, and my particular Desyre, and
" prayed him I might find that *Disposition* in him not in Words only, but in ef-
" fect, which would best appeare, yf yt would please him to be a means to pro-
" cure a good Answer and Contentment in those Poynts I had proposed to the
" King, and after delyvered in wryting, which the King had geven him. He
" told me in that, or any thing else which might concerne her Majestie, he
" would do his best labour that she might receive all good Satisfaction; but he
" had not spoken with the King since I saw him, because the King presently up-

* D'offat's Letters, Vol. 3. p. 333.

An. 1599. "pon my departure roade abroad, and was not yet returned, (which was trew indeed) and besides, there was none els of the *Counsaill* there but himselfe. "But at the King's Returne, he would *deale* earnestly with him to send for his *Counsaill*, and especially those of his *Finances*, without whom he could give no answer to the principall Point, which concerned the Payment of Mony. "I prayed him to hasten my Answer as muche as might be, for that her Majestie might marvail I had been so long here, and returned her no answer of any thing she gave me in charge, and might perhaps condemne me of negligence. I prayed him also not to referre my Answer to the * *Financiers*, for they were like enough (according to their Custom) to fynd many Difficulties, rather than they would part with any Mony. But I desyred him, as a principal Minister of the Kings, by whom his Affaires were cheefly directed, to enter into due Consideration how meet yt was for the King in Honor and Justice to give her Majestie Contentment herein, she having shewed so princely and entire an Affection to him, in all his Necessities, and requiring now nothing of him but her owne, and that in suche tyme as she had apparent occasion to use yt, and he by reason of his Peace at home and abroad, might best spare yt. He said, the King bothe ought and would streyne himselfe, to give her Majestie Contentment, as farre as his State would permitt; but to deal plainly with me, and not to feede me with Words, he thought he was not able to content her for the present with any Mony. I said, that Answer might perhaps serve yf she went about to borrow any Mony of him, but she demanding nothing but her owne, lent in his necessitie, and when she might evill have spared yt, and to furnishe him was fain to disaccomodate her selfe, whereby she is now driven to want; the King was bound in Honor to satisfie her, thoughte with som Difficulties and extraordinarie Meanes, rather than to dryve her for want of yt, unto any extremitie or inconvenience. I told him her Majestie was a great Princess, and did not contract Amitie upon any Disadvantage, but upon equall Termes and Interests. That hitherto the *Amitie* with the King had bin rather burdensome then profitable unto her, the King having drawen from her, assistance bothe of Men and Mony, and she nothing but Promise and Hope from him; whereof, althoughe she did not repent, yet according to the Nature of Amitie, which consists upon mutual Offices and Interests, she did looke now to receave som returne of kindness from him; and this being the least of all other, to recover her owne, yf he did no more regard her Satisfaction in this, she might little looke for yt in any greater Measure. I told him further, that the King had already geven Satisfaction to the *States*, and was now about to doe the like to the *Swissars*, to the Valew of 500000 Crownes; that he had likewise geven Contentment to all his rebellious Subjects, with whom he had made Compositions; And yf amongst all these, he should only neglect her Majestie, yt would give her just cause to thinck, that he made not that account of her Amitie, which by the greatnes of her Estate, and the Sinceritie of her Frendship towards him, she might justly challenge. He answered, that he would sollicit the King, which was all he could do in yt, and when the King had geeven order in yt, he would likewise sollicit the Dispatch. Then he required of me the Coppies of the *Bonds*, which I have since sent unto him, and have likewise written unto him to hasten my Answer.

Touching the matter of the Carriage of the Corne into *Spaine*, he told me, "That the King hathe already written unto all the Ports, that they should forbear to trade with *Spaine*, bothe in respect of the Arrest made there of *Frenche* Shipps, and likewise of the *Placart* set out by the *States*, for feare they should meet with them, and make Prize of them. But when I replied, that

* Monsieur de Rhosny, was then Surintendant of the Finances, of whom Mezeray gives this Character: Qu'il avoit la Negative fort rude, estoit impénétrable, aux prieres & aux importunités, se chargeoit hardiment de la haine des refus, & se bouchoit les Oreilles aux plaintes & aux reproches, sans se soucier d'autre chose, que de trouver de Jour en Jour de nouveaux fonds.

" these

“ these Respects were but for a Tyme, but that the other Respect of the *An. 1599.*
 “ Queene my Mistris was like to continue, and therefore prayed to know what
 “ I should answere, He said I should have answere to that point as well as to
 “ the rest, in wryting.

For the *third Point* contained in my written Proposition, he hath assented
 thus farre, and willed me so to certifie, “ that the King shall by Proclamation
 “ forbid his Subjects to buy or provyde any Armes, Munitions, or Materials
 “ for Warre in any forrain Countrey, and to carry them into any Countrey ex-
 “ cept *France*.” And yf this be liked of, he desired th’ Articles might be finish-
 ed and put into a Forme of a Treaty, that bothe her Majestie and the King might
 signe yt. But being once entred into this Argument, he fell into bitter Excla-
 mations against our Justice, and told me (as the King had likewise done the Day
 before) that the Ambassador had written, “ that thonghe the Queen’s Majestie
 “ had geeven him all Contentment and Promise of Reformation, yet he found
 “ all was stayed by other meanes, and that he should be forced to send back the
 “ Parties that sued, to seeke Remedie heere. I told him, I feared the Ambassa-
 “ dor tooke too passionate a Report from the Parties themselves, who measure
 “ Justice but by their owne Affection: That I knew her Majestie was fully
 “ bent to do Justice, but yt may be there was som stay made of proceeding in the
 “ course she had established, till yt might be seen what Corispondence they
 “ yeelded heere: That the *Queene* had already established a Commission for that
 “ purpose, which the *King* had not yet done; and till they were as forward on
 “ their part, as the *Queene* had bin on hers, they had no reason to complaine,
 “ for *Princes used to marche with equal Paces; but the Queene had so used to*
 “ *prevent them with Kindnes, that yt seemed they looked for yt still.*” I of-
 fered yf he would give me the Particularities of his Complaints, I would write
 of yt. He answered, “ the *Ambassador* was best acquainted with the Particulars,
 “ and prayed me only to write in generall, that there might be good Justice
 “ don, the want or refusall whereof, might otherwise interrupt all good Inten-
 “ tions betwene their Majesties; assuring me that the King would do the like;
 “ and thonghe the *Commission* was not established, that he would cause Justice
 “ to be don upon any Complaint I would deliver: Yet yf the *Queene* staid up-
 “ on those respects, or any other, about the Intercourse of renewing of Treaties,
 “ (wherein he said the King would be ready to meet the *Queene* half way,) he
 “ desired that they might be accelerated, and that we might begin to put Pen
 “ to Paper, either here or there.

Hereupon we fell into some Speeche of the *Treaty of Blois*, why this King
 made no Declaration of his Intention to continue yt, as the Treaty requires.
 “ He said the King made account it had bin sufficiently confirmed by that of
 “ 1596, and yf it were not, the King was willing to do any thing that might be
 “ to the confirmation of Amitie and Entercourle.” Thereupon, because I un-
 derstood by Mr. *Edmonds* he had already dealt with the *King* and *him* for an
Exemption for our *Englishe* Marchants *du droit d’Aubeine*, which is very grea-
 vious unto them, for that such as dye heere loose their Goods without remedie,
 not having Power by Will to dispose of them; “ I urged him to shew som To-
 “ ken of the King’s good will towards our Nation that way, as he had don of late
 “ to the *Low-Countrey Men*, who had not better deserved of him, then *ours* had
 “ don. And the rather to induce him, I alledged the *Treaty of Blois*, wherein
 “ that Point was accorded unto us. He answered fyrst for the *Immunitie* graunt-
 “ ed to the *States*, yt was required by them, and yealded to in a tyme when
 “ the King had need of them, and might denye them nothing. To which I re-
 “ plied, that yt was more Honor for the King to requite Kindnes with Kindnes
 “ freely, then to do all things by the way of Bargaine: That the *Queen* had
 “ dealt like an honorable Princes, and had not made Marchandize of her Fa-
 “ vours, yet she had reason to looke for som Fruit of her Frendship. To the
 “ point of the *Treaty of Blois*, he said that we had not performed yt on our
 “ part, I asked him wherein we had made default; he said yt had never bin ex-
 “ ecuted,

An. 1599. " ecuted, but the *Intercourse* was presently discontinued. I answer'd, that was
 " not our fault but theirs; for the * *Massacre* followed immediately, wherein
 " our Men were murdered, and their Goods spoiled, without any Justice or Re-
 " medie; but now that Peace was established, and our Men began to revive
 " that Trade into these Parts, yt was reasonable they should enjoy the Prive-
 " leages due unto them by the *Treaty*. To this he only answered, that when
 " all the rest was agreed on, this would easily be determined, but to single it
 " from the rest he saw no reason.

The last point of my Proposition touching *Collesford*, I did add upon Infor-
 mation from Mr. *Edmonds*, of the daylie Practizes of that Man to draw over
 young *Englishe* Gentlemen, and to convey them to *Rome*: wherein I am to ad-
 vertize your Honor, that the *Searchers* of *Sandwicke* and *Dover* doe not their
 Duties, but are dayly corrupted as I am informed; and not only that way, but
 for the Passage over of *Gueldings*, which from thence and *Rye*, are continually
 shipped over in good Plenty.

I had som Speeche with Monsieur *Villeroy* about the *Spanishe* Preparations,
 which he assured me upon perfect Information, were not any way meet to attempt
 an *Invasion*, but only to be used for Defence. But the next *Yeare* he said yf we
 made not Peace, he thought they intended som Attempt upon us.

I learned bothe by the King and him, that † *Coomans*, who was imployed
 lately into *England* from the *Cardinall*, passed this way within these few Daies
 into *Spaine*, having in his Speeche with the King professed himselfe as it were an
 Enemy to the *Spaniards*, but a Servant of the *Archdukes*, and a great Wishe
 of Peace, that by that means the Countrey might be freed from the *Spaniards*.
 He professeth himselfe likewise of the *Religion*, and was present the last *Sunday*,
 as the Duke of *Bouillon* told me, at the Assembly of the Protestants at *Grigni*
 five Leagues from *Paris* towards *Fountainbleau*. Yt is thought he goethe to
 work the King of *Spaine* to be more inclinable to the Peace, whereunto these
Messieurs, both *Villeroy* and others, would faine perswade me, that that King
 hath no Inclination, but is only contented to harken unto yt, for the Benefit,
 and at the Instance of the *Cardinall*.

Towching our Peace with *Spaine*, they pretend here in Words to be very de-
 syrous of yt, that we might have rest from our Troubles, as they have. But the
 truthe is they are jealous of yt, and I think yt fit they should be so held till her
 Majestie be resolved: And in the mean tyme that they be urged instantly to
 whatsoever her Majesty shall thinck fit to draw from them; for yt is not good
Nature or *Gratitude*, but *Interest of State* that must prevail with them. Yt is
 commonly beleaved, that yf yt were not for the Warre with *England*, the King
 of *Spaine* would easily imbarke himselfe into the Duke of *Savoy's* Quarrel: So
 as yf her Majestie intend any Peace with *Spaine*, yt may advantage her muche to
 make yt before this terme geven to the Duke of *Savoy* expire; for this occasion
 once passed, there is no likelihood of any probable occasion of Breach to growe
 betwene them in haste, which I hold very fit for her Majestie's Affaires not to
 be neglected.

The King is this Day departed from *Fountainbleau*, minding to passe his tyme
 at Monsieur *d'Entrague's* House, and fundrie other Gentlemens for 15 or 20 Days,
 and so to settle at *Blois*, where he intends to remaine a Moneth or two, till he
 proceede towards *Lyons*. I do not yet learne of any Order geven to the Amba-
 sadors to follow: But I beseeche you let me understand her Majestie's direct Plea-
 sure in yt, for I am very desirous to conforme my selfe thereunto, though I
 know her Allowance will not discharge my Lodging and my Horses, besides my
 Diet and other Charges; but I trust for my Horses and my Carriages, her Maje-

* The Massacre at *Paris* in 1572 is too well known to be particularly mentioned. A large Account of it
 may be found in *Davilas History of France*, Book V. *Memoires de Sulli*, Vol. 1. ch. 5, 6. and a multitude
 of other Authors.

† *Cambden* calls him *Heironymo Camano*, and gives an imperfect account of his Negotiation hither. *Hi-
 story of England*, Vol. 2. p. 618.

He will be pleased to allow me as she hath done all other Ambassadors in like Cases. And so, &c. *An. 1599.*

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Response du Roy au Memoire présenté à sa Majesté par l'Ambassadeur de la Roynie d'Angleterre, sa bonne Soeur & Cousine.

Sur le Premier Article.

SA Majesté Reconnoist avoir regu de ladite Dame Roine, durant les troubles de son Royaulme, plusieurs plaisirs & secours tres à propos; desquelz elle sera à jamais memorative, & mettra peine de se revancher aux occasions qui se presenteront, aultant que ses moiens & sa puissance s'estendront; ne luy souhaitant moins de prosperité & de contentement en la Guerre d'Irlande, que ses armes sont accompagnes de Justice. Partant sa Majesté commendera à ceulx de son Conseil, d'adviser aux moiens, qu'il y aura de faire rembourser ladite Dame Roine, des deniers qu'elle a avancés pour le bien de ses affaires. Mais estant ceste Année si avancée, qu'elle est, eulx que sadite Majesté doit recevoir en icelle sont déjà deparlitz, de sorte qu'il sera difficile qu'elle luy puisse faire plus grande somme que les vingt mille escus qu'elle presta à sadite Majesté l'an 1596, du seul remboursement desquelz aussi il a esté faite instance jusques à present. Cependant sa Majesté fera verifier & arrester le compte desdites avances par les Gens de son Conseil, affin d'y pourvoir aprez plus de lumiere.

Sur le Deuxieme.

Le trafic & transport des grains en Espagne, ne peut justement estre empesché aux Subiectz de sa Majesté, par ladite Roynie & ses Subiectz, ny aucuns qui sont en paix avec elle; Les quelz tirent aussi de la France plusieurs autres commoditez semblables, desquels si les Espagnols vouloient entreprendre de les priver, pour mesmes considerations & raisons d'estat, ou de guerre, aleguées contre le transport desdites grains; la France seroit privée de Commerce de toutes parts, à son trop grand dommage. C'est pourquoy, sa Majesté a insisté, pour la liberté du commerce desdites grains, comme des autres marchandises. Mais sa Majesté a pour certaines considerations commandé à ses Subiectz, de surcevoir quelque temps le transport desdites grains, ainsy qu'il a esté déclaré à l'Ambassadeur de ladite Roynie.

Sur le Troisieme.

Sa Majesté n'entend point que ses subiectz, abusent au dommage de ladite Roynie ny d'autres, de la liberté de traffiquer par tout, que la Paix qu'elle a avec tous ses voisins leur donne, ny qu'ilz entreprennent, de debiter & porter des Armes, Munitions, & materiaulx de guerre hors de son Royaulme, soit qu'ilz pregnent & achètent en icelluy, ou ailleurs, sans son expresse permission, de quoy seront faites les deffenses necessaires, avec commandement aux Officiers de sadite Majesté, de les faire exactement observer.

Sur le quatrieme.

Sa Majesté pourvoira au contenu du present Article, comme le requiert la bonne paix & amitié qu'elle a avec ladite Roynie, laquelle elle veut conserver & entretenir fidèlement.

Sir

An. 1599. " ecuted, but the *Intercourse* was presently discontinued. I answer'd, that was
 " not our fault but theirs, for the * *Massacre* followed immediately, wherein
 " our Men were murdered, and their Goods spoiled, without any Justice or Re-
 " medie; but now that Peace was established, and our Men began to revive
 " that Trade into these Parts, yt was reasonable they should enjoy the Prive-
 " leages due unto them by the *Treaty*. To this he only answered, that when
 " all the rest was agreed on, this would easily be determined, but to single it
 " from the rest he saw no reason.

The last point of my Proposition towching *Collesford*, I did add upon Infor-
 mation from Mr. *Edmonds*, of the daylie Practizes of that Man to draw over
 young *Englishe* Gentlemen, and to convey them to *Rome*: wherein I am to ad-
 vertize your Honor, that the *Searchers* of *Sandwicke* and *Dover* doe not their
 Duties, but are dayly corrupted as I am informed; and not only that way, but
 for the Passage over of *Gueldings*, which from thence and *Rye*, are continually
 shipped over in good Plenty.

I had som Speeche with Monsieur *Villeroy* about the *Spanishe* Preparations,
 which he assured me upon perfect Information, were not any way meet to attempt
 an *Invasion*, but only to be used for Defence. But the next Yeare he said yf we
 made not Peace, he thought they intended som Attempt upon us.

I learned bothe by the King and him, that † *Coomans*, who was employed
 lately into *England* from the *Cardinall*, passed this way within these few Daies
 into *Spaine*, having in his Speeche with the King professed himselfe as it were an
 Enemy to the *Spaniards*, but a Servant of the *Archdukes*, and a great Wishe
 of Peace, that by that means the Countrey might be freed from the *Spaniards*.
 He professeth himselfe likewise of the *Religion*, and was present the last Sunday,
 as the Duke of *Bouillon* told me, at the Assembly of the Protestants at *Grigni*
 five Leagues from *Paris* towards *Fountainbleau*. Yt is thought he goethe to
 work the King of *Spaine* to be more inclinable to the Peace, whereunto these
Messieurs, both *Villeroy* and others, would faine perswade me, that that King
 hath no Inclination, but is only contented to harken unto yt, for the Benefit,
 and at the Instance of the *Cardinall*.

Towching our Peace with *Spaine*, they pretend here in Words to be very de-
 syrous of yt, that we might have rest from our Troubles, as they have. But the
 truthe is they are jealous of yt, and I think yt fit they should be so held till her
 Majestie be resolved: And in the mean tyme that they be urged instantly to
 whatsoever her Majesty shall thinck fit to draw from them; for yt is not good
 Nature or Gratitude, but Interest of State that must prevail with them. Yt is
 commonly beleaved, that yf yt were not for the Warre with *England*, the King
 of *Spaine* would easily imbarke himselfe into the Duke of *Savoy's* Quarrel: So
 as yf her Majestie intend any Peace with *Spaine*, yt may advantage her muche to
 make yt before this terme geven to the Duke of *Savoy* expire; for this occasion
 once passed, there is no likelihood of any probable occasion of Breach to growe
 betwene them in haste, which I hold very fit for her Majestie's Affaires not to
 be neglected.

The King is this Day departed from *Fountainbleau*, minding to passe his tyme
 at Monsieur d' *Entrague's* House, and fundrie other Gentlemens for 15 or 20 Days,
 and so to settle at *Blois*, where he intends to remaine a Moneth or two, till he
 proceede towards *Lyons*. I do not yet learne of any Order geven to the Amba-
 sadors to follow: But I beseeche you let me understand her Majestie's direct Plea-
 sure in yt, for I am very desirous to conforme my selfe thereunto, though I
 know her Allowance will not discharge my Lodging and my Horles, besides my
 Diet and other Charges; but I trust for my Horles and my Carriadges, her Maje-

* The Massacre at Paris in 1572 is too well known to be particularly mentioned. A large Account of it
 may be found in Davilas History of France, Book V. Memoires de Sulli, Vol. 1. ch. 5, 6. and a multitude
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Sir

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Of the same Date with the former.

SInce the finishing of my Dispatch, I received from Monsieur de Villeroy the King's Answer, whereof I send a Copy herewith. Thereupon, considering the King was removed from *Fountainbleau*, and *Villeroy* with him, so as I shall of long tyme have no means of Access to them, I went this Evening to Monsieur de Believre, a principal Man in Counsaile, who is yet in this Towne, and complained to him *very hotly* of the Answer, saying, "That yt appeared rather made *par maniere d'acquit* then upon any serious Consideration of the Importance of yt, and that yt had bin fitter to have bin geven to a Suitor that would have borrowed or begged Money of the King, then to a Princeesse of that State, who demaunded nothing but her owne, when she had occasion to use yt her selfe, having lent yt him in his extreme Necessitie. And I told him I found yt so very unreasonable, and so likely to give her Majestie an exceeding Discontentment, to see her selfe so little regarded that had so well deserved; that out of my Love to the King, and Desyre of the continuance of good Amitie betwene their Majesties, I would presume to conceal and suppress yt till the King might readvise of yt; and yf I must needs returne this, and could get no better, I would do yt, but with *Protestation* of the great Wrong and Ingratitude don therein to the *Queene* my Mistres. I told him, that yf the King were not able to satisfy her all presently, yet yf he had made Offer of some reasonable part of yt, yt might have geven her Majestie an Argument of his Willingnes and Care to content her: But to give her no Satisfaction, having satisfied the *States*, the *Suiffers*, and all his own Subjects, (to whom he was no more tyed then to her Majestie) argued a lesse regard towards her then towards them, which I was sorry to see, and might breed in her Majestie an Impression nothing profitable unto him. And whereas yt is alleadged in the *Answer*, that the *Assignations* of the King's Meanes are already made for this Yeare, I told him, the King was not so muche tyed in Honor or Justice by those *Assignations*, which were but his voluntary Act, as by his *Obligations* made to the *Queene* under the *Great Seal of France*, and verified in his Court of *Parlement*, and *Chambre des Contes*, and that there was none of those who had these *Assignations* made them for Debt or otherwise, whom the King had so muche cause to feare to breake with, as with the *Queene*, of whom he had received suche real Kindnes. And therefore, yf the King, to satisfy her in some good measure, did streine himselfe, by using his Credit, or any other extraordinary Meanes, yt were but reason, rather then that she for want of yt, should be dryven into any Streight or Difficulty.

The old Man apprehended my Speeche very well, and confessed, "yt was meet the King should make the *Queene* a better Satisfaction; but told me, that the matter was not yet com to the Counsaile, but when yt should be communicated unto them, he would speake that which he thought fitt, for the King's Honor, and the continuance of the Amitie." He wished me likewise to write unto Monsieur de Villeroy as muche as I had said to him, which I meane to do out of hand; and as soon as I have any other Answer, I will advertize your Honor immediately. In the mean tyme I referr yt to your Honor's Consideration, whether you will take Knowledge of this *Answer* or nay; and when you do, yt were very fit her Majestie would deal roundly and quickly with the Ambassador about yt, for that is the way to prevaile most with these Men; and so I shall be best avowed when I shall prosecute yt with Earnestnes. In all things els I make no doubt but they will give her Majestie good Contentment, and particularly I understand that upon the Speeche Monsieur de Villeroy and I had about the *Treaty of Blois*, yt hath bin debated in Counsaile, and yt is resolved, that the Confirmation of yt shall be offered. So likewise yt seemeth the King will send one to be installed for him, but how soone I cannot yet certainly discover.

Upon

Upon Sunday last, as those of the *Relligion* returned hither by Water from *An. 1599.* *Grigni*, where they had bin at the Communion, they were receaved at their landing place right before my Lodging, with great Injuries and Reproaches, and some Stones and Durt flong at them; and yt was feared yt would have growen to a worse matter, but the others Patience stayed all. They have proceeded to informe diligently of the Offendors, and amongst the rest, yt is thought a *Preeft* who began the Tumult shall be executed for yt. The *Edict* I perceave hath scarce contented them of the *Relligion*, and they make some difficulty in som places to receive yt, whereat the King is much offended, and complained to me of their Inconsideratnes, saying, he found there were some Spirits of *Jesuits* among them, as well as among the *Catholicques*.

Yesternight the Lord of *Weames* a *Scottishe* Man came to me, and told me, that the Lord of *Hume* was come over hither, and was to go hence to *Rome*, imployed to the Pope from that King; of whom he also delivered me very many Suspensions, as yf he declined altogether in *Relligion*, and began to intertaine freight Intelligence with the *Popishe* syde and Princes. He told me also that *H. Cunstable*, who went lately thither out of these parts, was sent by the Pope with offer of 10000 Crowns a Moneth, and other secrett Conditions to the King; But of this latter I make little account. The Lord of *Hume* is certainly here, and I will be very inquisitive of his Proceedings. Yf your Honor have any Intelligence at *Rome*, yt were well don to cause som Eye to be had to his Negotiation there. It were pity that that King should be lost, yf a small matter might retaine him in Devotion to her Majestie, and the Cause. And so, &c.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Monsieur de Villeroy.

Monsieur,

De Paris 6 Juin 1599. S.N.

J'AT esté bien marry & non moins esbahi de voir la Responce que vous m'avez envoyée au Nom du Roy, aux propositions que j'avois presentées; laquelle, pour parler franchement, me semble avoir esté faicte plustoit par maniere d'acquies, qu'autrement, & comme si la Roine ma Maistresse demandoit quelque chose en don ou emprunt du Roy, & non pas d'estre remboursé de ce qui est du sien, & dont elle l'a autrefois accommodé en son besoin. Car vous ayant représenté les grandes occasions que la Roine a d'employer d'argent, & la nécessité qui l'a force à present, de faire Instance au Roy de luy rendre ce dont elle l'a autrefois assisté; vous me respondes que le Roy a desia departi ses moiens, & en a faict les Assignations pour ceste année; Comme si le Roy estoit plus subiect à ses assignations, que ne sont que ses Actes volontaires, que aux Contraccts & Obligations faictes à la Roine ma Maistresse, sous le Grand Seel de France, & Verifiées en sa Cour de Parlement, & Chambre des Contes; & Comme s'il y eust personne à qui le Roy deust avoir plus d'esgard de ne la mescontenter point, qu'à la Roine ma Maistresse, & principalement en un tel affaire, qui ne l'emporte pas moins, que de la conservation de son Estat, & la reduction d'un de ses Royaumes.

A quoy je vous replique librement & franchement, qu'encor que le Roy s'efforçast pour emprunt, ou autre moien extraordinaire, de luy donner contentement, veu l'Estat & circonstances de cest affaire, il ne feroit que ce qui est de raison, & ce à quoy l'honneur & l'amitie semblent l'obliger; estant toujours plus juste & raisonnable que le Roy patisse quelque chose, pour rendre ce qu'il a emprunté; que la Roine, pour ne l'avoir point reçu. Encores, si le Roy l'eust offert satisfaction de quelque raisonnable somme, il eust toujours donné argument à la Roine de sa bonne volonté, & du desir qu'il avoit de luy donner plus grand contentement, quand il en auroit le moien. Et cependant il eust eu la commodité

An. 1599. de faire vérifier le Conte, avec autant de lumière qu'il eust desiré. Mais de la renvoyer avec une responce si froide & sterile, ayant donné satisfaction aux Estatz, aux Suisses, & tant d'autres, & mesmes à ses subjectz; monstre, qu'il n'en faict pas l'estime, que par ses merites, & la Grandeur de son Estat, elle pouvoit justement attendre.

Mais presupposant, (ce que je ne puis pourtant accorder) que le Roy n'a pas le moien pour le present, de luy donner contentement en argent contant; Comment vous excuserez vous du contract de l'an 1591? par lequel le Roy s'est obligé de consigner entre les mains de la Roine, pour le remboursement de plusieurs sommes y spécifiées, les Gabelles du Sel, & autres impositions provenant dans les Villes de Rouen & Havre de Grace. Vous deviez pour le moins luy avoir offert cela, qui est toujours en la puissance du Roy. Mais par ceste Responce vous ne luy avez présenté satisfaction en aucune sorte. Et pourtant, cognoissant la mauvaise impression qu'elle pourroit donner, à la Roine ma Maistresse, je me suis résolu comme bon serviteur du Roy, & comme celuy que desiré, autant qu'en moy est, de prevenir toutes occasions de mescontentements entre ces deux Grands Princes; de ne la luy communiquer point, jusques à ce que je vous eusse prié (comme je fais très instamment) de supplier le Roy de ma part, qu'il luy plaise d'y readviser, comme à chose qui est de très grande conséquence à l'entretenement de la bonne Amitié & Union entre leur Majestéz; & vous resservant, que pour faire durer les Amitiés, il faut qu'elles soient fondées sur Intérêts égaux, & offices reciproques. Et si à la fin, il me faudra communiquer ceste Responce à la Roine, je le feray, mais toujours avec protestation du trop peu de respect que je vois qu'il en porte à ma Maistresse, & d'avoir faict mon devoir au contraire; & me laveray les mains, de tout mescontentement, alienation de bonne volonté, ou autre inconvenient qui en pourra avenir.

Quand au second point de ma Proposition, je ne m'y trouve non plus satisfait. Car je me suis insisté sur la promesse de l'Ambassadeur du Roy, que le Roy donneroit ordre à ce qu'y est contenu, & vous ne m'y respondes point directement. Je desiré pourtant sçavoir la Responce du Roy la dessus, à fin que la Roine ma Maistresse sache, quel Conte ou fondement elle pourra faire, de la promesse dudit Ambassadeur d'icy en avant.

Pour le troisieme point, il me semble, que vous ne l'avez pas couché par Escrit, en telle sorte que me l'avez expliqué de bouche; mais la difference n'est pas grande, & je croy que à la premiere conference nous en viendrons facilement d'accord. Cependant, je vous prie aussi de moyenner envers le Roy, qu'il luy plaise d'expedier sa Commission, pour juger des plaintes des abus, commis en Mer, comme la Roine a desjà faict de son coste; à fin que nous puissions marcher de mesme pied, comme il est seant & raisonnable.

Et à tant, vous priant de faire paroistre par effect la bonne affection que vous m'avez assuré d'avoir à la continuation d'estroite Union entre ses deux Royaumes, je vous baise les mains, & supplie le Seigneur Monsieur de vous conserver la bonne Santé.

Vostre humble & affectionné Serviteur & Amy,
HENRY NEVILLE.

Monsieur Villeroys Answer.

Monsieur, Du Bois Malestherbes le 8^{me} de Juin 1599. S. N.
JE suis très marry, que la Responce du Roy à vostre Memoire, ne vous a mieulx satisfait; car ça esté, & sera tousjours, l'intention & le desir de sa Majesté, de donner tout contentement à la Roine de ce qui dependra d'elle, & sera en son pouvoir en la necessité de ses affaires. Sa Majesté vous a respondu qu'elle commendera à ceux de son Conseil d'adviser au moien d'y pourveoir, mais qu'il

qu'il sera difficile, qu'elle paie ceste année plus grande somme que les 20000 An. 1599. Escuz qui luy ont esté demandez au commencement d'icelle, pour n'y avoir disposé ses affaires. Sa Majesté vous a dict la Verité, vous declarant sa bonne Volonté, & ne voulant rien promettre qu'elle ne puisse effectuer.

J'ay aprins par la lettre que vous m'avez escripte par ce porteur, que vous desirez que sa Majesté s'efforce de donner plus de contentement à la Roine, au besoing que vous representes qu'elle en a. Je l'ay dict à sa Majesté, laquelle m'a commandé vous escrire, si tost que ceulx de son Conseil seront auprès d'elle, elle advisera avec eulx aux moiens qu'il y aura de mieulx faire; vous priant croire, & assurer la Roine, qu'elle a tresbonne Volonté, non seulement de paier ce qu'elle doit, mais aussi de se revancher des plaisirs qu'elle a receus d'elle; & qu'elle embrassera toutes les occasions de ce faire qui se presenteront, sans y espargner sa personne, mesmes tout ainsi que si c'estoit pour le salut propre de son Estat. Mais sa Majesté vous prie, de n'attribuer à faulte d'affection, ce qui procedé d'impuissance; plus sa Majesté a disburse d'Argent, pour payer ce qu'elle doit aux Suisses, aux Estatiz, & à d'autres, moins en a elle maintenant, pour paier ce qu'elle doit à la Roine, mesmement si soudainement, & à point nommé, comme il semble que vous le desirez. J'advoue, que sa Majesté doit s'incommoder pour contenter la Roine, & se revancher des plaisirs qu'elle en a receus; aussi, est il raisonnable, luy donner temps competent, pour rendre les choses possibles. L'assistance que le Roy a tirée de la Roine en sa necessité, n'a esté du tout inutile au service mesmes de ladite Roine; du moins, Elle a obligée à Elle ung Prince qui n'en sera ingrat; du quel, Elle recevra tant plus d'Amitié & de Service, qu'il aura de moien & de commodité de s'en acquitter. Mais comme il est certain, & que la longueur & rigueur des guerres, ont grandement depeuplé ce Royaume, & apauvry le peuple qui reste, & qu'en la substance & abondance d'icelluy, consiste la Richesse du Roy; tout ainsi, qu'il fault du temps pour le remede; aussi, fault il donner temps & loysir à sa Majesté, d'en tirer de quoy payer ce qu'elle doit; Autrement, comme ce seroit desirer d'elle l'impossible, ce seroit aussi outrepasser les termes de vray Amitié, & la vouloir mettre en peine pour ung plaisir receu, qui doit produire des effectz tous contraires, comme j'espere qu'il succedera de façon, que la Roine n'aura moindre occasion d'en estre contente, & vous de vous en louer, que sa Majesté a de volonté que cela arrivât, & ses Serviteurs d'y contribuer, ce qui est de leur devoir & pouvoir; Comme je vous supplie croire que je feray de ma part, en homme de bien & tresfidelle Serviteur de sa Majesté, tres desireux du contentement de la Roine, & d'entretenement de la bonne Amitié de leurs Majestés; pour laquelle, sa Majesté espere, que vous ferez tousjours tous bons offices, comme vous luy avez promis.

Je ne sçay pas quelle promesse a faite l'Ambassadeur du Roy, sur le transport des Grains en Espagne, qui obligé sa Majesté à faire autre Responce, que celle qui vous a esté faite de bouche & par Escrip; puisque sa Majesté vous a déclaré, avoir commandé à ses Subjectz, de surceoir pour quelque temps le transport desdits Grains; Monsieur, il me semble que vous avez occasion de vous en contenter; & pareillement, de la responce faite à la troisieme Article de vostre Memoire, qui est conforme à ce que je vous en ay dit de bouche. Et quant à la Commission que vous desirez estre expediee, pour juger des plaintez des abus qui se commettent en Mer: Il y sera satisfait, si tost que le Roy & la Roine auront signé les Articles du reiglement, accordé pour cest effect; dont sa Majesté a escript à son Ambassadeur, faire Instance à la Roine & à Messieurs de son Conseil; afin, que toutes choses soient faittez ensemble, & que les Effects dudit Reglement s'en ensuivent telz, qu'il convient pour le Seureté des Subjects de leurs Majestés, & la conservation de leur amitié & bonne Voisinance. Je prie Dieu, Monsieur, vous donner longue & heureuse vie.

Vostre humble & affectionné Serviteur & Amy,

DE NEUFVILLE.

Mr.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

23^d May 1599.

Althoughe since your Departure there hath little happned worthy your Knowledge, nor nothing in your Letters specified, that dothe require present Answer; yet have I thought good to dispatche away this Messenger, to bring you such Newes as I am sure you will be gladde of, as namely these, That Her Majestie hath *hard* your Letter read from the fyrst to the last, and hath allowed of your whole Cariage at this *your fyrst Entry, with an exceeding gracious Commendation*, whereof she keepeth no Secret, but divulgeth yt to the whole Court; wherein I must confesse to participate with you as feelingly, as the dearest Freind you have living.

* For the Newes that was told you by the *French King*, this is all I have to say unto you, that yt is possible, that many things may fly over by common bruits, whereof you have not hard by me: But those I wishe you to credit as things eyther likely to be false, or so uncertainly advertised, as yt would be a *touch* to the Credit of *my Place*, to wryte unto you such Reports, and turne to your discreditt, yf (being her Majesties publick Minister) you should pronounce occurents from your own State, that prove untrue by that tyme you have reported them. In this Point I confesse I mean to deal curiously, in a common respect to us bothe, but of any other negligence, remaine secure, that you shall have little Cause to complaine. And therefore, know this from me, that yf any one of the *Great of Ulster or Connaght* be reduced, yt is more then the Queene of *England* to my Knowledge understandeth; only this is true, that in the Countries of *Lempster* and the *Pale*, where her Majesties Army livethe, divers of those *Provincial Rebels* offer Submission: But those are suche as the *Earle* dothe meane to dryve from Capitulations, and to give them suche Conditions as best pleaseth him: of which number, the Principall Man is the Lord of *Montgarret*; whose Countrey being scituated where her Majesties Forces may passe with less Difficulty, he being an unweildy Body, (and knowing that he could not hold out, when the *Earle* should prosecute him,) resolved upon my Lord's Arrivall, to offer his Submission.

Thus much doe I particularise unto you, nether to th' intent you should make them there thincke us lesse happy, or yet to diminishe the Reputation of my Lord's Proceedings; for he, arriving not in *Ireland* before the 17th of *April*, must have wrought Miracles, to have settled and distributed an Army of 16000 Foote and 1300 Horse, and to have accomodated them with all Necessaries in a Countrey full of Misery and Disorder, in a shorter Tyme then he did; for the Tyme of the Yeare not serving to passe into *Ulster* (to breake the Head of the Rebellion) till the Moneth of *June*: within twenty Dayes, his Lordship beganne a Journey into *Lempster*, and from thence intends to passe into *Munster*, with a Purpose to secure those Provinces; that thereby, the maine Action of *Ulster* may be proceeded withall with lesse Distraction.

For the matter of the *Peace*, I cannot stoppe the Bruits that the contrary Party may spreadde yf they thinck yt for their Advantage, neither can I thinck yt straunge, that the *Frenche* Jealousies multiplie according to their owne Inventions, nor that the *Frenche* Ambassadour wryteth that which he knoweth not, because that which he knoweth is not worthe the wryting. But to tell you truely, her Majestie hath reason to conceive unkindly of the *Frenche* Ambassadour, who being made acquainted with the Truth, (to th' intent to satisfy the King of her Majesties sincere Proceedings) hath now without Cause, written of his owne head, that which may make the King suspicious, when he shall fynd that you Her Majesties Ambassadour, had that from him, which his owne Am-

* See Sir Henry Nevill's Letter to the Secretary, of the 15th of May, p. 20.

bassador wryteth; wherein I do assure you, upon my Credit, you know as much as I doe; for since *Coomans* departed, (with whose Answer you were acquainted) I never hard from him directly or indirectly, but to this Effect; that the Secretary which Cardinal *Andreas* sent into *Spaine* (when he came hether, was not returned out of *Spaine* with any Answer; and this by Letters was certified, that all further Proceeding was staied, till the *Archduke's* coming into the *Low-Countries*. An. 1599.

To write you any Newes howe the *States* prosper, is needlesse, because you have as good meanes to know yt there, as we have here; only this you may know, that by this tyme the Fleet is upon the Coast of *Spaine*; of whose Success God send us speedilie to heare.

Concerning the Point in your Letter, how you should cary your selfe to their *Agent*, her Majestie liketh very well that you should hold Correspondence with him, except in some such Points, as your Discretion serves you to reserve; which her Majestie sayeth, she dare trust in a greater Matter.

To the other Point, concerning the Treaty of *Blois*, after your next Dispatch her Majestie will thinck what course is fitt to be taken. In the meane tyme, having now I doubt not, sent you the welcome Newes of her Majesties good Acceptation of your endeavours, and having lykewise satisfied your Mind that the *Frenche* King's Intelligence exceeded ours here, I do now recommend you to the Protection of God, and do desyre to know what you are the nearer for those 20000 Crownes, and when they shall be paid; though I hope they are not so simple to thinck that such a Portion, yf yt came never so soone, should excuse the due Payment of those great Sommes, whereof her Majestie hath great need; and therefore, Sir, presse the other, but take the 20000 Crowns, because yt is of a severall Nature from the rest of the Debts.

The domestical Newes we have are these, That the Lord *Buckhurst* is Lord *Treasurer*, * Lord *Chief Justice* a Counsaillor, and my self *Master of the Wards*, but so restrained by new Orders, as in the Office I am a Ward my selfe. But seeing yt was my Father's Place, and that her Majestie hath bestowed yt on me, I will undergoe yt with as much Integrity as I can, and yet I vow to you, I have resigned a better Place of the *Dutchy* for yt. From the Court.

Your loving Kinsman and Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

The next Wind will bring us Newes, I hope, of the Erle's Success in this first Enterprise.

Your Letter came to my Hands the 22^d of May. I thanck you for your private Letter.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 30th May 1599. O. S.

THE Lord of *Weames* was with me this Day, and signified unto me, that he would depart very shortly for *Scotland*, and would take his Way through *England*, purpose to kisse her Majesties Hands, and to advertize her (as he sayeth) of som Matter of Importance. Having this occasion, I would not faile to accompany him with these few Lynes, to let your Honor understand, that he hath bin once or twise with me, and hath made great Protestations of his Duety and Zeale towards her Majestie; and pretends at his Returne into *Scotland*, to be able to do som Service, for the conteyning that King in

* Sir John Popham.

An. 1599. good Devotion towards her Majestie and the Relligion; whereof, because my Lord is better knownen to your Honor then to me, I mynde to say no more. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 30th May 1599, O. S.

I Have thought good to send your Honor here inclosed, a * Copy of my Letter to Monsieur de Villeroy, and lykewise of his Answer to yt, which I received this Day; humbly praying I may be directed how I shall farther proceed in that Matter. If her Majestie approve my earnestness in the poursuite of yt, I humbly beseech her to concurre in like sorte, when she deales with the Ambassador there about yt; for otherwise, they will conceive that yt is but my doing *pour faire le bon Valet*, and they will regard yt accordingly. I beseech you, Sir, also let me understand her Pleasure, about my following the King in his Progress.

The Agent of the States is muche discontented with the Proclamation which the King is about to publishe, for the Revocation of Monsieur de la Noüe, and the Troupes which are gon to the Service of the States; wherein, the King promiseth to give secret Advise to La Noüe, and the Principall of them, not to feare or styrr upon yt; yet he doubts, that the generallitie who shall not know the Secrett, will apprehend the Danger, and will withdraw themselves, which will be very unseasonable for their Affayres. Yt seems the King, whiles the Matter of the Marquisat depends, will not give the Spanishe King any Cause of Discontentment, least he should take yt for a Pretext to imbarke himselfe into that Quarrel. And for the same purpose, there having bin lately discovered an Enterprize which the Count Maurice had upon a Towne called Charlemont, not farre from Sedan, wherein certaine Frenche Men of the King's Garrisons adjacent were imploied; the Kinge hath sent a Provost thither to do rownd Justice upon them, and to proceed to their Execution.

There are Letters come out of Spaine, of the 30th of May, N.S. which make mention, that the Archduke and the Infanta, were to imbarke at Barcellona upon the 5th of June; they purpose, as I heare, to returne by the way of Tiroll, and yt will be the middle of August, before they can arrive in the Low Countries. The opinion in this Court is, that the Spanishe Camp must be forced to rise from before Bommell very shortly. Yt is constantly reported here, that the State's Army is already past along this Coast to the Westward, and that there were discovered in two Fleets, to the Number of 140 Saile. The Agent giveth out, that they will be able to put 8 or 10000 Men on Land. The Spanish Preparations on the other Syde are thought here to be very weake. — The News of Ireland is muche enquired after. Thus having no other matter at this present fit for your Honor's Knowledge, I humbly take my Leave.

Tour Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

* The Reader may find these Letters before, Page 37, 38, 39.

† Groii Annales de Rebus Belgicis, lib. 8.

*An. 1599.**Sir Henry Neville to Monsieur Villeroy.*

MONSIEUR,

De Paris le 10^{me} de June, 1599. N. S.

JE suis tres aise d'entendre par vos Lettres, qu'il vous a plu de m'escrire, que le Roy a si bonne volonté d'adviser aux Moyens de donner plus ample contentement à la Royne ma Maistresse, au faict de remboursement de l'Argent, dont je luy avois faict instance: Et ay ceste esperance, que tant plus qu'il pensera, aux occasions & Estat present des Affaires d'icelle, & aux raisons que j'ay en partie allegues, & que luy scaurez trop mieulx deduire; tant plus raisonnable il trouvera de s'efforcer de luy satisfaire, pour le moins en quelque sorte raisonnable, plustost de la contraindre par son refus, aux inconveniens & difficultez que je vous ay representez, & qui ne pourront faillir d'apporter aussi prejudice à ses affaires propres; veu l'estroite conjuction, qui est entre leur deux Majestez & leurs Estatz. Ce que me gardera de vous faire autre replique pour le present, aux excuses que vous alleguez en vostre Lettre. Bien vous dirray je ce mot en passant, qu'il me semble qu'on de doibt pas convertir au prejudice de la Royne ma Maistresse, ce qu'elle a faict de bonne affection envers le Roy, comme vous ferez tousjours, si vous prenez le pretexte de differer le paiement sur ce, qu'elle ne vous n'en a plustost importuné. Il me semble plustost, que le respect qu'elle a monstre de porter à l'Estat & Affaires du Roy, ne l'ayant voulu presser jusques à ce qu'il fust bien estably, & qu'elle fust mesmes contraincté par ses occasions tres urgentes, merite tant plus de respect en son endroict, en ce sien besoign que je vous ay representé; & aussi, vous me permettez s'il vous plaist de vous dire, que ce n'est pas maintenant la premiere fois que la Roine a demandé remboursement au Roy, & ce de plus grande somme que de vingt mille escuz, Car j'ay entre mes mains, la Requisition que luy en fit Monsieur Cecill, il y a plus d'un an, & sa Responce la dessus; Auxquelles il est faict mention, de plusieurs grandes sommes de deniers employés pour le Service du Roy, tant de-vant, qu'aprez son auvenement à la Couronne; & notamment, de ces 20000 escuz; lesquels, y sont particulierement specifiez, pourceque le Roy ne s'estoit encore obligé pour ceste somme, comme il estoit pour le reste. De sorte, que ceste demande ne vous doibt sembler nouvelle ou soudaine, mais bien d'avoir esté commencé & poursuivie, avecq beaucoup de respect & moderation de la part de la Royne; qui merite plus favorable Interpretation, & non pas d'estre converty à son desavantage.

Je vous pourrois encore repliquer sur quelques autres points de vostre letre; & notamment sur ce, que vous n'y avez nullement touché au point de la Consignation, que doibt estre faicte des Gabelles de Rouen & Havre de Grace; Mais je m'en deporté, comme j'ay dict, sur l'Esperance que vous m'avez donné que le Roy prendra cest Affaire à cœur, & s'efforcera à bon esceint, de donner contentement à la Royne. Seulement vous prieray je, de supplier le Roy de s'asseurer, que je ne fauldray pas de faire toutz les meilleurs offices que je pourray, pour entretenir & accroistre, ceste Amitié & Union entre leurs Majestés; & que la poursuite instante que je fais de cest affaire, ne tend qu'à ceste seule fin, comme sçait le tout puissant seul scrutateur des Cœurs; lequel, je prieray Monsieur, de vous donner en bonne santé longue & heureuse Vie.

Vostre, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

Sir Henry Neville to Queen Elizabeth.

Most Gracious Sovereigne,

Paris, 6th June 1599. O.S.

THE inward Witness I daylie feeble of my many wants for a Charge of this Nature and Weight, which your Majestie hath layed upon me, would greatly dismay me, were it not that I know that there is in your *Most Excellent Majestie* all abundance bothe of Wisdom, by your Princely Directions to supply my Defects, and of gracious Disposition, with Favour to enterpret my Endeavours. Whereof, as I have received a comfortable Taste, by your Majestie's gracious Acceptation of my *first Negotiation* with the King, for which I do render all humble and possible Thancks, so I do most humbly beseeche your most excellent Majestie to continue in like gracious sorte, to pardon and accept my poor and weake Endeavours hereafter; who as I said unto your Majestie when yt pleased you fyrst to impose this Charge upon me, can promise nothing of my selfe, but *Faythe* and *Diligence*; which I do vow not to faile in, nor to omit any Helpe I may with any Industry procure to inable me for the Service: In which kind I should be very ungratefull, yf I should not yeald a true Testimony unto this Gentleman Mr. *Edmonds*, and acknowledge the great Light I have received, by his frendly and reall communicating with me his Knowledge of the *Affaires* of this State; which I assure your Majestie to be very exquisite, and his *Judgment* and *Sufficiency* suche withall, as I hold him to have bin a worthy *Minister* of your Majestie's here, and to be very able to do you good Service, wherefoever yt shall be your gracious Pleasure to make further use of him. He comes so perfectly instructed of all matters here, and so well acquainted with all my Negotiations since my Arrival, as I hold not fytt to trouble your Majestie with any other Relation, then that he will make at his repaire unto your *Presence*, unto which I refer my selfe. And therewithall I do with all Humilitie kisse your Royall Hands, beseeching God long to preserve your most excellent Majestie in Healthe, with Increase of all Princely Honor and Happyness.

Your Sacred Majestie's most humble
and dutiful Subjeſt and Servant,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Of the same Date.

THERE could be no Newes more welcome unto me, then those yt pleased you to send me, of her Majestie's gracious Acceptation of my proceeding hitherto; wherein as I acknowledge also your honorable Favour towards me, in preparing her gracious conceit, towards that which otherwise in yt selfe scarce deserved pardon, so I do most humbly thanck your Honor for communicating yt so soone unto me, and especially for the Participation you vouchsafe to take of my Joy and Comfort therein, which gives me assurance of that I have always so much desired. I beseech you continue to patronize my poore Credit with her Majestie, and inable me as you have begon, with your good Directions, unto which I do and will referre, whatsoever hath bin or may be pleasing in my Service.

I sent your Honor lately Copies of my Letter to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, and of his Answer to me; I thought not good to leave so, but have made * a gentle Reply, and yet suche as shall urge him to a better Answer the next tyme, whereof I send your Honor a Copy here inclosed; for all other matters I shall not need to trouble your Honor much at this tyme, for Mr. *Edmonds* comes so well in-

* V. the Letter, p. 43.

fructed in all things that have passed here, and namely, in the Points of my Negotiation, that I should but disappoint your Honor, and wrong him, to make any other Relation. This I may not omitte to signifie, that I have found him most frendly and willing, not only to communicate really with me, but to take much more pains for me then was fit for me to requyre of him, insomuch as I hold my selfe very much obliged unto him; Whereof, because I wholly impute yt to your Honor's Commendation, being otherwise of my selfe a meer Straunger unto him; I humbly beseech your Honor to take knowledge thereof, and let him see that yt is gratefull unto you.

I beseech you, Sir, to be assured, that I had no purpose any way to challenge you of any omission, in that I was not advertised of the Newes of *Ireland* which the King told me; for I had even the same conceyte of yt, which I find now to be trew, that the Ambassador had taken up the Newes there at the Exchange: but *de bene esse*, I made that Answer I wrote of. I beseeche you thincke, that I shall take all you wryte me to be of favor, and what you write not, to be forborne upon good respects.

This Day were the Obsequies of the King of *Spaine* performed, and whereunto I was invited, but excused my selfe, That I was very willing to do the King any Honor, but this Action being desseigned wholly to the Honor of the King of *Spaine*, who dyed not in Amicitie, but rather in Hostilitie with her Majestie, and his Son continuing in the same Termes, yt would very evill besee me to be Partaker of yt, and besydes my Presence would but trouble the Feast; for I thought the *Spanishe Ambassador* would insist upon his Master's Place and Honor, and so would I upon the Queen's my Mistresses; which might easily produce Effects that would not be pleasing to this King, especially at such a tyme. My Excuses were well taken, and I was offered a private Place to see the Solemnity yf I would; I accepted yt for the Gentlemen of my Company, but indeed I went also disguised my selfe, and repented me of my paines, having never seene a poorer thing. The young Prince of *Condé*, the Duke *Monpensier*, and the Duke of *Nevers*, were the Mourners.

The *Bishop of Glasgowe*, Ambassador of *Scotland*, was lately to visit me, together with another that beares the Title of *Master of Requests*, who is sent to assist him. The Lord of *Hume* is yet in these Parts, and for any thing I can learne makes no great haste into *Italie*; which should argue that * my Lord of *Weemes* Intelligence is not well founded; yet I thought yt my Duty to wryte yt, being of that nature, and to name my *Author*, upon whose Credit I must lay yt, yf yt prove otherwise.

Here are diverse *Englishe* Gentlemen that seeme weary of their *Exile* and evill Entertainment among the *Spaniards*, who seeke to have *accesse* unto me. Among the rest here is *Charles Paget* and one Mr. *Tresham*, who was some tyme a Gentleman Pensioner. I beseeche your Honor direct me, whether I shall give *accesse* unto them to make any use of them, or how I shall governe my selfe towards them. And so referring the Report of all other Particularities here unto this Bearer Mr. *Edmonds*, I most humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

* Sir Henry Nevill's Letter to the Secretary of the 16th of May.

Mr.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

From the Court at Greenwich, 9th June 1599.

I Have now received your Letter of the 30th of May, whereby appeareth the Continuation of your discreet Proceedings, with which her Majestie hath bin thoroughly informed even by reading as well your Proposition, as all the Answeres. All which was fit for me to shew, unless I should have don you apparent Wrong, for I know not how the Wit of Man could have answered better. Her Majestie hath sent for the Frenche Ambassador, and means to take notice of the small Satisfaction which is given her; and will so cary her selfe, as that yt shall appeare, that your Industry proceedeth not from youre owne particular Spyrite, but that you are bothe well warranted, and well quickned, from hence. Within these two Dayes the Ambassador hath desired Audience, and as I learne yt is to knytt up those Articles which were accorded here betwene us concerning Depredations; a matter which we shall hardly make any use of, yf we do not by that meanes establishe the Treaty of Blois; in which there be dyverse things you knowe will prove beneficiall for her Majestie's Marchants; as namely, the Restitution of that point of the Droiēt d'Aubene, which by that Treaty was graunted her Majestie's Subjects; besydes divers other things concerning our Marchants Trade for Cloathe, in which (if you remember) they were very fickle before your Departure. Yt shall be therefore very convenient that you do thoroughly informe your selfe (if that Treaty be renewed) what will be fitt for us to requyre, and what in your opinion may be likely to be obtayned; with which Instruction I thinck Mr. Edmonds may do well to come over.

I had determined to have forborne to have made you any other Answer, untill we had heard what the Ambassador would propound; but because I would rather wryte somewhat, then by tarying to wryte all, wryte nothing, in a tyme when so many Bruits fly over, whereof you could be content to heare Certainties; I have thought yt not amisse by this Bearer to wryte something of your particular fyrst, which is shortly this: That yf any other Ambassador follow the King, her Majestie would have you do so too, especially yf he go no further than the parts of Blois; and yf none of them do, then dothe her Majestie requyre you to consider how this matter of the Mony may be dealt in, when the King is so farre absent, and whether any suche provisional Order may be left by him with his Financiers, or any Commissioners, that your tarying behind him, or his own Absence from them, may not serve for an Excuse, and an Evasion, to spend the tyme in talke, and do nothing.

For your Request to be allowed as other Ambassadors have bin of these Extraordinaries; whatsoever President can be found that doth concur with yours in Circumstances, you may be assured shall no way be denied you.

Of the Matters of Ireland I send you a Memoriall, which is as much as we do know; use you then the truthe as you shall see cause, when you know yt. Yf you be any further interrogated in the matter of Peace, know this also to be trew, (but use yt for your best Advantage) that since you went out of England we have not yet hard any other matter, then that all should be deferred till the Cardinall's coming down, and that Coomans that was imployed in yt, was sent from the Cardinall at Bruxells, to informe the King of Spaine (yf yt were possible before the Archduke should come away) of the Difficulties of the Army, and Discontentment of the Provinces; with this pretence, that when the King of Spaine should be truly informed, yt would quicken his Disposition towards the Peace. But, Sir, yf you observe how hotly they beganne, and now how apt they are to Delays (though trew yt is they had but cold Comfort from us) yt makes me thinck that yt will prove Parturiunt montes, sed hac tibi soli. And thus I committ you to God.

The Cardinall's Army is removed from Bomell without any hope to prevaile.

Yf

Yf you chance to heare any flying Tale, that my Lord Gray should be committed in Ireland, the Accident was only this: That he being only a Collonel of Horse, and my Lord of Southampton Generall, he did charge without Direction; and so for Order sake, was only committed to the Marshall one Night.

Your very assured Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 15th June 1599. O.S.

Y^T may please you to remember, that at one of the last tymes I wayted upon you, I desyred to understand as muche of her Majestie's general Intentions as she would be pleased to thinck me worthie to be trusted with; to the end I might serve her the better in my Negotiations here, by directing them in particular, unto those generall Ends which she had proposed to her selfe. The Conveniency or rather Necessitie of which Course, doth daylie more and more discover yt selfe unto me. And that I may both explain my Meaning, and the Reason of that Proposition, I beseeche you give me leave to exemplifie yt in this matter of the Peace with Spaine; wherein I am bold to say yt is very fit I should understand her Majestie's Intention and Purpose in generalitie, whether she be desyrous to make Peace or nay; for yf she be not, then will yt be fitt to enlarge and assure her Trade in other places as muche as may be, and namely in this Kingdom; yt will be fitt also to resolve how the States of the United Provinces shall be enabled to subsist, eyther by her meanes alone, or by the helpe of others: And lastly, yt will be necessary to draw as muche Assistance from hence, at least in the Repayment of the Mony due, as may be gotten. All these things are fittest to be negotiated here, whiles matters are in suspens; and yf I knew her Majestie's Intention that way, I would not doubt but to take apt tyme, not only to discover how they are affected here, but to draw some Offers from them, and that *tanquam aliud agens*; and so it should come of them, and not of me, which were the best way of negotiating. I make no question, whatsoever they pretend, that they are unwilling this Peace should proceede, at leaste till the matter of the *Marquisat* be determined; whiles this depends therefore will be the fittest tyme to drawe Conditions of Advantage from them: For yf either we had actually broken off the Treaty, and engaged our selves into the Warre; or yf they were out of doubt of recovering the *Marquisat*, they would soone leave us to our selves. I am of Opinion, that to be assured that this Warre should be continued three or four Years against Spaine, whiles they might recover themselves in State to stand alone, they might be drawen, *first*, to repay the Queene the Mony they owe her, by a yearly Payment of 300000 Crownes, or some such Somme: *Secondly*, to make any streight League *deffensive* with her, that she would requyre: *Thirdly*, to establishe a free Trade and Entercourse for her Subjects into these Parts, in any reasonable sorte: *Fourthly*, to assist in secret manner the States, as the Queene shall thinck necessary. All which would be best negotiated before they did too plainly discover her Majestie's Intention. On the other syde, Yf her Majestie be desyrous to make a Peace, under pretence that she would do nothing in so important a matter, without the Advice of her good Brother and Allie, and without due regard unto the common Good of her Confederats, the King's Mind might be felt how he stands affected to yt; what Conditions he would advise to be insisted upon, both as towching our selves, and especially towching the States, yf they joyne in the Peace; and yf not, then what he would thinck fittest to be done, eyther by their common Authoritie to over-rule them to accept the Peace, or otherwise, by common means to maintaine them; and howe farre he would engage himselfe therein. Withall, before he know

too

An. 1599. too much of the Queen's Mind therein, this matter of the Trade of our Marchants, would be established with as great Advantage and Freedom from new Exactions, as might be obtained in virtue of former Treaties, or otherwise of Favor; which is one of the chiefest, and most probable Fruits, her Majestie shall reap of her great Charges here. And for the Money due by him to her Majestie, some certaine Course would be likewise urged for Repayment in tyme, (since ready Payment cannot be had) yf her Majestie's Mind were understood before-hand what I should demand or accept; for otherwise to wryte of every Particular, and expect the Answer, will but prolong the tyme till the Opportunity be past; eyther by the finishing of our Treaty with Spaine, or by his clearing the matter of the Marquisat.

As in this Particular, so in others, I could show like Reason why it should be necessary for me to understand the generall Purpose of her Majestie in those Matters, whereof I am to negotiate any Part or Circumstance; but I will only conclude that Point with this, That I being taken into the Worke, and having a part of the Building committed unto me, yf I be not acquainted with the Architect's Desseign and Plott of the whole, I may the sooner misse of the Proportion and Uniformitie that were fitt. This I have made bold to wryte unto your Honor now at a tyme of leisure, when I had no great matter to trouble you with; and fynding this Messenger otherwise ready to depart, it may please you to consider of yt as you see cause; and howsoever you judge otherwise, I beseeche you to excuse my Boldnes.

The King is now at Orleans, gone thither of purpose, as yt is said, to establish Monsieur d'Entragues in that Gouvernement; yt seems thereby that the Composition is already made about his Daughter, and that this is the first Effect of yt. The Voyage of Blois is yet very uncertaine, I have sent one of purpose to the Court to bring me as much certainty, bothe of that and other matters, as he can learne. I wrote also to the Duke of Bouillon, praying him to deale privately with the King about her Majestie's Mony; and likewise to Monsieur de Villeroy, to know when the King's Counsaile will repayre unto the Court, and where the King will settle, that I might attend him to pursue the matter my selfe.

The Court of Parliament made an Arrest upon Satterday last, to suspend the Execution of the King's Edict in favor of the Relligion, till those of Rochell had received the Masse. They of the Relligion beyond Loyre, make some difficulty likewise to accept yt, pretending that yt is minced, and pared, since it was first accorded at Nantes. In summe, I perceive there is great Animositie on bothe sydes, and yt seems they are not yet grown wise by their long Miseries, especially the Popishe syde, who cannot dissemble their Hatred.

Since my coming hither, the Deputies of the Assemblée at Chastelraut have bin long in this Towne, but never offered any Communication with me, not so much as an ordinary Visitation; and for my part I thought yt not fitt to offer yt them. The Duke of Bouillon likewise hath seemed to avoid me as yt were of purpose, insomuch as he disappointed two Assignations he had geeven me of meeting at his own Lodging, and one at mine; besides his putting me off at the Court; all which I guesse he hath don, fearing the King might conceive some Jealousie of his Communication with me. But by this means, he and I never mett, but upon the High-way betwene Paris and Fountainbleau. I did therefore wryte unto him the rather, to discover more thoroughly what Affection he beares her Majestie, and what Foundation I might make of him.

Towching the Prince of Condé, I suspect the matter stands not with him as your Honor seemed to conceive. Yt is a common Wishe here that the King would marry, to have Children, to take away all Scruples; which argueth that there is a Scruple made; besides I heare that the Prince of Conty refused to assist at the King of Spaine's Funeralls, because he would not give the other place. The King himselfe likewise hathe of late made no great Demonstration towards him. For bothe these respects I judge the State of France in a miserable case, yf God call this King, for yt seems there is a farther Judgment hanging upon them.

There

There is no certaine Advertisement yet come of the *Archduke's* Imbarquement, *An. 1599.* only yt comes confirmed from many places that he was to imbarke the 5th of this Moneth, and was expected at *Milan* the 15th. The Provisions are already made in *Burgundy* for the Troupes which came downe with him, but he himselfe is thought will take the way of *Tirol*, for the Commoditie of the Coaches. Yt is delivered here from good Hands, that the King of *Spaine's* Assignation unto the *Archduke*, is of 250000 Crownes a Moneth; for the Maintenance of the Warres till the end of *December* next. Many conjecture, that the *Archduke* is in the meane tyme to assure his *Estate*, eyther by *Peace*, or Success in Warre; and that the King of *Spaine* will not charge himselfe any further with the Defence of those Countries. But in my poor Opinion, *Spaine* hath reserved too great an Interest in them, and too great a Possibilitie of reverting, to abandon the care of them so soone, and so lightly.

I * understand, that there is a great Breache growen betwene the *Pope*, and the *Constable* of *Castile* Governor of *Milan*, for inroaching upon the *Archbishop's* Jurisdiction there; and that the *Pope* hath personally cited the Governor to appeare at *Rome* about yt.

Otwell Smythe a Marchant resyding at *Rouen*, well known as I suppose to your Honor, was lately at *Nantes*: Where I gave him Instructions to learne what he could of the *Spanishe* Preparations; and likewise of the Corne already carryed, or intended to be carryed into *Spaine*. For the fyrst, he saith, he spake with a *French* Marchant very lately com out of *Spaine*, who had travailed 150 Leagues along the Coast there: Who affirmeth, that the Preparations are to the number of 150 Sayle of Ships, whereof 12 *Galleons*, betwene 8 and 900 Tuns apeece; that the common Speech is, That after they have fought with the *Hollanders* and beaten them, (whereof they make no dowbt) they are to go presently for *Ireland*. This Advertisement, althoughe I see no reason to credit, yet I thought not good altogether to contemne yt, and thereupon went this Day to Monsieur *de Believre*; who assures me, he nether understands, nor beleives any such thing; and that the King is advertized altogether otherwise: That yt is thought rather, they will not dare to meet the *Hollanders*; for besydes the *Galleons*, all the rest are Shippes of small Burthen and Strength, being taken up as he could get them; and the most of them *French* Shippes, whereof he told me there were not able above five to rendre any Fyght. For the matter of Corne, they do lykewise vary; *Otwell Smythe* affirming by his Intelligence, that there is such Plenty brought thither, as yt beares no Price; and the other maintaining that there is exceeding Scarcity there.

Whiles I was with Monsieur *de Believre* this Day, there came in the *Pope's* Nuncio Bishop of *Modena*, betwene whom and me there passed no manner of Complements; but by that occasion I brake off with Monsieur *de Believre* sooner then I would; only he promised me, that yf he received any further Advertizements of those Points we had talked of, he would forthwith acquaint me with yt, or any thing els that might concerne the Queene my Mistresse; acknowledging the King's great Obligation to her, and the common Interest that each had in the other's well doing. Of the *Seige* of *Bomell* he told me assuredly yt was withdrawn, but told me they had received but very little Certainty from thence of late. He said further, he had received this Day Advertisements, that the *German* Princes were entred with Forces into *Cleves*, with a purpose to dislodge the *Spanishe* Garrisons that were left there.

I send your Honor here inclosed, a Letter received lately from Mr. *Lock*. Mr. *Edmonds* I suppose hath advertized you of the Stay of Monsieur *le Grand's* Journey, and that Monsieur *le Motte Fenelon* was appointed for that Service; since, I heare he lykewise excuseth himselfe, by reason of his Age and Weakness; but thereof I shall learne more at the returne of him I sent to the Court. I send your Honor lykewise herewith, two Letters I received from *Charles Pagett* and *Tre-*

* *Lettres d'Offat*, Vol. 2. p. 376.

An. 1599. *Sham*, which I could not well avoid to receive; yt may please your Honor eyther to take knowledge of them, or suppress them, as you please.

Towching the 20000 Crowns, I doubt not but Mr. *Edmonds* hath advertized you what their Answer is, viz. That yt shall be ready, whensoever the Bonds be sent over hither. I am in hope very shortly to hear from your Honor how I shall further proceed in the matters I have written of. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 21st June 1599. O. S.

THIS Bearer *Coombes* offering himselfe so opportunely unto me, thoughé I were not fully ready for a *Dispatche*, yet I would not let him passe without a word or two, to let your Honor understand that I have received your Letter of the 9th of this Moneth, the Answer whereof I referre till the coming of your *Dispatche* which you promise therein, for my full *Direction* in those matters I have written of. The King came to this Town upon Sunday laste, and goeth not away till Satterday or Monday; I have made meanes to have *accesse* unto him, but I have yet no Answer, and I feare I shall scarce obtaine yt, because he is here only for his Pleasure. He dynd the first Day he came at Monsieur d'*Entrague's* House, and this Day he feasts all that Company at the *Tuilleries*. I have sought to speake with Monsieur *Villeroy*, but he hath shunned me as yt seemes of purpose; for yesterday after I sent him word of my coming, he went to his House at *Conflans* within a League of this Towne, where he pretends to take Physick, and will give *Accesse* to no Man. But I have wrytten to him, to put him in mynd, that this were a very fitt time to begin to consult of giving me Satisfaction in the matter I have proposed, seeing the King is in the Towne, and the Principall of the *Counsaile* about him, and namely, those of the *Finances*, with whom he must chiefly advise in a matter of that Quality. At least I prayed them, yf their leysure served them not to consult of yt now, to take order to make all *Searches* and *Verifications* that were requisite; that when I came to treat with the King's *Counsaile* of that hereafter, I may not be put off upon any such matter, that can be dispatched no where but here. I will send agayne to morrow unto him, and yf I can by any meanes, I will speake with him my selfe.

The King's Journey to *Blois* is now resolved, and he appoints to be there upon the fyrst or second of *July*, where I purpose also to meet him; and hope in this meane tyme to receive your Honor's full *Direction* how I shall proceed in all things, and namely, towching the Contents of my last Letter sent by *Peter Brown*.

I heare the *Archduke* and the *Infanta* are arrived in *Italy*; and yt is thought he will make more haste then he fyrst intended, being thereunto provoked by many Messages from the *Low-Countries*, which seeme to need his *Presence* very muche: By reason of the great *Dissension* among the principal *Commanders* there, and the *Discontentment* of the *Spaniards*; who retorne daylie homeward throughe *France* in greate numbers, saying, they will serve no Man but their King.

The *Plague* is exceeding great in *Spaine*, not only in *Lisbone*, which is wholly desolated by yt, but in many other Parts of *Spaine*, as namely in *Arragon* and *Catalogna*. Yt is commonly believed here, and that by the King's *Counsaile*, that the *Spaniards* are not able to issue out to fyght with the *States Navie*, but keepe their *Fleet* within the Harbour of *Ferrol*, and other Places, where they have fortified themselves.

By

By my next, your Honor shall understand *some Matters of Importance*. In *An. 1599.* the mean tyme, beseeching your Honor I may be informed what *Customes* and *Impositions* have bin raised upon *Forreigne Marchants* in *England*; and namely upon the *Frenches*, since the *Yeare 1572*: Or what *Restraints* have bin made for bringing thither the *Commodities* of *this Countrey*; which will be materiall for me to know, when I shall *Treat* with the *Counsail* heere; I humbly take my Leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 27th June 1599. O. S.

I Have heretofore signified unto your Honor, that *Charles Paget*, and one *Tresham*, had desired Access to me, and I have sent you a Letter from *Paget* unto me, and from th'other unto your Honor, whereby you may perceive what their Desire is. I have sought since, to informe my selfe, as much as I might, concerning their Carriage in former tymes, and the cause of their rerying hither; and I fynd that there hath growen great *Dissension*, betweene our *Papists* abroad, and that they have bin divided into *two Factions*, the one depending upon the *Jesuites*, wherof *Parsons* is now the *Head*, whose Courses have bin violent to seeke and wishe the overthrowe of the *present Estate*, by *Conquest*, or any other meanes; the other consistting chiefly of the *Laymen* and *Gentlemen* which are abroad, wherof *Charles Paget* hath bin the *Chiefe*; who could not be brought, as they pretend, to *consent*, or concurre, to the *Invasion* and *Conquest* of our Kingdom by a *Foraine Prince*. This *Division* beganne amongst them, soon after the *Death* of the *Queene* of *Scotts*, upon whom they did all concurre whiles she lived; but since her *Death*, could never agree upon any one Course, eyther of *Conquest* or *proposed Title*. And this Contention hath proceeded unto great Heat between them, insomuche as eyther Syde hath laboured to supplant and disgrace the other; but especially of *Late*, since the Title of the *Infanta* of *Spaine* hath bin sett on foote, according to the Books written by *Parsons* under one *Doleman's* Name. For the *Jesuite's* Syde promoting that Title by all meanes, and taking a *violent Course* to urge all Englishmen eyther in *Spaine*, or *Rome*, or where els they may prevayl with them, to subscribe thereunto; *Paget* and his Syde have directly opposed themselves, both by Word and Wrying, as I am informed; and they are so divided thereupon, as there is an extreme Hatred growen betwene them: Insomuche, as these Men do openly inveigh against *Parsons* and his Adherents, as Men seditious and factious, full of Treacherie, and without Conscience. And being questioned with, by suche as I appointed to conferr with them, to know, what Service they would, or could do to her Majestie, to cancell their former Faults; They propose this as the Cheife and Principall, that they shall be able so to discover these *Practizes*, and decipher not only to her Majestie, but to the *Papists* of *England*, (who now through Ignorance of their Intentions, beleeve too much upon them,) as should worke a general Dislike and Detestation of them, and take away that Credit which now they have, and dayly imploy, to the Daunger of Her Majestie's Estate. Being urged to give som present Tast of their loyall Affection to her Majestie, which they so greatly pretend, thereby the better to incline her Majestie to som Compassion or Regard of them; they only discover thus muche in generallitie, that there are great Numbers of *Jesuites* and *Priests* now in *England*, and one of them sayeth, at the least 600, which have their Dyet and Maintenance in certaine Houses by turnes. Their ordinary way of repayre thither, is through *Scotland*, and so into the *Northe Parts*. They also accuse som Officers of the *Ports*, and namely, those of *Gravesend*, for suffering too

free

An. 1599. free Passage out of *England*; whence there com dayly *young Men* over, which are presently conveyed to the Colleges at *Doway*, or *Rome*, and from thence som of them *against their Wills*, into *Spaine*; and many forced to *professe themselves* of som Order or other, when they meant yt not. They also thinck, that *This Subscription* beforementioned, is *laboured in England*, by those *Jesuites* and *Priests that are there*. But being pressed to som more particular Discovery, their Answer is, they will *reserve that*, till they see what Hope there is of obtayning their Suit: And *Paget* sayeth, he had almost bin undone by some Advertisements he wrote over out of the *Low Countries*, which maketh him very wary not to bereave himselfe of all meanes of living on this Syde the Sea with Safety, till he may be assured of a safe Retreat there.

There is also in this Towne, one * *Cecill* a *Priest*, who professeth the *same intention and desyre* with them; and the like they affirme to be in almost all the *Englishe Gentlemen* in the *Low Countries*, except Sir *William Stanley*, and *Owen*, and som 3 or 4 more.

All this I thought fit to advertise, and althoughe I am not worthe, nor intend to presume to give any Advise in the matter, yet I will be bold to propose unto your Honor's Consideration, these three Points. First, whether yt may not advantage her Majestie's Affaires, and be without prejudice to her; by retyring of two or three of them, to make tryall of their true Meaning, and of the Service they are able to do her Majestie, that way which they pretend, or otherwise by any Discoverie; considering, that when they are drawn home, they will be engaged and enforced to keepe their Credit there, and will not dare to double with you, for here will be no place for them. And I see there are in this Country, none more forward in observance to this King, then suche as had most to do with *Spaine* during the *League*, having made themselves *irreconcilable*, as they conceive, unto that Syde; which reason may likewise prevaile in these *Fugitives* of ours. Secondly, whether yt be not convenient, that suche *Priests* or notorious Recusants as shall be hereafter apprehended, be *severely examined*, whether they have not *solicited others*, or bin *solicited themselves*, to *subscribe to that Title of the Infanta*. And lastly, whether yt will not be fit, when you shall come to treat with the *Archduke*, to insist upon an *Article*, of the *Infanta's Resignation of any pretended Title*; according to the Example practised in the † *Treaty* with the *Scottishe Queene*, in the beginning of her Majestie's Reigne. Which yf she *refuse*, will more discover the *Certaintie* of these Informations, and yf she *assent* unto yt, will bothe dissolve the Plott intended, and give Satisfaction to some who have taken too hot an *Allarme* of yt, and to prevent yt, have almost precipitated themselves into dangerous Counsailes both to themselves and us; I meane f. 150. The King of Scotland, whereof I shall be able to certifie you more, ere yt be long.

Howsoever her Majestie resolveth of the rest, I beseeche your Honor to direct me how I shall carry my selfe towards these Men; for I perceave they will continue to seeke to have Access unto me, and will looke at length for som other Answer then I have hitherto given them, which hath bin only dillatory, that in the meane tyme I myght understand her Majestie's full pleasure. For *Tresham*, I was bold after I had seene his Letter, to send yt to your Honor, because he had not offended in so deepe a degree, as some others, to my knowledge; and withall, seemes to marche with lesse cunning then the rest, and to stand upon no Conditions but of humble Submission and Pardon.

‡ I have bin acquainted with a *y. dwufmsbmfd* negotiation of the Lord of *q. crauntu Oglebye*, from f. 150. the King of Scotland x. *erdo with c 100* the King of Spaine, in the Teare 1596. There are Points of great importance containned in yt. And yf your Honor have not seene yt, I thinck I shall be able to procure a Copy of yt.

* This is the same Person mentioned before in *Ogleby's* Negotiation.

† This Treaty is published at large in *Rymer's Fœdera*, Vol. 15. pag. 513. ccc.

‡ This Negotiation is printed before at large, p. 1, ccc.

I humbly thanck your Honor for your promise of favor, yf I should be occasioned to follow the King to *Lions*; yt would be a very extraordinary Charge, and such as no Ambassador hath had since the Queen's tyme, and therefore I trust will fynd some Consideration. And so, &c.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 29th June 1599. O. S.

I Send your Honor herewith, a Copy of the *Memoriall* delivered to the Pope on the Part of this King, towching the *Marquisat of Saluces*; I am put in hope of that which was presented lykewise of the Duke of *Savoy's* Part. That matter is now almost dead in Speeche here, these Men making themselves in a manner sure, that yt will be adjudged and delivered them, in the end of the Terme limited. But I had Conference lately with *r. 162. Monsieur de Belleuvre*, who concurred in Opinion with me, that yt was of so great Importance to the Affaires of *Spaine in Italie*, that yt was not likely to be so lightly passed over. Surely, yf the Duke set a good Face upon yt, this King will *linger* the Matter, rather then attempt any thing by open force; for yt is both contrary to his own humor, and the Counsaile of suche as most governe him, to interrupt his Peace and Pleasure.

At that Conference, *r. 162. Monsieur de Belleuvre* entred into a large and serious Discourse to me, "how necessary yt was, both for a 100. the Queen, *Z. ubp. and 6. 120. The French King*, that they should continue united in "Amitie and common Interests, and especially in the Maintenance of *a. 120. The United Provinces*; for that otherwyse, being abandoned, they must needs "fall into the Hands of *c. 100. the King of Spaine*, which could not but prove "in short tyme exceeding dangerous. I answered, that *a. 100. the Queene* had "alone sustained these many Yeares, the brunt of their Defence, and of the Im- "peaching of the ambitious Designs of the King of *Spaine*; and that this Ho- "nor could not be denied her, that *she alone had bin the Buckler of Christen-* "dom against his intended Monarchie; but that she might now very well chal- "lenge som libertie of ease and rest unto her selfe, and put over the Burden to "som other Princes, who had rested themselves, and gathered rest and vigor "during her travails; and by her assistance, were now growen in State able to "bear yt. He confessed yt to be true, and seemed to blame their carelesnes; "But yt was not enough, he said, to beginne well, except she did continue; "and that otherwise, the Fruit of all that had bin don, would be lost, at least, "for the tyme to come. I said, that in generallitie, I was sure the Counsaile "and Resolutions of the Queen would be (as they had bin ever) *Wise*, and "Honorable; but for the particularitie, I could not answer what she was re- "solved to do; only I thought she would not respect her owne good alone, but "would have a due Regard unto the good of her Confederats, as farre forthe, as "her Honor and Safetie would permit.

The * Master of *Gray* hath bin twise with me since my coming hither, of whom I must be bold to wryte that I received no great Satisfaction any way; I take him to be *hollow* and *venall*, and his owne Words seem to import no less; for he said, *He was free, and owed no Respect or Service to any Prince, further then they should give him cause*. His Advertisements are surely but meane, and he seemes to be very credulous to receive and beleive them, without any great Examinations. I am sure he delivered som unto me that were both untrew,

* Patrick Gray, — This Character of him appears to be very just, as the Reader may further see, if he compares what Mr. Camden says of him, in his Hist. p. 500. And Arthur Wilson, in his Life of King James, p. 688, 689. History of England, Vol. 2.

An. 1599. and utterly improbable. If your Honor intertaine any Intelligence with him, you shall better discover him then I; but for any thing I have seen in him, I would not thinck him a Man worthie to loose much upon.

Th' Arrest of this Court of Parliament, to stay the Execution of the *Edict*, (whereof I wrote to your Honor in my Letter by *Peter Browne*) is said not to have bin *disfinitively pronounced*, but only resolved upon, and since stayed by the King's Authoritie. But I beleive rather the former Report, because when I used some meanes to the *Greffier* to have a Copy of the *Arrest*, he did not deny that there was any fuche, but said he durst not give any Copy of yt.

I wrote unto Monsieur *de Villeroy*, as I signified unto your Honor, and likewise unto the Duke of *Bouillon*, when the King was at *Orleans*. I received good general Words from Monsieur *de Villeroy*, that he would imploy his best meanes and credit, to procure the Queene's Majestie Contentment, when the *Counsaile* should be assembled about the King. From the Duke of *Bouillon* I received this Answer, that he had imparted my Letter to the King, who had answered, that his *Estate* was very needy, but that he would strayne himselfe to surmount all difficulties to give her some Contentment. The Duke is since gon to the Bathes of *Pogues*, and is not to returne this Moneth or six Weekes.

In perusing the Copies of the King's Bonds and Contracts, I fynd there is a Bond for 20000*l.* for the intertaynement of the 2000 Souldiers in *Picardy*, for six Moneths, and after those six Moneths, I find by the Contract, that the King was to pay them; But I understand, that they continued here nere 18 Moneths, and at the Queen's Charge all the while; so that I am to demaund, yf yt be so, almost 40000*l.* more: I beseech your Honor therefore, let me be perfectly informed how long they stay'd, and howe muche her Majestie's Charge amounted to, for their whole intertainement; and likewise towching the Charge of the Forces sent over with my Lord *Willoubie*, and the 20000*l.* disbursed by Sir *Horatio Pallavicini*, for the levying of the German Army, in the Year 1588; and the 30000*l.* lent in the Year 1587. I humbly pray to have some *Verification* attested under your Honor's Hand, for I hope, that *with importunity*, I shall at last extort som reason from these Men; and the more I am able to charge them with, the greater present or yearly satisfaction, they must in reason offer.

The King is yet in this Towne, but to morrow purposeth to go towards *Monceaux*, from thence to *Fontainebleau*, and so to *Orleans*, where his *Counsaile* are appointed to meet him. But whither he will settle there, or go to *Blois*, is not yet certain, for he chaungeth his Determination every Day. I used what means I could, both by M. *Villeroy*, and otherwise, to have had *Audience*, but could not obtaine yt, nor any of th' other Ambassadors; the King pretending, that he came hither privately, to passe his tyme meerly, and would not therefore be troubled with Affaires. But I wrote unto M. *de Villeroy* as I signified in my last, and spake with him afterwards at his House at *Conflans*, to the same effect; but he intreated me to have Patience till the King came to *Blois* or *Orleans*, geving me very good comfort, that somewhat would be don there for her Majestie's Contentment.

We had som Speeche of the Peace with *Spaine*, wherein I assured him " I knew
" no more then I had already communicated unto the King, and him. I put
" him in mynd of the Promises the King had made to her Majestie by Mr. *Ed-*
" *monds*, soone after your Honor's returne out of these Parts; and told him, I
" I thought which way soever her Majestie resolved in the Matter, she would
" not forget to claime and embrace those kynd offers of the King's towards her.
" He said, I might boldly assure her Majestie, the King would perforce what
" soever he had offered, and would ever make a Difference betwene her Friend-
" ship, and any other Prince's in the World. I said the King had made very
" good Tryall of the Difference of the Queen's Intentions, and those of other
" Princes, and therefore I did not dowbt, but he would discern and esteeme of
" their Friendship accordingly. We spake likewise of the Matter of our *Mar-*
" *chants*, and settling of a good entercourse betwene us; wherein he assured me I
" should

"should find the King as forward, as I would desyre." Your Honor seeth how *An. 1599.*
they are now disposed, yt may be they will not always be so, for I do not alto-
gether impute it to good Nature in them; but I thinck her Majestie may now
make som good Use of them, yf she be so pleased.

Towching the *States Navie*, Monsieur de *Villeroy* had received no Intelligence at all, what they did, or where they were; But on the other syde he assured me, there was no Preparation to encounter them at Sea. Of the *Archduke's* Arryval in *Italy*, there is this only of certainty, that he is passed by *Marseilles*; for so muche the *Duke of Guise* hath delivered, who came hither in Post since his Passage, but further Monsieur de *Villeroy* hath not understood; yet there be particular Men, that pretend to have Letters of yt out of *Italye*.

The *Duke of Mantua* is lately arrived at the *Spaw*, which is thought to be but a *Pretext* of his coming, and that the true Cause is to take the Charge of the Army at the *Archduke's* Returne. Yet I heare that the *Marquis of Burgau*, the *Cardinall Andrea's Brother*, is likewise com downe, and as yt is conjectured, for the same purpose. The *Spanishe* Commaunders have bin at som Dissension among themselves, insomuche as *la Berlotte* was committed Prisoner for two Dayes, but is since delivered, and retyred to a House he hath near *Brussels*. The ordinary Advertisements hither do import, that the *Spanishe* Army is in great want of all things necessary, but especially of Resolution, what to do, or attempt.

There was a Letter lately imparted unto me which came from *Collogn*, wherein, touching the Attempt of the German Princes, there are these Words: *Les Jesuites esperent que ces choses de Allemagne ne seront rien, mais j'espere le contraire, & que les Circles venans à faillir, ung autre prince Alleman sera à la main, pourveu des moyens pour prendre à soy tous ses gens de guerre, & faire ce qui emporte.* Som guesse yt is ment by the *Lantgrave of Hesse*. The same Letter makes mention, that the *Spaniards* have voluntarilie retyred their Garnisons out of *Rhees*, *Rhinberg*, and *Guneux*, thincking thereby to appease the *Germans*, which are not so contented, but stand upon three other Points. Fyrst, That they may be assured that the like *Insolency* shall be no more committed. Secondly, That Recompence be made for the Dommage which the Subjects of the Empire have sustained. Thirdly, That forasmuche as for want of Satisfaction in tyme, the Princes have bin enforced both to assemble often, and finally to take Armes, they may be rembourfed of suche Charges, as they have sustayned for that Cause.

The Voiage of Monsieur de *la Motte Fenelon* into *Spaine* is now concluded at last, and accepted by him, and he is to depart within 8 or 10 Days. I have sollicitated Monsieur de *Villeroy* towching Mr. *Lock*, who hath assured me he will perform effectually what he hath heretofore promised your Honor by Mr. *Edmonds*. I understand the *Duke of Cleve* hath lately married the *Duke of Lorraine's* Daughter.

There happned upon *Corpus Christi* Day last at *Limoges*, a matter which doth easily discover the *Passion* and *Malice* yet remayning in the Popish syde heere, against the Protestants. Certain Priests themselves went into the Church in the Night, and brake down som Images, and (as they say) cast the *Sacrament* about the Church. In the Morning, the People assembling, a great Exclamation was made by the Priests of this Outrage, and som principall Men of the Religion in that Towne, charged by Name to be the Doers of yt. The People by and by grew in Fury, and would have proceeded to the present Execution of them; taking Armes as I am informed for that purpose, and the other syde arming themselves likewise for their Defence. Monsieur de *Salignac*, Governor of the Towne arriving, and examining the matter, found that one of the Religion was charged by Name to have bin an Actor in yt, who had bin in his Company all that Night. Whereupon suspecting the matter, he caused som of the principall Accusers to be severely examined, and namely one offered to depose, that he had seene this Man there, whom Monsieur de *Salignac* knew to be absent; and
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An. 1599. threatening him with *the Torture*, drew the *Confession* from him of the whole Practise; and that they had don yt, to the intent to have moved the People to a Sedition, and to have cut the Throats of them of *the Relligion*. Hereupon som of them were apprehended, and som fled. What Justice will be don hereupon is much expected. This Matter will be *disguised* I am sure to your Honor by the *Frenche Ambassador*; but this is the Truthe of yt, as I received yt from Monsieur de *Bellevue*, of whose *Sinceritie* I find more cause dayly to beleave, then in Monsieur de *Villeroy's*; who when I was with him at *Conflans*, denied that there was any such matter at all, and since hath sought to disguise yt to me as much as he could, suppressing all that toucheth the Priests.

Your Honor understandeth by Mr. *Edmonds*, that they require to have the Duke of *Bouillons* and Monsieur de *Zancy's* Bond for the 6000*l.* to be sent over hither, and that thereupon they will pay the Mony. Yt may be that yf I obtaine Payment of any more, they will require the like; which I suppose her Majestie will not greatly stand upon, althoughe in truthe the King be bound by Contract to pay the Mony in *London*. When the 6000*l.* is payed, your Honor I hope will direct me what course shall be taken, for the conveying or making yt over. Yf any greate Somme be obtayned, methinks the King might be urged to delyver yt at *Diepe*, and there som of the Queene's Ships to be readie to transport yt: And yf some of yt be in Silver, there will be no great Losse, and perhaps not so much as to make yt over by Exchange, besides the Difficultie of returning any greate Somme from hence thither.

I beseeche your Honor, yf yt be possible, that I may have answere of this and all my former Letters within 15 Dayes, for about that tyme I guesse I may have Audience. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

2^d July 1599.

YOU may not mislike that I have not sooner answered your Letters, for though I knowe yt is convenient to advertise you often, yet being accountable for any Lavishness in Pacquets, I do not love to wryte you Answers, without Answers. To the poynt therefore, Sir, of the *Debts* in which you dealt with the King, because I know not how the *French Ambassador* hath reported from hence the Queen's *immediate Concurrence* with your *Expostulation* concerning the same, I cannot in particular further direct you; for yt is but impertinent for us to open our selves in a *particular Demand*, when we cannot yet winne any Consent to come to any thing in the *generall*: So as for the matter of the Debts, your Dispatches must direct ours.

And now, Sir, for the *Peace*, in which you desyre to know her Majestie's Resolution. Fyrst, you need not dowbt that Peace would be wellcome, so yt com accompanied with safe Circumstances, which cannot be judged, till they be knowen what will be offered or required. In which case, though I cannot otherwise answere you of her Majestie's Purposes, yet this can be no Errour in you, to make them credulous, that yt is possible we may have yt: for these Conceits, according to your own Opinion, will make our Reputation the greater, and facilitate any of our Business with them. Nevertheless I will say this to you, that all we know more then you know, is this Letter newly brought hither for to be sent to him, which may shew you the great Post in which this Matter marcheth.

And now, Sir, to make you know what we purpose, this yt is. Fyrst, we see it good to joyne faster with the *French* in *Civil Contract* then yet we are, for seeing we have no *Treaty in full Vigour*, these things which we should receive in Gratitude from them, are yealded to us, as yf we were in their Debt for them.

them. In the Consideration of all this, we find that of *Blois* the best *Treaty*; *An. 1599.* and that in which *France* is thus engaged, that *Henry III.* did *revive* yt, by his Proposition and Assent. Of thus much I think to send you a Preparative, although we meane here to deal fyrst with the *Ambassador*, and only to propound the *reviving of that Treaty*, to see whether he will take Exception to yt in particular, as I doubt not but he will.

Secondly, I doubt he will desire to have *those Articles last accorded* inserted into the *Treaty*, which is not good for us; for though we can be content, as we have done, by a *temporary Proclamation* to free his Shipps as we do, yet we will not *incorporate yt into the Treaty in perpetuam rei memoriam*; for indeed our *Proclamation* is too liberall, for now may any Shipps that can buy a false Flagg passe well inoughe, and so the King not able to remedy our Injuries; which would not be, yf we had inserted this Condition, *That they should have had the King's Passport also, or his Admirall's.* In this Poynt of the *Proclamation* we have dealt with the *Frenche Ambassador*; whereof yt may be you shall there have understood.

Concerning the 20000 Crownes, I send you the original Bond, which yf they will pay, you may receive as a Debt not any way belonging to the great Debts. I pray you, Sir, when you have them, certifie me of the Receypte.

Out of *Ireland* now we heare, that the *Lord Lieutenant* hath ranged the best part of *Munster* with his Army, and is com back to *Dublin*, having some Persons of that Province com in; but the *principall, Titulary Earl of Desmond*, and divers others, remaine there as they did; and so I fear this will be, till my Lord hath bin in the North of *Ireland*, and geven a maine Blowe, of which I dowbt not, for he is preparing with all speed thither; and so, &c. From the Court at *Greenwich*.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

By my next you shall learn more.

Because I understand that certain Deputies of *Hamborg* are going into *France*, to the end that you may know how little reason they have to complaine of us, I have sent you our Answer to their Propositions.

Responsum datum Dominis Oratoribus Hamburgensibus,
24 Junii 1599.

CUM nuper Gubernator Societatis Mercatorum adventurariorum Angliæ nobiscum egerit, ut Domini Oratores Hamburgenses, qui nuper in hoc Regnum advenerunt responsum habere possent ad ea, quæ ab ipsis proposita sunt, pro restitutione frumenti, quod in Hispaniam missum in mari interceptum est: Illustres Domini Consilarii quibus Serenissima Majestas Regia hoc commisit negotium, jam ante iisdem significarunt, & aliud responsum dare non possunt, quam quoddam frumentum illud, jure confiscatum sit & restitui nec posset nec debeat. Nam Serenissima Majestas sua jamdudum eos præmonuit, ne quid tale facerent in subsidium ejus, qui tam notorium hostem hujus Regni se manifeste declararat. Quinetiam in privilegiorum diplomatibus, quæ Hamburgenses & reliqui eorum Socii Hansatici prætendunt, sibi deberi in Regno Angliæ, discretis verbis exceptum est non posse eos, quibus privilegium illud concessum fuerat, suas mercandisas deferre ad notorios hujus Regni hostes.

Præterea, cum ex antiqua compositione quam Hansatici habent cum Civitate Londinensi, Mercatores Guildæ Hansaticæ Londini residentes, tenentur tempore hostilitatis, unam ex portis primariæ Civitatis viris & armis defendere, an verisimile est, iis qui ad mutua auxilia & defensionem tenentur, concessam fuisse ullam libertatem neutralitatis, quidvis ad hostes deferendi? Sic enim non solum arcana ad hostes (quod jus civile prohibet) deferrentur, sed etiam auxi-

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An. 1599. *lia quæ per privilegia debentur, ab Hansaticis subducerentur: & hostis redderetur instructior, ad injuriam inferendam, per subsidia missa ab iis qui privilegia talia vendicant.*

Domini Hamburgenses de prohibitione à Majestate sua facta satis præmoniti fuerant, tam per literas Regias ad eos scriptas, quam per Aldermannum Societatis Hansaticæ tum Londini residentem, ne quid tale vel ipsi vel reliqui Hansatici præsumerent facere. At ipsi nulla amicitie Majestatis suæ cura habita, sæpius attentarunt hostes juvare, navibus suis onustis frumento, & aliis apparatibus bellicis & nauticis, prohibitis missis in Hispaniam & Lusitaniam, tam per mare Hibernicum, quam etiam per ipsum Oceanum Britannicum. Quare si nonnunquam interceptæ fuerint ipsimet & prohibitionis & præmonitionis Majestatis suæ spretores, damnorum quæ sustinuerunt, authores & causæ fuerunt. Nam nisi a Dominis Hamburgensibus, & reliquis Hansaticis Sociis adjutus fuisset Hispaniarum Rex, victualibus & aliis apparatibus nauticis & bellicis: nunquam potuisset alios principes adeo molestare: sicque jamdudum bona & firma aliqua pax toti Europæ restitui potuisset. Verum per ista subsidia ab Hamburgensibus & reliquis Hansaticis subministrata, potentior & instructior factus est, præsertim An. Dom. 1588. contra Regnum Angliæ & Regnum Galliæ, quod subjugare & in formam provincie redigere conatus est: atque etiam contra ipsam patriam vestram Germaniæ, & Principes & status Imperii, quos hostiliter nuper ut antea alios aggressus est. Quare Serenissima Majestas Regia nunquam potuit hanc vestram neutralitatem (ut vultis prætere) subvenendi hosti suo tolerare: Et sperat illustrissimos Germaniæ principes malo suo nunc demum edoctos, pro parte etiam sua inhibitueros, ne ex Germania contra Germaniam communis hostis potentior reddatur.

Huc accedit quod in hoc negotio interceptionis frumenti de quo nunc conquerimini, cum Majestas sua pro sua clementia & dignitate, in animo habuerit, pro aliqua quantitate prætium persolvere, & pro reliqua portione pro hoc tempore talem navigationem vobis permittere; Navarchi vestri non solum admodum contumeliosè recesserunt, sed etiam secum nonnullos subditos abduxerunt, qui in hostium potestate relictæ sunt. Quæ nova injuria non meretur aliquam benevolentiam, sed potius ut priores prohibitiones severius in vos deinceps restringentur, & executioni mandentur, prout factum est. Neque existimamus nudis precibus vestris Serenissimam Majestatem Regiam perducere posse ad id concedendum, quod vos cum Regni sui præjudicio & periculo petitis.

Neque hic modus procedendi, tempore belli & necessitatis, debet cuiquam vestrum videri novus, cum ejus plurima exempla similia in Germania & Regionibus vestris septentrionalibus proferri possunt.

Anno 1558. occupata per Moschum civitate Nerva, Lubecenses nihilominus eò cum mercibus navigarunt, non intuentes quod ea civitas esset Hansatica, & ab Imperio in subjectionem alterius principis avulsa & redacta. Conquesti de eo sunt magister, & status Livoniæ apud Ferdinandum celebris memoriæ Imperatorem, quod tali importatione omnis generis mercium, commeatuum, armorum & munitionum bellicarum, adversus se totamque Livoniam Romani Imperii Provinciam Moschus juvaretur. Itaque Imperator publico mandato non modo armorum, sed commeatus invectionem in ditiones Moschi generaliter prohibuit.

Anno 1565. Maximilianus Imperator ad sollicitationem Regis Daniæ, & Lubecensium, qui tunc temporis bellum cum Rege Sueciæ habuerunt, mandato suo prohibuit omnium ex Germania vel aliis Provinciis mercium & bellicarum munitionum in Regnum Sueciæ importationem.

Cum Dantiscani navigationem in Nervam impedire conarentur, Anglos multos interceperunt, quorum merces & bona omnia in fiscum relata sunt, neque ad ullam intercessionem Majestatis suæ quicquam potuit recuperari.

Cum Serenissimus Poloniæ Rex Stephanus Anno 1577. Dantiscum obsideret, nonne scripsit ad Illustrissimum Electorem Brandenburgensem, Duces Pomeraniæ & reliquos principes vicinos, ne obsessos ullo modo juvarent? Nonne idem Lubecensibus

becensibus & civitatibus Hansaticis denuntiavit, requirens ab ipsis certior fieri An. 1599. an vellent amici esse Regis, vel Gedanensium, & amicitia ipsorum erga eum hoc fore signum, si Dantiscanis nil subsidii mitterent?

Nonne vos ipsi Hamburgenses antehac prohibuistis exportationem frumenti ab utraque parte fluminis Albis, & interceptistis frumentum aliorum, qui id vobis evehere conabantur? Sic Ericus Rex Sueciae, qui tum Rivalia in Livonia civitatis Hansaticae Dominus factus erat, interdixit & vobis & ceteris Hansaticis, ut à Russicis commerciis, & Nerviensis navigatione prorsus abstineretis. Sed Rivalia & Wiburgi solummodo cum Russis deinceps negotiarentur. Naves Lubecensium Nerva redeuntes hostiliter cepit, & merces omnes in fiscum redigi curavit. Idem postea fecit Johannes Rex.

In bellis quae olim gesserunt Lubecenses, contra Johannem Regem Daniae, & nuper contra Johannem Regem Sueciae, nonne tales prohibitiones fecerunt & multas naves Anglorum, cum mercibus confiscarunt?

Ex chronico Prussiae multa similia exempla proferri possunt, Dantiscanos molestasse Belgas, Hollandos, Suecios, Dacos, Livonienses, Lubecenses socios & alios imperii & Regni subditos, qui tempore belli quod inter Magistrum ordinis Teutonici & civitates Prutenicas, gestum est, vel commeatum vel provisiones bellicas in terras magistro subjectas importarunt. Et Angli ratione istarum prohibitionum plurima & magna damna sustinuerunt.

Si ista aliis regibus tempore belli & hostilitatis licuerunt, & Hansaticorum Democratiae idem jus sibi arrogarunt? Annon tantundem licebit Serenissimae Angliae Reginae? Sane inter actiones illas, quarum jam mentio facta est, & per quas Angli gravibus damnis affecti sunt, & modum procedendi quo Serenissima Majestas sua instantis belli tempore usa est erga Hansaticos, hoc est discrimen, quod in plurimis nulla data fuit mercatoribus Anglis praemonitio, quo sibi & rebus suis prospicerent, & deinde quod naves & bona omnia confiscata sint, mercatores & naves hostiliter tractati & in carcerem coniecti: Hic autem tantum ablata post legitimam praemonitionem fuerint res prohibita, relictis & restitutis ceteris, ac navibus & personis semper salvis & intactis.

Satis libera Hansaticis omnibus relicta est in Hispaniam Navigatio cum omnibus aliis mercibus, iis solummodo exceptis quae propter necessitatem publicam fuerunt interdicta. Neque quicquam à Majestate sua commissum est, quod non in talibus necessitatibus ab aliis principibus & statibus non sit factum, & fieri consueverit.

Idcirco civitates Hansaticae saepius praemonita suorum detrimentorum causa fuerunt, cum scientes contempserint amicam Majestatis suae denuntiationem, ut notorium hostem juvarent iis rebus, quibus instructior & potentior redderetur ad Majestatem suam & Regna sua, ipsum etiam Imperium Germanicum invadendum & opprimendum. Atque haec de confiscatione frumenti in Hispaniam ad hostes missi sufficiant.

Quod verò in colloquio cum Dominis Consiliariis, Domini Oratores Hamburgenses protulerunt de benevolentia sua erga Nationem Anglicam: Domini consilarii cuperent, eam non tantis verbis proferri, sed rebus ipsis demonstrari, nam adhuc nulla talis benevolentia apparuit, cur Domini consilarii eorum relationibus plenam & indubitam fidem adhiberent.

Nam in decennali illa transactione quae inter civitatem Hamburgensem & Societatem mercatorum adventurarium inita est, conventum erat ut ea privilegia concederentur ad decennium tantum, & decennio elapso diutius, si (quod non sperabatur) ista negotiatio in dispendium civitatis Hamburgensis non cederet. At in intimatione illa, qua revocatio privilegiorum ab Hamburgensibus denuntiata est, expressè continetur Mercatores Anglos, eo decennio elapso, honestè se gessisse, & integritate sua bonorum virorum benevolentiam commeritos esse. Unde ex verbis conventionis privilegia diutius duratura erant, cum negotiatio illa non esset civitati Hamburgensi dispendiosa. Verum Anglos ejici oportuit, ut hostibus nostris & Imperii gratum officium praestari posset.

Civitas

An. 1599. Civitas Hamburgum non est ignara eorum, quæ post istum tempus, inter Serenissimam Majestatem suam, & civitates Hansaticas acta sunt: & qualiter (concessa mercatoribus suis priori residentia) Majestas sua contenta fuerit, pares Hansaticis cum naturalibus subditis immunitates concedere in Regno suo. Et vos ipsi Hamburgenses videbamini in talem conventionem proclives, ut ex literis vestris, 6^{to} Septembris 1584 apparet. Sed quid inde consequutum est? Augmentum ingens vectigalis in urbe Hamburgensi & alibi super mercibus Anglicis impositum: Querelæ contumeliosæ præter veritatem in Imperio contra nationem Anglicam publicatæ: Suggestiones falsissimæ Cæsareæ Majestati & Germaniæ principibus factæ: Legationes, Coitiones, Conventiones Hansaticorum de bello inferendo huic Regno, & vi extorquendis privilegiis veteribus quæ jamdudum in commissum ceciderunt.

Cum hæc molimina initio non succederunt, Hamburgenses per literas suas Regiam Majestatem suam iterum interpellabant, ut de residentia in civitate sua, pro mercatoribus adventurariis transactio fieri posset, sub tolerabilibus conditionibus; ac spes certa facta est, si modo idonei homines ex Anglia eò mitterentur, rem perficiendam: Missi sunt Legati Hamburgum: sed re infecta recesserunt. Nam eodem tempore advenerat Doctor Westendorpius à Principe Parmensi ablegatus. Is sic prævaluit, ut neque Majestatis suæ, vel subditorum suorum ulla cura sit habita: nec ea præstita sint, quæ in literis ab Hamburgensibus fuerunt prius promissa.

Subsequentum postea est mandatum Cæsareum proscribens commercium Anglicum. Id continet falsissimas calumnias & injustas suggestiones Hansaticorum, Cæsareæ Majestati & principibus imperii factas, quæ nulla nitantur veritate, vel verisimilitudine. Quare jamdudum Majestas sua obtulit Cæsareæ Majestati principibus & statibus imperii, se contenta, præfati mandati missis legatis, coram refutaturam, cum locus & tempus in communi aliquo Imperii conventu concedi possint, & recepto eorum responso, factura est ulterius quod suæ dignitati Regiæ convenit.

Cumque in præfato mandato sæpius asseratur, commercium mercatorum adventurariorum illegitimum esse, & monopolare, extant etiamnum Hamburgensium literæ in quibus apertè apparet, ex decennalis Residentiæ experientia, ipsos ab omni tali crimine quod nunc infligitur esse alienos.

Huc etiam addi potest, non abstinuisse nonnullos Hansaticos à contumelia Serenissimæ Majestatis suæ, cum in eorum urbibus publicati & sparsi sint libelli famosi, Ecclesia quoque & Religio hujus Regni pro diabolica & hæretica pronuntiata sunt in scriptis & concionibus ministrorum suorum, tanta acerbitate, ut Serenissimus Rex quondam Daniæ Fredericus, cum non multo ante mortem in civitatem Hamburgum veniret, publice in concione redarguerit quendam ministrum Hamburgensium qui (relicta sacra scripturæ explicatione) tali maledicentia tempus triverit.

Rex Angliæ Edwardus ejus nominis tertius, Anno Regni sui 35^{to} propter leviores contumelias in civitate Brugensi in Flandria, adversus se & nationem Anglicam prolatas, in Anglia omnia Hansaticorum bona arrestari fecit, donec ei de injuria illata condigna satisfactio esset facta.

Hæc in causa sunt, cur non possit facile Majestas sua fidem adhibere, nudis verbis vel dominorum Hamburgensium vel aliorum Hansaticorum, donec intellexerit primum generalis communis Hansaticorum decretum, per quod Hamburgensibus erat interdictum, ne aliquam ulteriorem residentiam mercatoribus Anglicis in sua civitate concederent, fuerit revocatum: & etiam mandatum illud Cæsareum abolitum quod subreptitie partibus non auditis à Cæsare impetratum est, contra jus gentium & tractatus, qui inter hoc Regnum & Sacrum Imperium olim intercesserunt. Consentaneum namque est, ut unde controversia quæ per aliquot annos intercessit causa & origo processit, inde etiam fiat initium reparationis novi commercii & concordia. Tum si more pristino absque prærogativæ & dignitatis suæ regiæ præjudicio, vel Hansatici vel Hamburgenses, cum Serenissima Majestate sua agere velint, major fides adhiberi poterit; & Majestas sua

non denegabit: Ea ipsis concedere quæ rationabiliter peti poterant. Interim An. 1599. Domini consilarii non dubitant hac responsione Dominos Oratores Hamburgenses fore contentos. Datum Greenwich 24 Junii 1599.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Orleans, 13th July 1599. O. S.

I Came to this Towne upon *Saterday* last, and upon *Sunday*, being the 8th of this Moneth, I had *Audience*, where I repeated unto the King, what I had proposed at my former *Audience*, and what Answer I had receaved, and told him in every respect, as I had before written to Monsieur de *Villeroi*, "that I thought that Answer so cold, and to savour of so little respect towards the Queene my Mistris, considering her present occasions, which I had acquainted him with, and the Sinceritie of her Affection, which he had so often made prooffe of; that to prevent the Unkindnes she might justly conceive of yt, I was bold to suppress yt for a tyme, and to desyre Monsieur de *Villeroi*, to deale with him to readvise of yt, and to streyne himselfe to give the Queen som better Contentment. That Monsieur de *Villeroi* had thereupon written unto me, that he had moved him in yt, and was commaunded to assure me, that as soone as his *Counsail* came about him, he would advise seriously with them, of the meanes to give her Majestie som better Satisfaction. That I was therefore now come to wayte upon him for that cause, and to receive his Answer, which I prayed might be suche, as might give her Majestie Argument of his assured Affection towards her, and that she might have no cause to thinck her selfe too little regarded". And the rather to induce him thereunto, I alledged bothe those Reasons, which I had before written to Monsieur de *Villeroi*, and the Duke of *Bouillon*, and som other, which I will not trouble your Honor to repeat.

The King answered, "that I had no reason to charge him with want of respect towards the Queene my Mistris; though he knew himselfe, and every Man els would confesse him to be the first King of *Christendom*, yet he had always professed himselfe to be her *Servant*, and her *Souldier*, with many words to that purpose. I desyred him not to conceive me to meane any want of personal respect towards her Majestie, for I did both remember, and had advertized her of those, and other Speeches, he had before used unto me to her Honour: But my meaning was, to note a want of respect and regard to her *Estate* and present occasions, in not seeking to render her at least som part of those means, she had need to use now for her own Defence, seeing the Cause of her being *disfurnished* of them, was only her Care to preserve him. He said, he did confesse that he had receaved great Pleasures of her, and in requitall thereof, would imploy himselfe, and the Forces of his whole Kingdom in her Defence, yf she had need; but more could not be had of a Man then was in his Power, and for Mony he had utterly none, and repeated yt three tymes. I told him yt would be a straunge Answer to proceed from a King of *Fraunce*, who though he commaunded not a Countrey so flourishing and wealthie as somtymes yt had bin, yet was never so low, but upon so just an occasion as this was, he would be able to fynde so muche, as would serve to give her Majestie som reasonable Contentment, and enable her to expect his better Conveniency, for the Discharge of the rest. He began to protest he could not do yt this Yeare, but the next he hoped he should be better able, untill which tyme he prayed her Majestie to have Patience. I told him this Answer would be found so straunge, after so long expectation, and promise of better Contentment, that I should scarce be beleaved in relating yt; and therefore prayed, yf he were resolved to give me no other, that yt would please him to give yt in writing, which he promised to do.

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" After

An. 1599.

" After this Speeche so ended, I propos'd again the Maintenance of the intercourse betwene the two Realmes; and the Confirmation of such Liberties and Privileges, as had bin graunted by his Predecessours unto her Majesties Subjects, and namely, of the *Exemption du droit d'Aubaine*, graunted by King Charles; which was a thing contrary to the Custom of all other Nations, and without any ground of reason, and served rather for a Pretext to his Officers, to extort by wrong and violence upon our Marchaunts, then for any Profit to him". He willed me to give a Note to his Counsaill, and they should consider of yt, and of the *Treaties* and *Graunts* made by his Predecessors; and willed me to assure my selfe, " that in that, or any thing els which was in his Power, he would be ever willing, to give her Majestie Argument of his good Affection.

" From this, he fell into Questions of the *State's Fleet*; I told him I understood nothing of yt. He asked me also, how Matters went in *Ireland*. I told him since the last Occurrents I had acquainted him with, I had hard nothing, but that my Lord of Essex was gon to *Limerick*, a Town almost in the middle of *Ireland*, which might be the occasion that Advertisements came the slower from him. He wish'd the Queen had well compos'd those Matters, and said, he feared she would find a difficult Matter of yt. I said, yt might perhaps prove of more length then was hoped at the first, which would always inforce her to urge repayment of her Mony at his Hands, but in the end I did not doubt, but God would give good Success to so good a Cause. He said, he had hard, that Tiron would have accepted a Peace, yf your Honor and my Lord of Essex, would have becom Pledges for the observing of yt. I told him, there was never any such thing spoken of, and though there had bin any such demand made by him, yt had not bin fitt nor honorable for her Majestie, that the Assurance of her Word or Promise, should depend upon the Credit of any other but her selfe. Then he asked me, yf in the Articles of the Treaty betwene the Quene, and the King of Spaine, she had not insert'd one to this Purpose, that he should free her from the Warre in *Ireland*. I told him, I thought he knew very well, that the Treaty never came so farre, as to talke of Articles: He said Coomans, as he pass'd this way had assured him, yf the King of Spaine would assent to those Articles he carried with him, the Peace was made. I told him, the Quene had communicated unto him, both by his own Ambassador, and by me, as much as had pass'd in that matter, which I hoped he would give more credit to, then to Cooman's Report, for he might well speake of their Resolution, but he could not speake of ours". Monsieur de Villeroy, who was present at all my Audience, said he thought yt never came to Conditions.

Of the Marquisat of *Salluces*, I find the King to speake more doubtfully then he did before, as yf he feared Spaine would intermeddle; the like in dark Speeches I receaved from some of his Counsaill. He told me, * the Pope had bin earnest to prolong the Terme agayn, but that he was not determin'd to graunt yt, † but would be at *Lions* about six Weeks hence, to be nearer unto his Buissnes there. And so this Audience pass'd, saving, that when I saw no hope of obtaining any more, I pray'd him, " that the 20000 Crownes, which he had promised and assigned already, might be payd out of hand. To which he answered, he knew not how soon yt would be ready, but he had made good assignations for yt, and he would speak with his *Financiers* about yt, and then I should have answer when yt should be payd".

The next Day I went to Monsieur de Villeroy, and told him, " I was sorry to find my travails so unfortunate, that instead of advancing my Mistris's

* *Letres d'Offas*. Vol. 3. p. 376. *Memoires de Bentivoglio*, Vol. 1. p. 303, 304.

† Cardinal d'Offas, in one of his Letters to Monsieur Villeroy, makes this Remark: — La venue du Roy à Lion, dont vos Lettres font mention, viendra tres-bien à propos, & comme je vous ai écrit autrefois, il n'y aura raison si forte pour nous faire rendre ledit Marquisat, comme sera, si on voit que nous sommes pour le reprendre par force, si on ne nous le rend de bon gré, Vol. 3. p. 344.

“ Service, by my Sollicitation, I found yt rather *reculed*, and the King growen *An. 1599.*
“ colder, then the last time I moved him, or then *he* had given me hope of by
“ his Letters. He very hotly replied, that he had written nothing, that might
“ be construed to imply more then the King had now said, that he had written
“ in *Frenche*, and knew well what yt was. I was not disposed to take the Mat-
“ ter so hotly, but answered only, that he knew very well when I took excep-
“ tion to the King's fyrst Answer, because yt seemed to promise payment of no
“ more this Yeaer, but of the 20000 Crownes, and made my complaint thereof
“ unto him; he made me answer, that he had moved the King in yt, and was
“ commaunded to assure me, that when the Counsaile cam together, the King
“ would consult with them how to give her Majestie better Satisfaction; where-
“ as now I found him so farre from any Resolution of paying more, that me-
“ thought he began to make the Payment of the 20000 Crownes very uncer-
“ taine, which was promised and *assigned*, before my coming, and which her
“ Majestie looked for ere this tyme; and that I thought her Majestie deserved
“ to be better regarded. He told me, I seemed to insist muche in my Speeche
“ with the King, upon that Point of *want of respect towards the Queene*, and
“ *if I had repeated yt a little more, I might perhaps have bin answered little*
“ *to my contentment.* To that I answered, *I had patience to beare whatsoever*
“ *the King should say, and would referr yt to my Mistresse to interpret, but I*
“ *would not leave for that, to deliver whatsoever she should commaund.* And
“ that for mine own Part, I must needs say again, that I thought yt an Argu-
“ ment of *small Respect*, that a King, who could find the means to give away
“ in *pure Gift*, this last Yeaer, 15 or 1600000 Crownes, should plead *disabili-*
“ *tie to pay* the Queene any thing, in so great occasions as he knew she had:
“ That I was not to interpret her Conceptions further then she was pleased to
“ impart unto me, but that I saw she had great Cause to be muche discontented
“ with yt; and therefore as I had desired the King, and as he had promised me,
“ I prayed him I might have *the Answer in Writing.* He told me, yt was
“ not the Fashion to give Answer in Writing, but to those things which were
“ presented in Writing, and I urging the King's Promise, he said he hard yt not,
“ (tho' the King had twice promised yt in his Presence) and that he had no suche
“ Commaundment: Thereupon I told him, rather then fail, he should have the
“ Proposition in Wrying.

We fell after to talke of the other Point of the *Treaties*, and *droict d'Aubeine*,
wherein I desired, “ that the King would make yt appeare, that he did acknow-
“ ledge the Service her Majestie's Subjects had don him, and that he thought
“ them no less worthie of his favor, *then som other Nations*, to whom he had
“ lately graunted the same of his free good Will, not being tyed unto yt by any
“ Treaty of his Predecessors; whereas we had yt graunted directly by the
“ Treaty of *Blois.* He answered, that we had not perfourmed that *Treaty* on
“ our Parts, and alledged the Words of the *Treaty*, that theire should be a *Sta-*
“ *ple* or *Fondique* established, of our Marchandise in *Fraunce*, as was hereto-
“ fore at *Antwerpe* and *Bruges*; and when that was done, we might claime the
“ *Exemption* required, and not before. I told him, the *Exemption* was graunt-
“ ed (as appeared by the Wordes of the Treaty) in favour of the Traffick,
“ which was intended to be established betwene the two Nations, to worke a
“ good Communication and amicable Disposition betwene them, whereupon a
“ firme and durable Frendship might be grounded betwene the Princes; and
“ therefore, to stand upon the *Fondique*, which was but a Circumstance, and ac-
“ corded rather in our Favour, then for any benefit to them, argued, that they
“ did but seeke Evasions, from giving her Majestie or her Subjects Contentment
“ in any kind, which was farre from that which she hath cause to expect. And
“ as for the Matter of the *Fondique* or *Staple*, I told him yt was a thing that
“ beganne to be misliked in *England*, and was thought to be prejudiciall to the
“ State, to make any more *Corporations* or *Fraternities*, which might be the
“ cause, that hitherto there had bin no suche course taken, nor perhaps would
“ be;

An. 1599. " be; and therefore wished, yf he were as desyrous to intertayne good inter-
 " course betwene the two Realmes, as he had heretofore seemed to be; not to
 " frustrate so good an Intention, upon a Circumstance so little materiall unto
 " them, but to referr yt to her Majesties Choice. He said, the Treaty did di-
 " rectly mention yt, and thoughe we cared not for yt, they did require yt;
 " yet yf her Majestie would signifie unto the King, that she desyred to have that
 " Point forborne, as being prejudiciall to her State, he thought there might be
 " some Conference upon these Points and the whole Treaty; which the King
 " was willing to confirme, eyther in that kind, or in any more streight sort,
 " that should be thought fitt for the Subjects of both Realmes, and offered me
 " to treate whensoever I had Commission. I told him, the *Intention* of that
 " Treaty, for that which concerns the *Entercourse*, was chiefly to establish the
 " Traffick of our *English* Commodities in *France*, and all the Conditions ap-
 " pointed to be considered of by especiall Commissioners, runne that way; and
 " therefore yt was fitt yt should be treated of in *England*; where the Mar-
 " chants, whome yt chiefly concerned, might be at hand to declare, what they
 " required to be provided for. He said, there was much to be required like-
 " wise on the Part of their Marchants; I said, all that concerned them, was
 " common to us, as well as to them, and there was much in that Treaty be-
 " sides, that particularly belonged to our Side: He said, we might treat of that
 " which concerned us there, and of the other here; I said, that were in vaine,
 " for one labour might serve both.

That Matter ended, we came to speake of the *third Point* of my former *Pro-
 position*; wherein I found my selfe not satisfied, because the whole Proposition
 seemes to be limited, to the carrying out of the Commodities there mentioned
bors de son Royaume, which extends not to suche as should be bought in *Forraine*
Parts, and carried directly to our Enemies, without ever coming into *France*;
 for that which was never in *France*, cannot be said to be carried out of *France*.
 We debated this Matter a while, not without som heat, and Words I might just-
 ly have excepted to on his Part: But I told him resolutely, *I would not so ac-
 cept yt, and I did not doubt to be adowed in yt*: Then at last he was content-
 ed to alter yt, and hath promised to send yt me so altered.

He seemed to complain, that notwithstanding the *Counsaill* in *England* had as-
 sented unto, and signed the *Règlement* towching *Depredations*, your Honor
 had since refused to reduce yt into a Treaty, or to execute yt. I could answere
 nothing particularly in this Point, because I had received no Letters from your
 Honor since the *Ambassador's Audience*, the last I had received being of the 9th
 of *June*; but in generalitie I told him, (as I had don once before) " that I
 " thought her Majestie had reason to forbear to proceed any further in yt, till
 " she saw more forwardnes on their part to answer her: For she had both establish-
 " ed a *Commission*, which had already don Justice in these Causes, and made
 " since a *Proclamation*, for the Freedom of their Trade, as themselves desyred;
 " whereas they had neither appointed Commissioners, to whom her Majestie's
 " Subjects might resort, for remedie in their Wrongs, which were many and
 " great; nor yet made any of those *Proclamations* and *Prohibitions*, which on
 " their part were to be made, for her Majestie's Service. He said, *your Ho-
 nor had not so answered*; but yf the *Queene* insisted upon that, he would
 " cause the *Commission* to be dispatched out of hand, and the *Proclamations*
 " to be likewise made, in suche sort as yt was agreed upon". This is the Effect
 of our Conference at this tyme; I have since delivered a *Somme* of my *Proposi-
 tion* in wryting, but shall not receive answere, I doubt, till I com to *Blois*; for
 the *Counsaill* removes thither to morrow, and the King likewise, after a Step to
Malleherbes, will repayre thither towards the end of the Weeke. In the meane
 tyme, I thought good to send this Dispatch, that you may see what to trust to
 from hence, and because I would not have the *Ambassador* there, advertised
 what hath passed here, before your Honor.

In forme, your Honor seeth an *Alteration in the matter* of my Negotiation, *An. 1599.* and I assure you I found yt likewise in *the manner*. What to impute yt to I know not, unless they should have discovered som more Coldnes in the Demaund there, then I have used here. Som have underhand let me know, that the King doth assure himselfe that the Queene will make *Peace*, and therefore makes no haste to pay her any thing; and againe I learne, that Monsieur de *Villeroy* took in som snuff the Letter I wrote him, upon the Receipt of the King's fyrst Answer, whereof I sent your Honor a Copy; I leave all to your Honor to judge of. Since I spake with Monsieur de *Villeroy*, I was with Monsieur de *Rosni* and *Bellievre*; who used me with good Respect, and confessed it was very reasonable the King should make her *some good Satisfaction*, but doubted that at this tyme he was not able. Monsieur de *Rosni* asked me, "what would content the Queene the next Yeare: I said I had no Commission to divide the Debt, but generally to demaund the Restitution; but I thought the Queene would not be too rigorous in her Demaund, but would be content to accept som competent Som, so she might receive the rest in reasonable tyme after." He seemed to professe much Affection to her Majestie, *but the Effects must discover his Inclinations*, whereof I cannot promise much, this being the first tyme I had speeche with him.

Since my coming hither, I understand that at *o. 194 Rochell*, there hath bin stayed three *Englishmen*, seeming by all Circumstances to be Men of the *Church*, and professing *Papistry*. They pretended a purpose to go into *England*, and were fownd leas'd of certain Letters to som in *England*, containing an Advertisement, that the *Zwgtklm Clergy* of *m 173 Spaine* — had offered *c 100 the King of Spaine* an extraordinary *Subsedy*, to continue *2205 War* against *a. 101 England*: Which *6. 120 the French King* understanding, would first have had them brought *q. wtiwug hither*, but the *say. bghmwfo. Deputie* of *o. 194 Rochell* perswaded him yt were better they should be *x. kwfd sent z. eh to a. 100 The Queen*, which I thinck will be don very shortly. Yf yt be so, yt may please you to thinck of *examining* them of the *emq. ian Title* of the *thy. of dhs Infanta*, whereof I * wrote lately.

Of the King's *Marriage* I know not what to write; in *Speeche* he seems to resolve to marry, and the *Princesse of Florence* is in every bodies Mouth: But in his particular, I verily beleve he hath no Inclination to leave this free Lyfe he now leades; and withall, I cannot learne that there hath yet bin any direct Motion made at *Florence* on his part. On the other syde, I heare that the *Emperor*, (belike to crosse the King's Purpose in that Alliance,) is now growen very earnest in the poursuite of *that Princesse*, which he had once seemed to have given over.

The *Archduke* arrived at *Genoa* about the *15th* of the last Moneth after this Account, and went thence the *26th* towards *Milan*, where he purposed to stay but eight Days. He was visited by *Ambassages* from all parts of *Italy*; and the King told me, the *Pope* had sent a *Legat* to him, which was very extraordinary, and not used to be don to any, under the Degree of a King. But I spake with a Gentleman who was at *Genoa* till he departed, who said, there was a *Legat* looked for there, but there came none. He doth also assure me, that he brought no Souldiars with him at all, but only his ordinary Train, and that not great. He takes the way of *Germany*, by reason that the *Plague* is so hot in *Piedmont*; which is also said to be so great in *Spaine*, that the King was faine to returne from *Barcellona* by Sea into *Valencia*; to the Marquis of *Denia's* House, who now possesseth him wholly, and draweth from him for himselfe and his Friends, exceeding great Gifts, and namely, the Bishoprick of *Toledo* for a Nephew of his. The Harvest is exceeding good this Yeare in *Spaine*, and the Plenty as great both of Corne and Wine, as has bin these 20 Years; the like is generally expected in this Countrey.

* See his Letter of the 27th of June.

An. 1599. There happened a great Disaster upon *Monday* last in the Forrest of *Bierre*, hard by *Fountainbleau*; eyther by Lightning, or other Mischance, the Wood fell on fyre, and hath burned, as I am informed, about 40000 Acres of Wood, to the losse at the least of 200 thousand Crownes; one whole Village is said to be burned, and *Fountainbleau*, both Towne and House, was hardly saved. Yt is said to burne yet, and no Man knoweth when it will cease; for when Men thinck yt is quenched, it will run into the Ground, and breake out in some other place.

Upon *Sunday* last the King *healed* a great many, both of *Spaniards* and others; and there went with him to the Church among others, the *Duke of Guise*; to whom yt was observed that this People *shewed more true Affection, then to the King himselfe*; many thancking God for his good Escape, and praying God to blesse him, and divers taking occasion by his Sight, to revive the Memorie of his Father.

The *Princes of Germany* keepe their Forces still together about *Wesell*, and treat of drawing Recompence from the *Spaniards* of their Dommages and Charges, but I thinck yt will hardly com. In the mean while they loose much Advantage of Tyme, and make all Men talke of their Dulnes and Irresolution.

Here is an *Ambassador of the Duke of Wirtenburgh*, who came to complementise with me, and in Discourse let fall so much unto me, as I perceave his Master would be very glad her Majestie would honour him with sending som Gentleman unto him; and surely, Sir, in my poor Judgment, the sending of som Man of Worth into those Parts might be to good purpose, both to discover som Deseignes, and to keepe those Princes in good Devotion.

Of the *States Fleet* here is nothing knowen; yt is thought they are gon to the *Islands*, or to the *Indies*. I understand by their *Agent* they are victualled for a Yeare, and that there is another Fleet preparing, to be ready to succeed them in the Action, against they returne. The *States* have drawn little from hence this Yeare; the last Yeare they should have had 200000 Crownes, but received but 100000; this Yeare they were promised 300000 Crownes, to supply the Defect of the last, but have received yet but 50000.

Towching *Collisford*, of whom I made some Motion in my *fyrst Proposition*; Monsieur de *Villeroy* tells me he is *avoyded* out of *Calais*, according to my Desire. I dealt with him also about the *Seminary at Rheims*, which I understood our *Fugitives* were in hand to *renew*, and had gotten the Clergies Consent thereunto. I prayed him to take order to impeach yt, being contrary to the Treaties that they should have any such Receptacle here. I have moved him againe of yt, but he has don nothing in yt, pretending the *Archbishop of Rheims*'s Sicknes to have bin such, as he was not in case to be troubled with any thing.

In my last Conference with him, perusing the *Treaty of Blois* in his Book, I found yt to differ from my Copy in som Points. Indeed I cannot warrant the Creditt of myne, being taken not out of your Honor's Book, but out of a Copy of my *Father-in-Laws*, which was not very perfect. Therefore I beseeche you, yf her Majestie's Pleasure be that I shall deale any further in that matter, to let me have a true Copy sent me of the Treaty. The King went yesternight after Supper to *La Faye*, four or five Leagues hence, with a purpose to hunt the Stagge, and as som thinck to see *Fountainbleau*, (and *Paris* perhaps) before his Returne, so sodain Excursions we are here subject to. The *Counsaill* remaines here som few Dayes, but no Man knoweth any Certaintie when or whither the next Remove will be, though they speake of *Blois*. For my part I remaine here partly to receive an *Answer* to my *Proposition*, but chiefly in hope to heare from your Honor whiles I am here, least I should have any occasion upon your Letters to returne hither, as soone as I com to *Paris*.

I mentioned before, that Monsieur de *Villeroy* told me, *I answered not to one Point of our Conference as your Honor had done*; he did the like in som other Points. I beseeche you therefore consider, what Disreputation, and what Disadvantage yt is to me in my negociating, to want Advertisements how things passe there. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.
Proposition

Proposition de l'Ambassadeur d'Angleterre faite à Messieurs du Conseil du Roy le 19 Juillet 1599. S. N.

An. 1599.

Comme il a pleu à sa Majesté, sur la proposition que je luy avois présentée de la part de la Royne ma Maistresse touchant le remboursement des deniers, dont elle l'avoit accommodé durant les troubles de son Royaume, de me faire respondre, qu'il commanderoit à son Conseil d'adviser aux moiens qu'il auroit de le faire; mais pour ceste année, estant si avancée qu'elle est, & ses moiens qu'il doit recevoir en icelle, desja departiz, il seroit difficile de luy paier plus que le vingt mil escuz, prestz en l'an 1596, sur l'obligation de Messieurs de Bouillon & de Zancy; sur laquelle responce, je prins occasion de luy faire plus vive Instance, luy remonstrant les grandes occasions & necessitez de la Royne, qui la contraignoient de l'en importuner à present, veu les grandes guerres qu'elle avoit sur la bras, tant en Irelande qu'ailleurs; à laquelle mienne remonstrance il me respondit, que quand son Conseil seroit aupres de luy, il adviseroit aux moyens de mieulx faire pour le contentement de ma Maistresse. C'est donc maintenant, puis que Messieurs de son Conseil sont tous assemblez aupres de luy, que je supplie tres humblement sa Majesté, d'y adviser, & d'y pourvoir tellement, que la Royne ma Maistresse ayé occasion de se rendre contente de luy, & de continuer la mesme volonté & sincerité d'affection, qu'elle a souvent tesmoigné avoir en son endroict.

Et pource que aux propos que le Roy me tint dernièrement, il me declara, qu'il y auroit de la difficulté de faire mieulx pour ceste année; mais pour l'année qui vient, il auroit plus de commodité & de moien de luy paier quelque bonne somme; je supplie tres humblement sa Majesté, de m'esclaircir son intention la dessus; & combien c'est que la Royne pourra faire estat de recevoir de luy l'année prochante, & à quel terme.

Et si en cas que le Roy apres avoir consulté sur ce fait avec son Conseil, trouué qu'il n'a pas le moien de luy rendre remboursement de quelque notable somme pour le present, je le supplie & requiers au nom de la Royne, d'accomplir le Contract † fait en l'an 1591, entre la Royne & Messieurs de Beauvoir & de Preaux, ses Ambassadeurs & Commissaires autorizes pour cest effect, & puis apres confirme par le Roy, & verifié par la Cour de Parlement & Chambre des Contes, qui porte comme s'ensuit.

Here followed the Words of the Contract.

Duquel Contract le Roy ne se peut exempter, pourceque les dictes Villes de Rouen & Havre de Grace sont à cest heure en sa puissance; estant raisonnable, qu'en l'une sorte ou l'autre, il donne satisfaction à la Royne, qui l'a secouru si à propos en son besoin.

Outre ce, a fin que le Roy sçache que c'est qu'il a de payer, & la Royne combien elle a de recevoir; je supplie humblement sa Majesté, d'en faire verifier & arrester le conte, & cependant de donner ordre pour le paiement des 20000 escuz, qu'il a promis de payer ceste année.

Et pourcequ'il est raisonnable & expedient, que nous Sachions à quoy nous sommes pour le regard des Traictez entre ces deux Royaumes; d'aucuns desquelz, (& singulierement, de celui de l'an 1572, fait a Blois avec le Roy Charles le 9^{me}) il s'est meu quelque doute, s'il demeure en sa force ou non, comme n'ayant, esté confirmé dedans l'an apres la mort du feu Roy; je supplie le Roy de m'esclaircir de son intention la dessus; A Sçavoir, s'il tient pour bon & valide, ou non; & s'il ne l'estime pas estre demeure en force a cestheure, pour la raison que dessus; qu'il luy plaise de declarer son intention à la Royne, s'il a delibéré d'accepter les mesmes conditions, & de contracter la mesme confedera-

† See Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. 16. p. 102, 06.

An. 1599. *cion, comme il est tenu de faire, par le troisieme article dudit Traicté; & le jugeant bon, qu'il luy plaist de le faire executer, tant pour les autres pointz, que pour l'exemption du droit d'Aubeine y accordée aux Subjectz de ladite Dame Royne.*

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Orleans 14. July 1599. O.S.

Since the Dispatch I sent away yesterday by *Simons*, I received these inclosed Letters from *Bayonne*, which I send by the same Messenger which brought them me, being an *English* Marchant called *Jackson*, who is returning homeward. I have nothing more to wryte then I advertised in my Dispatch, but that I am differed for mine *Answer* to my *Proposition* till the King com to *Blois*, which when yt will be I know not; but the *Counsaile* is yet determined, to move thither upon *Munday* next.

I am told, that besydes the Fyre which happened in the Forrest de *Bierre*, there is another great Fyre fallen out in *Bourges*, which hath burnt a Church and 20 Houses; both are supposed to be by Lightning.

I have received Letters from som Marchants at *Bayonne*, that there are certaine Letters of *Mart* graunted out against them, and their Goods, for som Wrong done by our People at Sea. I fynd yt directly contrary to all our Treaties, that any Letters of *Mart* should be graunted but against the principall Delinquents, and their Goods and Factors; and that, *in casu manifesta denegationis justitie*, which I suppose hath not bin on her Majestie's part; therefore I mean to deale with the *Counsaile* for the *Repeal*, and Stay of them. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most humbly to be commanded,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

14th July 1599.

I Have stayed this Bearer, to give you some good account of our dealing with the *French Ambassador*, and now do send to you with such Matter as the Tyme affordeth. In which Delaye, I pray you suspect no Negligence, for none shall ever be used to you, eyther as a publick Minister, or as a private Friend; but these things which depend *d'autrui*, must receive Construccions accordingly for Expedition.

The best part of your Negotiation which will best please, is to recover us some Money; wherein yf upon lack of Verifications, or Scruples in Bonds, they seek to spend tyme, you shall do well to tye them to the plaine things, and let those that they will insist upon as uncertayne, be cleared as they may; and not serve as an Evasion for all, because they eyther make themselves ignorant of part, or would have all formaly digested.

Secondly, We have resolved on the Treaty of *Blois*, and to incorporate the Article of late accorded on, concerning Justice for *Marine Causes*, into yt, as by this Course which followeth shall appear unto you.

The *Ambassador* hath bin let to understand from my Lords, by the Judge of the Admiraltie, and other Commissioners; that because he had informed, that he could not yet receive Satisfaction in the Complaints presented by him of *Depredations* upon the *French*, they were sent to justify the Care taken therein, and to know in what Particular he remayn'd unsatisfyed; and thereupon proceeded to deduce unto him all the Complaints exhibited by him, and the Order taken in them.

The

The Ambassador acknowledged, that all the said Causes had received Hearing *An. 1599.* and Judgment, but excepted that som had received unnecessary Delay, and others rested yet unsatisfyed in the Execution. Yt was declared unto him what was the Impediments thereof, to the which as he could not further reply, he undertooke to procure that reciprocally all her Majestie's Subjects shall receive speedy Justice in *France*, and desyred to receive their Complaints. Afterwards he was dealt with in the matter of *Marseilles*, upon the Arguments expressed in her Majestie's Letter, that the said Ship was taken and declared good Prize, by the Authority of the King's expresse *Edict*, and her Majestie's *Proclamation* made conformable to the same at the King's Request, *for the confiscating of all the Leaguers Goods, and those which should trade with them*; bothe the *Marseillians* to whom the Ship appertained, being then held to be revolted from the King's Service, but especially those of *Newhaven* whether the Ship was going, being of the most declared. That a Matter therefore so donne for his Service, ought not now to be subject to after attempt: and the King having abollished and remitted to his Subjects, the Memory of all Actions that passed during the Troubles to a later tyme, hath no reason to suffer that matter, don before, and so well authorized, to be revived against her Majesty. And althoughe he would favour the *Marseillians* in that Recovery, yet he cannot dispose of the Right of a third Person.

The Ambassador answered, That the *Marseillians* had not at the tyme of the taking of their Ship, as yet put themselves into any Action of Rebellion against the King, and therefore were not declared Rebels. And touching their Fault of Trading to *Newhaven*, that yt must be proved, whether after the publishing the King's *Edict* of Restraynt in that behalf, they had sufficient tyme to take notice of the said *Edict*: And that there having ben always a good Correspondency of Intercourse, between her Majestie's Subjects and them, that they ought not to be so rigorously dealt withall, unless they had bin *declared Rebels* to the King. Notwithstanding, he promised that he would relate to the King the Reasons alledg'd by her Majesty.

Lastly, It was declared unto him, That her Majestie having understood as well by Mr. *Edmond's* at his Return, as by her Ambassador's Letters, that the King is content and willing to *renew* with her Majestie the *Treaty* of *Blois* passed with *Charles the 9th*, which her self conceaving also to be necessary and behovefull for the strengthening of their Amitie, and to incorporate their Subjects into a firm Friendship, that *she doth likewise assent thereunto*: And therefore that she doth now hold yt to be more convenient, That the late conceived Articles for the Redresse of the Marine Causes be inserted into the *Treaty*; but only that of one Point, her Majestie was forced upon just and urgent Considerations, to desyre the King to allow of *Reformation* in the said Articles, which is touching the Power of the Article, wherein the Liberty given to all Ships to passe freely that shall carry the *Banner of France*, is of too great Prejudice unto her; and therefore that her Majestie upon better Knowledge now of the Abuse thereof, cannot allow of that Tolleration; for there were four *Spanish* Ships chased by certain *English* Ships, and they immediately shewing a *French* Flagg, her Majestie's Ships gave over, and missed a Purchase worth 30000*l.* to the great Scorn of her Men of Warre. And withall she will make yt appear, that she will insist upon nothing, but that which themselves have practized, and authorized by severall of their *Ordinances*.

He was desyrous to be satisfyed, whether we could maintaine yt by any suche *Presidents* and Examples: Whereupon that part in the *Code of Hen. the 3^d*, was shewed to him, which when he saw did clearly and fully make to that Purpose, being staggered, he was then forced to change his Argument, and to allege, that the tyme was now much differing from his former Being and Condition, and therefore that yt could not admitt and receive the same Rule. That heretofore when those Laws were made, they were strong by Sea, where now they have no Forces at all; and that the King might not tolerate to have his Sub-

An. 1599. jeēt's Shipps to be always subject to search, both in respect of the Indignitie unto himselfe, and the notable Prejudice which his Subjects shall receive, to have always something taken from them by the Occasion of such Searches, whatsoever shall be pretended to the contrary.

It was answered him, that yt could not be dishonourable, for that the Law should be reciprocall, and for the avoiding that no such Abuse should be committed by the Cullor thereof, that he saw her Majestie would prescribe extreme Penalties. Yt was moreover told him, what Inconvenience her Majestie had lately received by that Toleration, by the two *Biskanier* Shipps that came into *Ireland* with Provisions for the *Rebells*; and thereby he was desyred to consider, how the same might be often very prejudiciall unto her Majestie. He concluded, that he would of all these things make Report to the King, and also of the two new Articles, that were desyred to be inserted by the Treaty; but against the latter, which concerneth the not permitting the *Hanses* to have any *Staples of Corn* in *France*, he did except against as not reasonable. He assured, that the King was most willing and desyrous to renew the Treaty of *Blois* with her Majestie, *althoughe he knew yt to be of greatest benefit for her Majesties Subjects, but yet so muche the more in that respect, to shew his Love and Affection to her Majestie.* So as you know what we desyre. And surely, for this manner of Toleration of all Shipps to pass *unsearched* that have *French Flaggs*, you must stand upon yt, for the Queen cannot endure yt: And yf he doth urge still, that under *that color* his Subject's Shipps shall be *abused*, yt is too great a Diffidence in us, for that Justice shall be with all Rigour executed upon all Offenders; and for proof how reasonable yt is, I have sent you an Extract in the precise Words of the *Codes of France*, reduced into Order in *Henry* the 3rd Tyme: You shall also see what Reasons we have to doubt *Spaine*, and to prevent all Assistance, so as yf this Course be suffered, not only the Queen shall be extremely prejudiced, but the King shall do her wrong against his Will.

* You shall understand, that the *Flemishe Fleet* is quite gone past all the Coast of *Spaine*, and passed to the Islands of the *Maderads*. Yt was little expected, that those who published so brave a purpose to interrupt all Supplies for *Spaine*, and to keep that Coast blocked up from Trade, would now thus *fondly* and *mechanically*, put all upon a Journey to the *Islands* for Wines and Sugars; and now that *Spaine* is clear and secure of them, and hath in readines Forces to have defended, he may in all probability convert som of those *hetherwards*, and for more Evidence thereof, he bringeth divers Ships from *South Spaine* to the *Groine*; and as we are also credibly informed, he hath sent *two Spaniards* to *Brest* to Monsieur *Sourdiac*, for leave to *Ancker* with his Fleet in *Brest*; whose Lady being at home, and not her Husband, referred them over unto him; for which purpose they are gone (as is informed) *to the Court to him.* Yf this be true, her Majestie conceaveth the King will be advised not to harbor them, yf he com to invade. But what is true, or false of yt, her Majestie requireth you in any wise to understand, *and yf you find the King or Counsail not curious in a matter of so great Consequence, then to speake earnestly in the matter.* For considering our being unprovided of a Fleet at Sea, and so many of our best Men absent, yt may be a Deseign that may disorder us, both by Diverfion in *Ireland*, (when the Action shall be in most warmth in the North,) and may do som Exploit of importance here, though in the Conclusion, we shall turn their Audacities back in their own Throats.

The Queen wrote this Letter to Monsieur *Sourdiac* to learn the Secrets of the Message; to which Office, reason would think, that *both the King is tyed in Honour, and he particularly*, to whom her Majestie whilest he governed that Port, in the tyme that yt was in Danger, and his whole Government in Perill, did give so great Assistance. The Queen is informed of this matter of *Brest* by

* *Grotii Annales de Rebus Belgicis*, Lib. 8.

this Means, Mr. *Simon Kelligrew* being at *Brest* when the Message came, was *An. 1599.* bidden by the *Lady*, to tell yt the *Queen*.

Of *Ireland*, this is only the Substance, that the *Earle* is by this returned to *Dublin*, and prepareth to go into the North; he hath done as much as could be done by the Sword, on the *Rebells* in *Munster* and *Lemister*; for he hath passed at his Pleasure where he listed, notwithstanding all the Plots they could use, ether of Force or Stratageme. But the *Rouges* shunne fight, and so know how to spend us, and eat us out with tyme. Of some other Particulars, this Note shall inform you that is inclosed.

And now, Sir, for the Depts, in which you make some doubtfullness how they can be verified, I send you as much Light as can be had. *Fyrst*, the *Queen* doth very seriously presse the *Ambassador* here, for Payment of some present Portion, as I dowbt not but he will wryte. *Secondly*, when I acquainted her with your Opinion, to receive some Payment in *Corne*, her Majestie did not much mislike it; but she is much curious to open her self so farre, least they think she should be content with any thing; but yf yt be carried on by you, and all Circumstances considered of Price and Measure, and where yt shall be delivered, I fynd yt here thought not inconvenient to hearken to yt, so as yt be a Motion made from them, and not by you.

And for the Depts in which you desyre to be more cleared, this Sir will be your best course, to shew your Demaunds, which are to be some verified by Bonds, some depending upon Accompts, according to the *Lysts* agreed on by *Contract*; for when a *Contract* was made for 2000 Men in *Picardy* for six Months, and they were continued by the King's Desyre for nyne Months more, though we have not a Bond for that Payment, yet yt hangs all upon one reason, and one Truthe; and therefore we think, when you ask those things, they should not press you to prove that by Bonds, which is by other Assurances so demonstrable.

You shall also understand, that the *Frenche Ambassador*, as I think, hearing that the *Queen* was informed, that *Monsieur Betunes* was arryved in *Scotland*, and so extraordinarily used, did let the *Queen* know by me, that he was only sent to visit the King, and to show that he did not any way neglect him, and that he should give him no ill Counsaile, but should perswade all good Amitie, and returne this Way by the *Queen*, as a more exident Token of his Sinceritie; which when he told me, he also spake of his being purposed to be the Person, which must be installed here for him. But I was commaunded to tell the *Ambassador*, as of myself privatly, though his returne back this way will be most acceptable, and a great Evidence of his Correspondency; yet to do the other Office by a casual Journey, and being not quallified with the *Degrees*, which here is much expected, yt would shew a more Neglect, then her Majestie knoweth the King would wilh of. So as I have *tanquam aliud agens*, informed the *French Ambassador* of this, and to the intent you may be provided to speake of yt yf yt be spoken of there, with the Reasons, I do herewith touch yt to you. This Note will also inform you of some particular of the Accompts, all which you must use and urge as cause is; for when we know yt is due, we need not forbear to urge yt, because we have not all Bonds ready, which shall be fought out as soon as we may find them, and must in the mean Season be managed by your good Discretion, so as not to work protraction of all, for part.

Lastly, concerning *Paget*, her Majestie will not willingly that you should entertayne him, except you see that he doth indeed ingage himself with some effectually particular Service; for yt may be well said, that he that by notorious Faults hath lost his Sovereignes Grace, must by more then Words ransom the same againe: In this Sort you must use him, and so discover, what is the Scope of his Overture; for that yt will never be beleaved that he is well enclined hetherwards, because he sayeth he misliketh some Courses which the rest of his Fellows follow, (her Majestie will not be so overtaken,) till he do demonstrate yt by Effect; which yf he do, you may then in generall Termes assure him, that the

An. 1599. the Queen will be good unto him, but that will be, when he hath made himself as irreconcilable to the other Syde, as he hath made himself to this.

For *Tresham*, he is not worth the having, nether will the Queen have you meddle with him. *Denmark* hath used us very ill, as you may see, so as her Majestie hath little to Trust to, but God and her own quarrell.

Because I know not but there may be brutes in *Scotland*, of some unkindness like to grow between the King and the Queen about a Prisoner lately arrived out of *Scotland*, you shall understand this to be true, though to be reported according to your Discretion. There was a Gentleman of *Buckinghamshire* called *Aishfield*, who coming to *Berwick*, obtained Licence from the Lord *Willoughbie*, to see the King of *Scots*, with promise to return within six or eight Days; to this my Lord assented, but after understood from Sir *William Bowes* her Majesties Ambassador, that he was entred into high Matters with the Lord of *Seaford*, a Man very ill affected to this State; whereupon, my Lord *Willoughbie* began to suspect yt might turn to his own Displeasure, to have suffered a Man to have passed so slightly, and thereupon he resolved to revoke him home, and so did by his Letter. But he knowing well how far he had gone, intended nothing less, and so made frivolous Excuses, without returning; in Conclusion, the Lord *Willoughbie* resolved to have him home by fair or foul means; and so dissembling his Displeasure, sent into *Scotland* a cople of his Servants, who put themselves into his Company; and one Evening going to make merry at *Liethe*, carried him into a Coach of the Lord Ambassadors which was then in that Towne and going empty to *Edinburgh*; wherein as soon as they had him, they carried him ten Miles towards *Berwick*, and there set him on Horseback with such Horses as they had provided, and so brought him into *England*.

This was done, I assure you before God, without her Majestie's Knowledge, though not now misliked; for so soon as the Ambassador heard that he was taken away, he sent to an Englishman's House where he lay, and there did fynd divers Papers of his, by which yt appeared how far he had entered into Practice with *Seaford*, all tending to offer the King from Priests and Catholics in *England* assistance for the getting of the Crown, yf he would give assurance of Tolleration of Religion, with divers other particular things not fitt for Paper. With this accident, *Seaford*, (who is in great Favour with the King) hath incyted him to be displeased; for yt greveth him to fynd that his dealing with *Aishfield* is thus discovered. And therefore the King after this fell out sent for the Ambassador, and told him, that his People did think this a great Indignitie to have this Man stolne away, being in his Kingdom and so in his Protection. The Ambassador answered, that of a Truth he was not privie to yt, and so the matter past on with some Sharpness, which is all that is worth your knowledge; for the King is pacified againe, and imputeth yt wholly to my Lord *Willoughbie*'s Care to avoid her Majesties Displeasure, and yet chaffeth much against him. The Man is a Papist since his Birth, a Banckrout, and of lewd Conditions: He is now brought up hither, and likeinough to receive the Reward of a Traytor. Thus have you the whole Truth, though it hath bin so carried, as since his Imprisonment he hath confessed that he came away with his good Will, culling his Actions now he finds himself taken with this Affirmation, that all the Offers that he made, was but to trye how they were affected and then to have revealed yt. Whereof, though there be nothing more false, yet are we content to take advantage, the better to quit my Lord *Willoughbie*'s Practise in taking him away. Now you know all, you may use all as you please. And so I commit you to God.

From the Court
at *Greenwich*.

Your very loving Friend,
and affectionate Kinsman,

RO. CECYLL.

P.S. Since the Writing of this Letter, I find her Majestie resolved not to wryte a long Letter to the King, concerning the Matter of *Marfeilles*, but only a Letter

ter of Credence for you to relate yt to him; for which Purpose I have thought good to send you that long Letter which she should have signed, for your better Information, and the other Letter of Creditt.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Orleans, 18th July 1599. O. S.

I Have this Morning received your Honor's of the 2^d of *July*, together with Monsieur de *Bouillon's* and *Zancie's* Bond for the 20000 Crownes; and likewise the Copies of Cardinal *Andrea's* Letter, and the Answer to yt; and of the Answer made to the *Hambourghers*, for which I humbly thank you. By the same Letters, I perceive her Majesties purpose to insist upon the Confirmation of the *Treaty of Blois*, wherein I suppose you will fynd no great Difficultie here; for Monsieur de *Villeroy* seems very forward in yt; and belydes; I understand, as I have wrytten heretofore unto your Honor, that upon my fyrst Motion of yt, yt was proposed here in Counsaile, and agreed upon. And therefore; because in your last Letter before this, yt pleased your Honour to commaund me to inform my self *what was fyt for us to require therein*, wherein I conceived you meant, *what was fyt to be added or altered in yt*, I am bold to send you my poor Conceit of yt.

First, Whereas the Exemption of the *Droit d'Aubeine* and some other Poynts, seem to be conditionall, and to depend upon the Ereccion of a *Staple* or *Fondic* of our Commodities in *Fraunce*, as was somtyme at *Antwerpe* and *Bruges*; for that I fynd by the Marchants trading in these Parts, that they are not desyrous to have any such Company or Corporation established here, by reason of the chargableness of yt, and not being don, yt may always minister them heare occasion of Quarrell and Cavill against their Priveleges: I do therefore with, That all *Graunts of Priveleges and Immunities*, therein accorded to our Nation, may be *absolute*, and founded only upon the respect of the intercourse and Amitie between the two Princes and Realmes, and upon no other Condition.

Secondly, Yf they insist still upon that Poynt of the *Fondic* or *English House*, I thinck yt fyt that her Majestie require *free Exercise of Religion* for her Marchants, in suche Places, where those *Fondics* shall be established.

Thirdly, I wish that it be especiallie provided for in the *Treaty*, that there shall be no *Letters of Mart* or *Represall* executed eyther upon the Land or in any Port, *but upon the Sea only*; for this is a Poynt our Marchants do especiallie feare, and therefore desyre yt may be prevented.

Fourthly, that the *Taxes and Impositions* raised since the Year 1572, may be put downe; wherein her Majestie hath the Advantage, for by that *Treaty*, the King of *France* is barred from raising any new Impositions upon our Commodities, and the *Queen* left at Liberty.

Fifthly, that the King shall not suffer any *Colledge*, or *Seminary* of our *English Fugitives*, to be erected, or continued here.

Sixthly, that no Bark or Shallop of *Dunkerk*, or other Port under the Enemies Obedience, armed or provided for the Warre, may be suffered to have Harbouring or *retrait* in the Ports of this Kingdom; which yf yt be performed, will take away that great Liberty and Boldness which they have used upon the narrow Seas of late, to her Majesties exceeding Dishonor, and the Dammage of her Subjects.

To this would likewise be added some Clause, touching the *Warranty* of the Sale of our Clothe, Kersey, Bayes and Cotton here, in such Sort as yt is made, wherein our Marchants are most trowbled, especialie about the *Northern Clothes*, which I perceive is one of the cheefest Commodities here: For the Officers do continually pick quarrells to the false making of them, and threaten them with

An. 1599. Confiscation, and by that means dayly draw Money from the Marchants, and yf yt be not especially provided for, is like in tyme to serve for a Pretext to banish that kind of Clothe wholly. Which besydes the present Prejudice, being uttered here in good quantity and to a good valew, and not being vendible almost in any other Place; may happily be a Step and a Precedent, to proceed further against the rest of our Cloathes upon like occasion; for in very Deed, the Marchants themselves confesse, that all our Cloathes are made more faulty then heretofore. The Way how to provide for this, the Marchants which Trade hither will best inform your Honor, and what yt is they desyre in that Poynt.

For the *third Point*, of executing *Letters of Mart only at Sea*, I think yt greatly for our Advantage, because we are stronger then the *Frenche* at Sea, and therefore not so subject to *Represalls* there; and have more Goods and Commodities alwayes in their Countre, then they have in ours, and thereby more in Danger of Seafure at home. And I do the rather mention yt, because in my Conference with Monsieur de Villeroy and Bellievre, about the *Letters of Mart* graunted against our Nation to certaine of *Bayonne*, whereof I wrote in my last; I found that they both inclined to that Opinion, that yt was not fit that Marchants should be touched by such Letters eyther at Land, or in any Port; and therefore they have promised me, when we come to *Bloys* (where the Chancellor is already,) that Matter shall be conferred of, and Order taken in yt. I find them both to insist upon the other Point, which I pressed upon that particular out of the *Treaties* of 1559 at * *Cambresis*, and 1564. at † *Troies*, which are the latest that mention that matter; viz. *That Represalls should be contra Delinquentes, eorum bona Factoresque, & hoc in Casu manifesta denegationis iustitiae*: Which they say is not equall, for a Man may do a Spoile at Sea, which eyther may be nothing worth, or being of some Worth, may perhaps never go to Sea againe, nor happily have any Goods out of the Realme wherein he dwells, whereupon Restitution may be made; so that they seem to stand upon this, that *Letters of Mart may be executed against any of the Nation which doth the Wrong, at Sea, but not at Land, or in any Port*; and that, after requisition of Justice, and refusal of yt by the Prince to whom the Requisition was made. And this surely in my poor Judgment, with some good Explanation of the manner of the Requisition, and a competent Tyme to do Justice in, and to make Certificate of the Proceeding to the Prince requiring Justice, before which Certificate, *Letters of Mart* should not be graunted, would prove a very good and indifferent Course for both Nations. But howsoever, I thought yt my Duty to advertise your Honor of this their Opinion in tyme, because I verily beleeeve yt will be proposed unto you in the poursuite of this Treaty; wherein I also suppose, you will find no Difficulty on their Part, to adde that Condition of the King's or Admiral's Passport, to such Shippes as you intend shall pass free: And so to make the Clause copulative, which is now disjunctive, eyther to Flagg or Passeport.

As to the Matter of the Corn to be carried hence into *Spaine*, althoughe for this present Yeare yt is not like to come greatly in Question, because the abundance in *Spaine* is suche as they shall not muche need their Neighbours; yet will yt be very necessary to be thought of in other Years, and to be provided for; wherein your Honour shall find a direct Precedent, in the Treaty ‡ 1546 between King Henry the Eighth and King Francis the First of France, Article the 2^d, viz. *Quod Neuter dictorum principum, alterius regna vel dominia invadenti aut expugnant, invadere vel expugnare conanti, auxilium, favorem, subsidium, naves, pecunias, gentes armorum, victualia, aut aliam assistentiam quamcunque publice vel occulte, directe vel indirecte, dabit aut prestabit, nec a subditis suis dari vel prestari consentiet, aut permittet, sed realiter & ex-*

* Rymer's Foedera, Vol. 15. p. 505, &c.

† Rymer's Foedera, Vol. 15. p. 640, &c.

‡ Rymer's Foedera, Vol. 15. p. 93, 94, &c. Heibart's History of Hen. the 8th, p. 604, &c.

presse renitetur, prohibebit, & effectualiter impedit. Which must needs be *An. 1599.* understood of furnishing Victuals and other Aid there mentioned, by way of Marchandise, as well as otherwise: For yt cannot be thought, that any Subjects would furnishe suche things to another Prince, but upon Sale, and for Mony; and so at the least must this King be bound to prohibit yt, at such tyme as the *Spaniards* make any Army to invade us; and yt may be he will sooner condescend to make the Treaty in those generall *Termes*, then particularly to name *Spaine*, unless her Majestie be contented that he shall in his Prohibitions name in like sort, both *England* and *Spaine*, which perhaps will not be any thing to our Prejudice, considering we are neyther victualled nor furnished with Armes or matters of that Nature out of *France*; but especially yf that Clause be added, *without the King's express Licence*, for of that we are always to hope more at the least at this King's Hands, then our Enemies.

I must also advertise your Honor, that at my last Conference, I dealt with Monsieur de Villeroy, as I had likewise done before, to move the King to forbid the new erecting of the Colledge of our Seminary Priests at Rheims, which I did upon Information that yt was very much laboured, and that the Consent of the Clergy of the Towne was already obtained. His Answer was, "That he had already by the King's Command wrytten to the Archbishop of Rheims about yt, whose Answer he expected very shortly. Likewise I dealt with him about the forbidding of the *Dunkerker's Retrait* into the Ports of this Realme, wherein he told me the King had already taken Order:" But what in particular he told me not, neither did I greatly press him, because I mean to learn the Truth of yt by som other means.

Monsieur de la Motthe Fenelon is upon his Departure for *Spaine*; and Monsieur de Villeroy hath assured me, that he hath recommended Mr. Lock unto him in such sort as your Honor desired. I have wrytten unto him where he shall meet with Monsieur la Motthe. Monsieur de Villeroy will not own to me that the King hath prolonged the Terme for the Marquisate of Salluces, neither will Monsieur de Bellievre acknowledge yt, which makes me a little stagger; yet I am prone to beleve yt, because I heard yt from one of good Place very familiar in Monsieur de Villeroy's House; and besydes I hear the Generall of the *Cordeleyers* who treated yt, departs very shortly towards *Italy*, well contented as yt is supposed.

As soon as I receive Answer to my written Proposition I sent you by *Simons*, I will send yt with such other Advertisements as shall occurre in the mean tyme. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Blois 28th July 1599. O. S.

IT may please you to understand that I received your Dispatch of the 13th July the 23^d of the same, and thereupon sent to the Court to pray Audience, which was granted me against the next Day. At my repayre unto the King I delivered him her Majestie's Letters, shewed him the Effect of them, and related at length the State of the Cause, as yt is contained in the Copie of the Letter which her Majestie fyrst intended to wryte; avowing on her Majestie's Behalf, "That the Prize of the *Marseillian* Ship by her Majestie's Ship of Warre, was justifiable by the Law of Armes and by his own Ordonances, and a thing done in his Service and not any way be called in question: Whereas on the other syde, the *Marseillians*, in taking of the *English* Ship, had utterly no

* *Memoires de Bentivoglio*, Vol. I. p. 304, 305.

" Callour

An. 1599. " Cullour or Foundation, but that yt was done altogether without any Form of
 " Justice, of their owne Authority, without any *Commission or Letters of Re-*
 " *presall from the King*, and without requiring Justice fyrst in *England*, as all
 " the Treaties, both old and new, do in that case require: And therefore, al-
 " though there might be some Doubt conceived of the former Prize made by
 " her Majestie's Ships of Warre; yet, for as much as the second Prize made by
 " them of *Marseilles*, was manifestly unjust and against the Treaties; yt was
 " just and reasonable, and so I did require on her Majestie's Behalf, that her Sub-
 " jects might be reintegrated in the Ship and Goods then taken from them, and
 " recompensed of the Dommage, Losse, and Charges they have sustained about
 " that Cause, and that afterwards the Right and Justice of the former Prize might
 " be debated; wherein her Majestie would be always content to yeald to that
 " which was just and reasonable. The King answered, he would be very sorry
 " any Subjects of his should offer wrong to any of his good Sisters, and that he
 " would by no means permitt yt; and therefore willed me to deliver a Note of
 " the matter to his *Counsaill*, who should consider of yt and give me Answer.
 " Then I told him, that upon relation from me of the Complaint he had used at
 " my *first* and *second Audience*, of want of Justice on our part upon Offenders
 " and Offences at Sea, (as he had received Information from his Ambassador)
 " her Majestie had sent those she had deputed to deale in those Causes to his
 " *Ambassador*, to know wherein he found himself grieved, and to let him see
 " the Particularities and Reasons of their Proceedings; who upon that Confe-
 " rence confessed, he had in all Points received very good Justice; and that
 " touching the Delay used both in the Judgment and Execution of some Causes,
 " now he was informed of the Reason thereof, he was likewise very well satisf-
 " fied: And that her Majestie thought yt fitt to let him know thus muche,
 " that he might see the Regard she bare to him, and her Desyre to give him and
 " his Subjects all good Contentment. He told me, he took yt in very kind
 " part, that her Majestie was so carefull to see Justice done unto his Subjects,
 " and willed me to assure her of all good Correspondency on his part.
 " Then I came to speake of the Advertizements her Majestie had received, of
 " the two *Spaniards* coming to *Brest*, and their Errand thither, which the King
 " would in no wise beleieve, saying, " that Monsieur de *Sourdiac* parted from him
 " at *Orleans* but fower Days before, and he was sure would have told him yf
 " there had been any such thing. I replied, that the Queen was advertised by
 " so good means, that she could not but give some Credit unto yt; and therefore
 " prayed him to inform himself of the Truth of yt, and to acquaint her Majestie
 " with yt, that she might thereby discover the more of the King of *Spaine's*
 " *Desseigns*; and to take order, that neither there nor in any other Port of his
 " Kingdom, they might receive any Harbour or Succour, yt being a thing al-
 " together contrary to the *Treaties*, and farr from that Friendship that her Ma-
 " jestie had cause to expect at his Hands. He willed me to assure the Queen,
 " that there should not be any such thing permitted in any place of his King-
 " dom, and seemed to wonder that the *Spaniards* should presume so muche upon
 " him, saying, there was no such good Intelligence between them, but he
 " would send to Monsieur de *Sourdiac*.
 " After this I told him, that his Ambassador had signified unto her Majestie,
 " that he was willing to continue the *Treatie* of *Blois* made between her and
 " King *Charles* the 9th, which she took as an Argument of his good Affection,
 " in that he was desyrous to confirm a *Treatie* of so streight *Amitie* between
 " them and their Subjects as that was, and had willed me to let him know,
 " that she did likewise very willingly assent unto the Continuance and Confirma-
 " tion of yt; and that she was also well content to annex and incorporate into
 " yt, such Articles as had been moved to be established, for Reformation of
 " Abuses committed at Sea; only she desyred him to allow of some Alteration
 " in one of them, which concerned the free Passage of all Shipps carrying
 " French Flaggs, wherein she had already found great Inconveniency, as I par-
 " ticularly

“ ticularly rehearsed unto him, of the four Spanish Shippes which escaped by *An. 1599.*
“ that means, and of the two *Biscainiers* which brought Succours to the Re-
“ bells in Ireland; and therefore desired that some other Expedient might be
“ thought of, which might effect his Purpose and Desire, without such notable
“ Prejudice to her Estate, and Benefit to her Enemies.

“ The King said, it was reason there should be a Distinction made betwene
“ Friends and Foes. I asked him how that could be, yf the carrying of a Flagg
“ (which all Shippes that feared us would be sure of,) were made a sufficient War-
“ rant for any Shipp to pass unsearched, or uncontroll'd; and therefore prayed
“ him againe to consider, how little Reason and Safety there was for the Queen
“ in that Course.

“ I told him also, that there are some few Points likewise which her Majestie
“ desired might likewise be added to the *Treaty of Blois* yt self, which I hoped
“ upon Conference would appear so reasonable, as they would not be disliked.
“ His Answer to all was, that he would depute some of his *Counsaile*, to treat
“ of these Poynts with me, and would be ever willing to give the Queen his
“ good Sister all Contentment reasonable;” and so dismissed me, having fyrst
shewed me where the Duke of *Guise* was killed; and made the more haste to
dispatch me, as I guess, because the *Ambassador of Savoy* was attending without
in the mean time for Audience.

That Afternoon, which was the fyrst Opportunity I could have, I was with
Monsieur *Villeroy*, and repeated unto him what had passed between the King
and me, and desired I might receive some Satisfaction in the Matters I had mo-
ved. “ For the Matter of *Marseilles*, he said Monsieur *de Boisfisse* had wrytten
“ of yt, and had advertized him that the Commissioners were all of Opinion,
“ that the fyrst Prize made by the Queen's Ships was not good, and that Resti-
“ tution should be made thereupon; which being done, those of *Marseilles*
“ would likewise restore the Prize they had taken; but that since some of the
“ Counsaile had bin of another Mind, belike upon some particular Respect and
“ Interest. I told him, no particular Man could have Interest in that Prize, be-
“ ing made by one of the Queen's Ships of Warre, and therefore that was but a
“ mean Surmize without Ground. He said he was informed, that at that very
“ instant, the *Marseillians* did ordinarily trade, and were wellcome into *Eng-
“ land*, and were not at that tyme actually declared against the King, and
“ therefore had no Warre with us; and yf they had bin so declared against the
“ King, yet as we justified our Prize upon them by the Warre, so would they
“ justifie theirs upon us; which I seeing to be his cheefe Anchor-hold, told him,
“ that we did not so much justify the Prize we made by the Warre, (for that in-
“ deed the *Marseillians* were not then in actual Rebellion against the King) as
“ by the King's Ordinance, confiscating all Goods that his Subjects should carry
“ to any Towne revolted, which gave Authority to any in his Service, to seaze
“ and take them: And that those Ships of Warre were then in his Service, and
“ at his Request appointed to keep the Coast for that only purpose, to impeach
“ the Traffick, and to interrupt all suche things as should be carried to any of
“ those revolted Towns. On the other syde, the Prize made by the *Marseil-
“ lians* upon us, which were then the King's Friends and theirs, and without
“ eyther Letters of Represall from the King, or without any Requisition of
“ Justice made on their parts, and refused on ours; was without any Ground
“ or Collour of Justice, and contrary to all the Treaties betwene the two
“ Crownes: And therefore that yt was just and meet that the Queen's Subjects
“ should be first reintegrated in that which was taken from them without any
“ Form of Justice, and afterwards the Right of the other Prize might be debated
“ likewise. He replied nothing, but only wished me to deliver a particular
“ Memoriall of the Case in Wryting, which he would present to the Counsaile,
“ and procure me an Answer.

Touching the Justice done upon their Complaints, he confessed their Ambassa-
dors had given very good Testimony of his Satisfaction. “ For the matter of

An. 1599. " *Brest* he answered as the King had done, but promised to be thoroughly informed of yt; assuring me the King would permitt no such matter, to the Hurt or Disfavour of her Majestie, with whome he so muche desyred to hold all good Amity and Correspondencie.

" He told me also, that the Queen should not need to doubt any such Attempt now; for though the King of *Spaine* had assembled a good Army at lengthe, yet he thought he had no Intention to provoke her Majestie anew; and althoughe he had, yet at this tyme he was forced to imploy his Forces another way, by reason that the *States Army* had taken the *Great Canarie*, as certayne Advertisements came yesternight.

Hence we came to speake of the Treaties of *Blois*, and the *Reglement for Marine Causes*: " For the fyrst, he said, the King was ever willing, as he had often told, to make streight Amity with the Queene, eyther by *renewing that Treaty*, or in any other sort that should be reasonable; and said, your Honor had desyred to add *two Articles* unto yt, which their Ambassador had sent him, and that they were likewise desyrous to add som in Behalf of their owne Marchants." Whereupon fearing they might be fuche, as might marr all the rest, and take away the Advantage we have now in that Treaty: " I told him my Commission was double in this matter; *Fyrst*, To propose the *renewing the Treaty as yt is*, where the King seems tyed by the Treaty to declare his Intention to her Majestie, she being the Survivor, and he the Successor of him who last confyrmied yt. *Secondly*, To move the *Addition of those Articles* that had bin spoken of to Monsieur *Boisfisse* and som other, in which case they might likewise move Addition on their part; but yf they should not agree upon the Additions, yet the Queen conceived that the King had offered her Confirmation of the Treaty as yt is, to which he seemed to assent." And thereupon he entered into som Speche of Dislike of the second Point required to be added touching the *Staple of the Hanses*; " I told him, yt was a thing might be greatly prejudiciall to her Majestie, yf they might be suffered to make *France* a Bridge and Passage to convey their Commodities of that kind into *Spaine*, and would neyther agree with our Amity, nor greatly advantage *France*, that their new and scarce assured Friend, should be so strengthened against us, their so well approved Friends. He bad me assure my self that the King would never suffer yt; but in som things he said we must trust them, or yf we would needs require an Article for yt, yt must be *generall*, without naming any particularly, eyther to whom, or from whom, those Commodities should come.

Lastly, We came to speake of the Alteration requyred in that Article of *Reglement* touching the free Passage of all Ships bearing *Frenche* Flaggs, which he insisted much upon, saying, " That it was agreed upon after long Debate and Consultation on both Sydes, and that yt was the only way to prevent the Abuses and Spoils which would be committed, yf liberty of searching were permitted. I told him, for the first Point I was very well acquainted with the Proceedings of this matter, and I did know very perfectly, that this Point was very much insisted upon by your Honor, and absolutely refused to be passed in that sort he requyred yt, and that Monsieur *de Boisfisse* had assented to admitt som Exceptions; but that afterwards her Majestie, upon new Instance, being ever desyrous to give the King all Contentment that her Estate would permitt, had condescended to make som Tryall of the Course he propounded, and that upon tryall thereof she had found so great Inconveniency already happened, and like to happen dayly, as she had just Cause to refuse yt, and to pray the King to be contented, that som other more indifferent course might be thought of, which was the surest way to make the Treaty to have Continuance; whereof otherwise Necessitie would enforce them to breake yt, who found so great Inequality and Disadvantage in yt. For the second I said, the Experience they had lately made of her Majestie's Care and Indulgence to minister Justice in the like Complaints, might secure them from all Dowbt or Danger

ger of any Abuse to grow that way; and therefore I prayed him not to do her *An. 1599.*
Majestie that wrong to distrust her any more then she did them, but that in
confidence one of anothers Sincerity, as was meet to be among good Friends,
we might think of som equall Courte for bothe. He sayd, he did not see how
there could be any other safe Course devised for their syde. Thereupon I told
him, I was sure Monsieur de Boissie had acquainted him with that which had
bin propounded from your Honor out of their owne *Ordinances*, which I also
shewed him, together with another Article I had collected out of the same
Ordinances, whereof I send your Honor a Copie: And I sayd, as their Kings
had thought yt reasonable to prescribe that Law not only to their Subjects, but
their Allyes also, so was yt as reasonable and as lawfull for her Majestie to do
the same: And therefore I wished that we might follow those *Ordinances* as a
Ground, and add thereunto such other Conditions, as should be reasonable.
His Answer was, that we might make what *Ordinances* we would, for Go-
vernment of our own People, and so might they for theirs; but in penning a
Treaty, both Sydes must agree, and nether Interests must govern the other.
I replied, that they had made that Ordinance, to take hold of their Allies as
well as their Subjects; and yf we now required them to be contented to re-
ceave the same measure they had given to others, they could not with any Rea-
son or Justice refuse yt; for yf yt were just on their Syde, yt is as just on
ours. At length being thus pressed upon that Point, he said, I should con-
ferr with the *Counsaill* upon all these Matters, and they would consider of them,
and give me Answer.

After this, because I would give him some occasion, to discover the Cause of
the *Hamburgers* coming hither, and their Negotiation here; I told him, "I un-
derstood there were such Ambassadors here, who had lately bin in *England*,
and not having obtayned their purpose there, yt may be they might make a
partiall Report of their *Differences* with her Majestie, to her Disadvantage
and Dishonour; and therefore I thought good to let him know the Truth of
yt, which I did sommarily, according to the Wrying your Honor sent me.
He seemed very glad to be informed of it, and said "he would be always ready
to justify her Majestie's Honor, in her Proceedings with them and the rest of
the *Hanses*; but that in Truth, the *Hamburgers* had made no Complaint of
her Majestie's Proceedings to his knowledge, and that their busyness here, was
only to renew such Priviledges, as had bin graunted them heretofore in this
Kingdom. I prayed him, therein to have a regard, that there might grow no
wrong or prejudice to his other Allies, especially in suche Sort as I had before
mentioned; he willed me to assure my self, that there was no such thing re-
quired, nor yf yt were, would be granted.

Lastly, I told him I had received Commaundment to make new Instance
for the Payment of the Mony, the Queen my Mistres had lent the King;
but I did forbear yt, untill I had received Answer to my *Proposition* I had
delivered, cheefly touching that Matter: Hoping that the Reason and Justice
of the Cause being such as yt spake sufficiently for yt self, they would with-
out any further *poursuite*, determine to give her Majestie such Answer as
might content her, which I prayed him I might receive with som Expedition,
having so long already attended for yt, and her Majestie being in great Ex-
pectation of yt. He said, I had done well to forbear to make any new In-
stance in yt to the King, who lacked rather means then will to give her Ma-
jestie Satisfaction; for the matter he said, he had the very day before moved
the *Counsaill*, that I might receive an Answer with some Satisfaction to her
Majestie yf yt were possible, but he saw so little hope thereof, that he was
very loth to make me such an Answer as would so little content me. I said
I must needs urge him for an Answer, which I would be gladd might be suche,
as her Majestie might reap som Comfort and Contentation for her Kindness
towards the King; which had not bin an ordinary Kindness, but such as all
the Allies of the Crowne of *France* put together, had not performed so
much

An. 1599. " much; which, added to her more then ordinary Occasions to require reimbursement, deserved more then an ordinary Answer. He confessed all to be true that I said, and that the King was bound in many Respects to give her Majestie better Satisfaction, and protested he had done and would do, his best Endeavours in yt: But he saw no possibility for this present Yeare; but they were now beginning *dresser l'Estat* for the Yeare to come, wherein the King had commaunded, that there should be expresse Regard had of her Majestie's Contentation; but what yt would be in particular, could not be knowen till they had finished the State, which would be about the end of *August*. He advised me to talk with Monsieur de Rosni about yt, unto whom I went afterward, and received in effect the same Answer.

Touching Monsieur de Bethune, Monsieur de Boissie had advertised him what your Honor's Opinion was touching his being *Installed* for the King, which he sayth proceeded fyrst from a Motion made by som in *England* to the Ambassador for that purpose: But seeing he perceaves the Queen would not like of yt, he sayth the King will think of some other. " I made a Motion as of my self, protesting that I had no Commission to do yt, but that yt came only out of my Desyre that the King would not too much discontent her Majestie, but shew a desyre at least to satisfie her some way, that he should make her an offer of some Corn, to be delivered at some Ports most convenient for her, which perhaps she would accept in steed of Mony, at the least for so much as she should had occasion to use in *Ireland*, for the victualling of her Army and Garrisons there; or howsoever, yet yt would somewhat moderate the Discontentment which otherwise she might justly conceive, to be utterly neglected. He seemed to hearken willingly unto yt, and gave me thanks for putting him in mind of yt, saying he would propose yt as of himself to the King, and that he verily hoped something would be done that way. So that now yt may please your Honor to let me know, how much or to what a vallew her Majestie will accept in that Sort; for myne owne part, I think *all is well gotten that can be wonne out of these Men's Hands*: And as for the Prices, I make no doubt but they will be as reasonable, or more, then the Prices in *England*, for yt is the only thing that is cheape here. Also I would desyre to know at what Places her Majestie would desyre to receive yt, for I think that will be all one to them.

I have procured the King's Letters under the Great Seale, to stay the Execution of the *Letters of Mart* graunted to certayne Merchants of *Bayonne*. And for the matter of the *Seminary at Rheimes*, Monsieur de Villeroy shewed me the *Archbishop's* Letter to the King, wherein he confesseth, that suche a thing had bin moved and followed by one *Barret* an *English Priest*, that had heretofore bin Governor of that Colledge; but that since his Death which happen'd about *Whitsuntide* last, the Matter hath lyen dead, and now he understands the King's Pleasure in yt, he assureth yt shall not be revived.

I send your Honor a Copie of the Commission graunted by the King to do Justice in Marine Causes, yt may please you to give order to all suche as have Cause of Complaint in that kind, to send som one over at common Charge, which may be thoroughly instructed in their Causes, and armed with sufficient Prooves, which may attend and follow their Busyness; my self will be always ready to assist him the best I may; but the Stating of the Causes being at *Rouen*, and I remayning so far off, nether I nor any of myne, can attend to follow their Sutes; I would be gladd they might receive som Justice here, as well as their People have done in *England*, and I hope to procure yt.

I thought good to send away this Bearer with thus much, because I understand Monsieur de Villeroy sends away to Monsieur de Boissie, and I hold yt fit your Honor should be acquainted with all that hath passed betweene us, as well, and as soone as he. Whiles these Matters are in handling, yt will be necessary that the Curriers be the more set on work; these Matters once ended, there will be no more that Occasion, and the extraordinary Expence now, may be saved afterwards

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terwards. As soone as I have treated with the *Counsaill*, and receaved my Answer, I will send againe. An. 1599.

In the mean time, I send your Honor a Project of mine owne for the Article of the *Treaty of Depredations*, which you desyre to have altered, yt may be they will especially except to the Point of Victualls; your Honor will be pleased I hope, to let me understand your Pleasure therein, and generally, what I shall yeald, and what I shall insist upon. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Blois 28th July 1599. O. S.

I Understand by many of my good Friends, and especially by mine Uncle *Killigrew*, the Continuance of your Favour towards me, in accepting my poor Service and Endeavours here, that I hold my self tyed thereby as by many other Favours, to render both the Testimony and Effect of a dutifull and thankfull Heart. I beseeche your Honor therefore, to accept these few Lines as a gage and witness of my most loyall and saythfull Affection towards you, and to assure your self always of my earnest Desyre and Readiness to do you Service; whereunto the more to engage my selfe, I beseeche your Honor to give me leave to be a Tutor to you in the behalf of a Freind of myne, whom I entreated to com over with me in the Place of my *Secretary*, who is otherwise like for his good Will to me, to sustaine great Prejudice in his Absence; his Name is *Rafe Winwood*, and his Case is this; he is Tenant to the Queene of the Mannor of *Delfhanger*, which is annexed to the Honour of *Grafton*, in the County of *Northampton*, which (understanding of the Sales) he was desyrous before his comming over with me, to have purchased yt of her Majestie; and to that purpose went to Mr. *Sollicitor* to conferr with him of yt, who assured him that yt was not within the Commission, as being Parcell of an Honour. Yet since he understands the same is passed in a Book, to the use of one *Kettering* Receavor of *Northamptonshire*; whereby he is greatly disapointed, and his whole State greatly interested. My humble Sute unto your Honor is, that (forasmuch as he was fully determined to have bought yt himself, and was only hindred by the Error of Mr. *Sollicitor*, and by his so speedy coming away in my Company,) yt would please you to be a means, that for some reasonable Consideration to be given to him that hath passed yt, the Purchase may be made over unto him; which I shall take no less thankfully, than yf the Favour were done to my self, and shall greatly acknowledge my Obligations increased thereby towards your Honour.

Besides the matter containd in my Dispatch, I have nothing more to wryte, but that the 20000 Crowns for any thing I can fynd, will not be paid till towards *Michaelmas*, although *Rosni* assured Mr. *Edmonds* they should be ready as soon as the Obligation was brought, which I told him I now had, *so little Trust there is in their Promises.*

The King rode Post yesterday to *Paris*, upon no occasion but to see *Madamoiselle d'Entragues*; which needs not, for he hath not been idle, neither at *Orleans* nor here; but hath had varietie brought him out of all parts; and for any thing I see, he mynds nothing else, but that and hunting, and will hardly stay one whole day with his *Counsaill*. We know not when to look for him here againe, but his *Counsaill* remains here. The Journey to *Lions* is uncertayne, because, as I said once before, he hath prorogued the Terme for the *Marquisat* untill the beginning of *January*, which being so, there is no great Cause of his going to *Lions*, For his Marriage with the Princesse of *Florence* goeth rather

Y

backward

An. 1599. backward then forward, there having bin yet never any Motion made of yt directly on his Part, and the *Emperour* pursuing yt very yearnestly.

Of the *Archduke's* Armyvall in the *Low-Countries* we hear not yet, but suppose he is well onward in his way thither. Here is a secret muttering of an Enterprize intended by the *States*, with some secrett Favour from hence, for the Kingdom of *Portugall*, in favour of the *Duke of Braganza*; not without the secret Allowance of the *Pope*, as I am informed. And surely yf the Matter of the *Marquisat* breake out into Warr, I thinke verily yt will be set on foot; and will be communicated unto her Majestie. In the mean tyme, some Speeches have bin cast out afar off of such a Matter, whereof I have laid no hold, because I had no Commission to warrant me to deale in that Matter.

The *Princes of Lorrain*, absolutely refused to come with the King to this Towne, saying they would not march in the Blood of their House. And so hoping e're yt be long to have Occasion to wryte again, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

The * *Chancellor* is dead since my coming to this Towne, and Monsieur de *Bellievre* hath his Place. *D'Incarville*, Controller of the *Finances* is likewise dead; and Monsieur de *Vienne*, before *Tresorier de Espargne*, hath succeeded him.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Blois 1st August 1599. O. S.

I Was yesterday in Conference with the Counsaile, viz. the *Chancellor*, the *Archbishop of Bourges*, Monsieur de *Villeroy*, Monsieur de *Messe*, and Monsieur de *Rhosui*, and proposed unto them, fyrst the same Things I had before presented in Wryting at *Orleans*, " desyring I might after so long Attendance
" at length receave an Answer; and in the Matter of the Mony, adding what
" weight of Reason and Perswasion my poore witts were able to afford. Their
" Answeres were full of very good Words, acknowledging the Queen's many Favours, and the King's great Obligation to her: That they were already entered
" into Consultation which way to give her Satisfaction, and that very shortly I
" should receave an Answer". Afterwards we entered into Conference of the Points I had last in Charge: First, touching the Matter of *Marseilles*, which I related unto them, as I had done before to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, and certified in my last Dispatch. They answered, " they would with all convenient Speed inform themselves of the Particulars of the Cause, and then I should receave Satisfaction. Secondly, we spake of the Article of the Treaty or Reglement of
" Depredations, which I desyred might be changed, and quallified in such sort, as her Majestie might be freed from such Inconveniencies as had thereby already happened, and were dayly like to happen; which I declared in particular, shewing that the Matter imported us much more then yt did them; for yt concerned them only in Profit, but yt concerned us in our Preservation, and that the Queen was resolute not to suffer so notable a Prejudice any longer; and therefore wished they would enter into Consultation of some other Course, more equall and indifferent for us both; and for the more speedy proceeding

* Philip Heurault, Marquis de Chiverny. Fuit vir, (says Thuanus) ingenio, prudentia, admirabilique in negotiis explicandis solertia ac diligentia praeditus; tum praecipue comitatus humanitate insignis, qui sebat, ut nemo a conspectu tristis discederet: In Regni arcibus prisci moris, quem in Senatu olim imbiberas, retinens, quibus per novas leges, ac instituta tam in Civili quam in sacra disciplina quidquam derogari aut prejudicari, quantum in ipso fuit, toto magistratu suo passus non est, Hist. lib. 123. Vol. 4. p. 884.

" therein

therein, I said her Majestie had proposed unto Monsieur *Boisfisse*, certaine Articles taken out of their owne *Ordonances*, which she thought not impertinent to be put in Execution on both Sydes. Which being redd, were absolutely refused by them all, alledging that those *Ordonances* were made for a tyme, and on a speciall Oecasion, ever resisted by their Allies as unreasonable, therefore we must not think to thrust them upon them now. I told them yf they were just then when they made them, they were as just now, no Prince having ever had more occasion to be jealous of that which is don at Sea, then her Majestie hath now; besydes, we required nothing of them but that we were content to yeald them, which would be no disadvantage; and therefore they must be contented to secure her Majestie eyther that way, or some other way to the same purpose; for the greatest Law of all, was that of a Man's owne Preservation; and they might be assured, the Queen would not betray herself and her Estate, nor suffer her Enemie to be armed and strengthened against her, when she had Power to impeach yt; and yf they were such Friends to us as they pretended, they would not upon such petty respects of Profit, urge any thing that they saw by evident Proove so prejudiciall unto us; but would rather according to the Nature of true *Amitie*, bear or suffer a little for the good of their Friends; and this was the only thing wherein we had hitherto had occasion to make tryall of their Friendship towards us; all that hath passed untill now between us having bin burden and charge unto us, without any returne on their part. They answered, yt was not reasonable they should presse any thing that should be so prejudiciall unto us as yt seemed this might be; yet on the other Syde, they could not any way endure that Yoke of Servitude, to have their Ships searched; assuring themselves that Course would never pass without great Wrong and Injustice to the weaker; but they would consult of yt, and conferr with their *Admirall* and other Officers, who understood more of these Matters then they did, and thereupon advise of some Course which might be more to our Contentment; and advertise their Ambassador of yt, to impart unto her Majestie and her Counsaill.

I understood since by Monsieur *de Villeroy*, That he had received fresh Advertisements out of *Spaine*, containyng Confirmation of the taking of the *Great Canaries* by the *Hollanders*, and withall that the King's Fleet is assembled at *Ferrol*, consisting of 250 Sail or thereabout, and 12000 Men. His Opinion is, yf the *Hollanders* possess and hold the *Island*, then the King will send his whole Fleet that Way; otherwise, if they leave the *Island* and follow after prey and gaine, he beleeves that a great Part of this Fleet will come for *Ireland*, or some Part of *England*, and therefore wisbeth the Queen not to be unprovided in both.

Of the Matters of the *Low-Countries*, your Honor is better, and more speedily advertised then they be here, therefore I forbear. I send you a Copy of the King's Letters of Prohibition, to receive, harbor, or favour any Ships of Warre in the Parts of this Kingdom. I thought good to send this Bearer expressly, the rather, because this Advertisement out of *Spaine* seems to be of Importance. I send your Honor a Copy of the Advertisements that came yesterday out of *Spaine*, which because they seem to be of much moment, I have willed the Messenger to take Post that he may make hast. Yt may please your Honor to consider of him in his Allowance accordingly. You must looke for no Money hence till the next Year, and then, without all doubt, you may make some certaine Account, to receive some good Somme.

The 20000 Crownes will not fail to be ready at *Michaelmas*, and shall be paid at *Rouen* or *Diepe*, which her Majestie will.

The* *German Army* is already com to the *Rhine*, with a purpose to attempt the Fort the *Spaniards* have built at *Rees*, to defend their Bridge. The Princes that deal in this Action are, the Duke of *Brunswick*, the Landgrave of *Hess*,

* *Grotii Annales de Rebus Belgicis*, lib. 8.

An. 1599. and the Marquis of Onoburk of the House of Brandenburg, the rest have retired themselves. We hold they have already taken Berk. The Spaniards are gone out of the Isle of Bomell to meet with them, having left in the Fort 3000 Foot and 400 Horse. The States labour by all means to joyne the Germain Army with theirs, whereunto most of the Germain Commanders have assented, and yt is hoped yt will be effected, though some be unwilling. The Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave are looked for in Person in the Camp every Day. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 7 Aug. 1599. O.S.

Y^T may please you to understand, that within a Day after I sent away my last Dispatch, "Monsieur de Villeroy cam to my Lodging at Blois, and after long and solemne Protestations from himself and the rest of the Counsaill, how sorry they were that the King's Dissability at present would not suffer him to give the Queen better Satisfaction at this tyme, acknowledging the great Justice and Reason of her Demands, the King's great Obligations towards her, and assuring me of a full and settled purpose in the King and them all, to give her Majestie very good Contentment this next Yeare:" He delivered me *Answere in wryting*, to that I had likewise *presented in wryting* at my fyrst coming to Orleans; "excusing the long deferring of yt, upon his Desyre to have given me som certaintie of that her Majestie should expect this next Yeare; for which Cause (but for the Instance and Earnestnes I have used) he would still have deferred yt, untill the State of the Receipts and Payements for the next Yeare had bin *perfaited*, which would be within five or six Weeks. But for my Satisfaction, and likewise for my Discharge, that there might appear no Default in my Diligence, he had brought me *this Answere* in the mean tyme, which he prayed me to interpret the best of, and to assure her Majestie, that there wanted rather Means then good Will in the King to satisfie her; and that he would be alway ready, not only to pay her what he owed as soon as possibly he could, to which in Honor and Justice he was bound; but also to expose his whole Force, and his own Person in her Defence, yf she had need at any tyme, to requite the faithfull Friendship he had found at her Hands.

When I had received the Answere, I told him, "I was sorry that the great Deserts of her Majestie, and the Reason and Justice of her Demands, which they did so fully acknowledge, together with the Instance and Sollicitation I had used ever since my coming, had wrought so little Effect for her Majestie's Contentation. I put him in mynd of that Speche I had before used to the Counsaill, namely, That I prayed them to consider to whom yt was that they were to give an Answere, and upon what Subject and Occasion: That yt was to a great Princesse, who had most faythfully and sincerely assisted the King in his greatest Extremitie; and that having means, and great opportunitie to have dismembred and ruined the Crowne of France, and perhaps to have taken a good Portion of yt her self, (as many other Princes would gladly have don, and som did, deteyning yt to this Day,) chose rather to employ her uttermost Means and Forces to preserve yt; and had effected perhaps more therein then all the rest of the Friends and Allies of the Crowne of France; neglecting in som sort her own Affaires for that purpose, and not refusing to bring her self into som want to supply them. That she now demanding nothing but som part of her own, whereof she had disfurnished her self to furnish them; and that not upon any light Occasion, but being as they all knew in actual Warre, both at home within her own Realme of

"Ireland

" *Ireland* and abroad, against one of the greatest and most potent Princes of *An. 1599.*
 " *Europe*, whose continual Attempts and Desseignes against her she could not
 " repell as she had done, but with great and continuall Charge; and therefore
 " that this her so extraordinary Occasions, joyned with the great Reason and
 " Justice of her Demaunds, deserved at their Hands a more then ordinary Ac-
 " knowledgment and Care to content her. That this Answer might well have
 " bin geeven to the *Seignorie of Venice*, or the *Duke of Florence*, who per-
 " haps out of their Abondance had lent the King som Mony, and being in Peace
 " with all the World, had no great occasion to press him for Repayment.
 " Whereas the Queen my Mistres, by reason of her present Warre, and the
 " continual Burden she hath borne almost alone for many Years to the Benefit
 " of all Christendom, in withstanding the intended *Monarchie of Spaine*, could
 " not have Tyme or Means to gather muche Treasure. Therefore I wished them
 " to weigh with themselves, First, *Whether yt were just, in so great a diffe-*
 " *rence of Merits and Occasions, not to make a difference of their Proceedings*
 " *and Acknowledgment*: And secondly, *Whether yt could be for their Advan-*
 " *tage and the Good of their Affaires, to suffer their Friends to fall into any*
 " *Inconvenience for the good Will they had performed towards them; and that*
 " *the World should discover that the Friendship of France is rather amicitia*
 " *prægravans and burdensom, then profitable to them which imbrace it*". And
 " this I said for the generallity of the Answer, but in particular I excepted against
 " that part of the Answer which concern the Customs of *Rouen* and *Newhaven*,
 " which I said unto him, " *I marvelled how they could make with any shew or re-*
 " *gard of Honor, giving just Occasion to the Queen to think, that in offering her*
 " *Assurance for her Mony there was an Intention to abuse her, seeing the same*
 " *was before engaged to others.*

Monfieur de *Villeroy* to the fyrst part of my Speeche answered, " That he con-
 " fessed all to be true that I said, and that I had all Justice and Reason on my
 " syde: But that the King's Diffability was suche, by reason of the Desolation
 " of his Countrie, and Povertie of the People, from whom his Revenews do a-
 " rise, that he could do no more for this Yeare; and therefore desyred that her
 " Majestie would add this to her former great Favours towards the King, to have
 " Patience for a few Moneths. To the second Point he said, That in very Deed
 " the King knew not in what sort those Customs stood, till the Townes cam in-
 " to his Hands, and that yf there were any Fault yt was in his Ministers, who
 " knew those things better then he: That the King's Intention was not to abuse
 " her Majestie, and that now he found in what Estate those Customs stood, he
 " would think of satisfying her by some other means, which he thought would
 " be all one to her, so she might receive Satisfaction any way.

I told him, " I would relate this Answer to her Majestie, which I knew not
 " how she would interpret; but I knew yt would nothing answer her Expecta-
 " tion. And therefore wished him to make her som Amends for this long De-
 " lay, by Assignation of som round Som for the next Yeare, and to be payd in
 " the first Quarter, that she might make use of yt for her Preparations against
 " the beginning of Sommer. He sayd he wold do his best to procure yt should
 " be so.

Wee had likewise som Speeche about the 20000 Crownes in what Mony it
 " should be paid; " I urging the Payment in Gold, in lieu of the Charge and Trou-
 " ble saved of paying yt in *London*, which the King was bound to by the Obli-
 " gation, and because that *French Silver Coyne* is not current in *England*. I
 " was answered, the King could not pay yt but in such Mony as he received,
 " which was altogether Silver, and their Silver was so good, that I should be wil-
 " ling ynough to receive yt here, and to pay yt in *London*." The Place of Pay-
 " ment they required to be at *Rouen*, which I disliked not, but yet desyred yf her
 " Majestie liked better to receive yt at *Diepe* that yt might be payd there, which
 " was graunted. Yt may please your Honor to direct me before the tyme what
 " course shall be taken for the conveying of yt, or otherwise making yt over by

An. 1599 Exchange; and yf you determine to have yt receaved at *Diepe*, and to transport yt in kind, yt may please you likewise to send over one authorized, with Letters of Procuracion to receive yt, and take Charge of yt, for so they seemed to requyre of me. But I told them, that the Delivery of the Obligation, with an Acquittance of my Hand, or his that receaved yt, was sufficient, which they seemed not much to contest upon: Yet being receaved by any other then my self, perhaps they will require *his Procuracion*: For som five or six hundred Pound of yt, I am desyrous yf yt please her Majestie, to receive yt here and pay yt there, to save los of the Exchange in making yt over. I beseeche you Sir, I may know whether she so please to allow of yt, that I may give Order for the Payment of the Mony there accordingly.

The next Day after this Conference with Monsieur de Villeroy, I came away to this Towne, because the King was here in this Towne, and his return thither very uncertaine. The Ambassadors continue almost all in this Towne, but only he of *Savoy*, and the *Spanish* Ambassador, who came to *Blois* two Days before the King cam away. The King is yet here, stayed as I guess the rather by the Accident that fell out betwene the Prince de Joyntville and Monsieur le Grand, which was this: * Upon *Tuesday* Night last, after they had all accompanied the King from the place where he had supped to his Lodging to *Zamet's House*, the Duke of *Guise*, Prince of Joyntville, le Grand and his Brother, and Monsieur de Termes, went all out together; and the rest being already entered into le Grand his Coche, Joyntville pulled le Grand by the Cloke, and required to speake with him, who thereupon drawing himself alyde from the Company, Joyntville told him, he had bin wronged to the King by a Report, that he should make Love to Madamoiselle d'Entragues, which made the King jealous of him, of which Report he thought him le Grand to be the Author, and therefore, saith he to him, thou shalt dye, and withall pulled out his Sword and ranne him in, the other having no Weapon about him; but with haste, or som accident, his Thrust lighted lower then he intended, and ranne him into the Flank and through the Thigh, without Daunger; but hereupon som Company comming in on both sydes, the Vidame de Mans, and an Esquier of le Grand were very fore hurt, and the Vidame not like to escape as I hear. The King hearing of the matter leapt out of his Bed, and ranne downe in his Shirt with a Sword in his Hand, but by that time the rest were gone, and le Grand was brought in wounded as he was. The King hath taken it exceedingly ill, and hath sent for his Court of Parliament, and willed them to do severe Justice upon the Fact.

The Prince of Joyntville is fled into *Lorraine*, the Dutches of *Guise* and her Daughter have bin sundry tymes on their Knees before the King, but he seems very resolute, commanding le Grand not to seeke Revenge by any means, but to refer yt to him, for that he takes the Scorn as done to himselfe; yet for all this yt is thought the King will be wonne in the end to pass it over.

Since my coming to this Towne, I learn that there are certaine Jesuits com hither to the King from *Rome*, to intreate for the restoring of their Order into France, which is a matter the Pope hath much laboured. † The cheife of them is called *Padre Maggio*. They were presented here unto him by the Pope's Nuncio, and presently brought out againe, and referred till his Counsaile and he should come together. Monsieur de Villeroy is a great Favourer of their Restitution, but the Court of Parliament is earnest against them.

The Archduke's Speed in his Journey hath not bin such as was expected. The last Letters that came from *Venice*, made mention of his being yet at *Milan*. The King is yet purposed to go hence to morrow towards *Blois*, where he yet intends to make but small Stay, and from thence go to the Duke of *Montpensier's* House at *Champigni*, and so to *Tours* and *Saumur*, and divers Noblemen's Houses thereabouts, to pass his tyme till the end of Summer. His Counsaile remains at *Blois*, and this is thought to be purposely to put off Busyness and Sutes for Mo-

* *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Vol. I. p. 58.

† *Lettres d'Orsat*, Vol. 3. p. 223, 225, 342.

ny, wherewith he is continually pestered, but payeth no Man: And by this Separation of the King and his Counsaile, Men are posted from one to the other, which serves for a Delay. *An. 1599.*

For the matter of the Treaty your Honor seeth what they offer, eyther to continue yt as yt is, or to add on both sydes. I beseech you advise whether yt be not better for us to take yt as yt is now, then by seeking to add on our syde, to give them occasion to add somewhat likewise on theirs, which will take away the Advantage we have in that Treaty. I remember Monsieur *Fontaine* was talking with me about some such matter before my coming over, and complaining of the Restraine of free Trade used to the *Frenchmen* in *England*. Yf yt please you to talk with him, I think you may discover by him what they mean to stand upon. For our part, so all Impositions raised, and all Acts passed since 1572, contrary to the Treaty, may be revoked, I think we are very well; and so much they cannot refuse, being no new Addition, but only a Confirmation and Execution of the Treaty. And for that of the not executing of *Letters of Mart at Land*, yt may be put in the *Treaty of Depredations*, without giving them Occasion or Pretext thereby to requyre any Addition on their part to the Treaty of *Blois*. And so for this tyme I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most humbly to be commaunded,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Responce du Roy au Derniere Memoire presenté à sa Majesté par le Seigneur de Neville Ambassadeur de la Royne d'Angleterre.

LE Roy desirant s'acquiter envers la Royne d'Angleterre sa bonne sœur & Cousine, de ce qu'il luy doit, & luy donner toute occasion d'attendre & recevoir de la continuation de son amitié tout ce à quoy les plaisirs qu'il a receus d'elle l'obligent; a commandé aux Gens de son Conseil d'adviser aux moyens de la contenter; Lesquelz, apres s'estre plusieurs fois assemblez pour y satisfaire, y contribuant de leur affection, fidelité & Obeissance qu'ilz doivent au service & aux commandemens de sa Majesté, & pareillement à la justice de la demande de la dicte Royne, fortifiée encores de la consideration & recognoissance des bien faictz que la Nation Françoisse a receus d'elle; ont toutesfois reconnu, que les fonds des Finances de sa Majesté de la presente année est si incertain & espuisé, à cause de la generale pauvreté du peuple, de la seul substance duquel il depend, & de ce que l'on est si avancé dans l'année; que ce dit tout ce que sa Majesté peut faire en icelle que payer la somme de 20000 escuz qui luy furent prestez en l'an 1596, Mais aussi elle sera fournie en la Ville de Diepe, au temps qu'il a esté déclaré audit S. de Neville Ambassadeur de la dite Dame Royne.

Et, comme sadite Majesté avec ceulx de sondit Conseil est encores incertaine quelz seront les deniers qu'elle tirera de ses Subjects l'année prochaine, elle ne peut aussi déclarer à present audit Ambassadeur ce qu'elle payera à ladite Royne en icelle année, mais sa Majesté le pourra faire dans six semaines ou deux mois quelle scaura ce dont elle pourra faire Estat, sa Majesté ne voulant rien promettre à ladite Dame Royne qu'elle ne soit bien assurée de le pouvoir tenir, comme elle a bien souvent déclaré audit Ambassadeur.

Pareillement, sadite Majesté seroit tresaisé de laisser à ladite Dame la jouissance des Impositions & Termes de Gabelles & autres Daces qui se levent aux Villes de Rouen & du Havre de Grace, comme il luy fut promis l'an 1590 par ses Commissaires, si sadite Majesté en pouvoit disposer; Mais sadite Majesté a trouué toutes lesd. Impositions vendues & aliénées par les Roys ses predecesseurs devant son advenement à la Couronne, ainsi quelle a verifié depuis que lesdites Villes se sont remises en son Obeissance; de sorte qu'il n'est plus en la puissance d'en ordonner; dont sa Majesté est tresmarrée, comme elle est de n'avoir
autant

An. 1599: autant de moyen à present de Contenter ladite Royne, qu'elle en a la Volonté, & qu'elle recognoist y estre obligée: Mais Elle espere la recompenser à l'advenir, que ses affaires seront remises en meilleur Estat qu'elles ne sont; de façon, que ladite Royne en demeurera satisfaicte, qui est ce que sa Majesté desire le plus tant elle recognoist avoir d'obligation de ce faire, & d'Interest aussi au bien & prosperité des affaires de ladite Royne, & de son Royaume.

Quant aux Traictez faicts avec ladite Dame Royne par les Roys ses predecesseurs, & mesmes celuy de l'an 1572; sa Majesté a tousjours entendu & entend encores, non seulement les observer & entretenir comme bons & valides, mais aussi les augmenter s'il est besoin de ce faire, pour le commun bien de leurs Majestés, & de leurs Subjectz & Royaumes. Au moyen de quoy sa Majesté sera tousjours preste de les confirmer, renouveler, & y adjouster encores ce qui sera proposé & jugé raisonnable & necessaire, pour l'utilité commune, & sur ce executer & observer de bonne foy ce qui a esté promis & convenu par iceulx.

DE NEUFVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 8th Aug. 1599. O. S.

THE Dayly Bruites Currant in this Towne, of the Spaniards landing in England, have moved me to send away this expresse Messenger to learn some Certainty, both to satisfie my self and others, who continually come or send unto me about yt: Withall I am to let your Honor understand, that notwithstanding the Advice I gave in my last of the Archduke's slow Proceeding in his Voyage homeward, I am certainly now advertised, that both he and the Infanta arrived in Lorraine this last Week, and were feasted by that Duke at Nancy, from whence they dispatched the Prince of Orange to do some Complements to this King; who arrived here in this Towne yesterday, and is this Day gon towards Blois to the King. To morrow yt is said the Archduke makes his Entry into Luxemburgh, and about eight or ten Days hence to Bruxelles, where there is great Magnificence prepared to receive him. The King is expected here againe within fifteen Days, having a purpose to see the Queen Dowager at Chenonceaux, and the Duke of Montpensier at his House at Champigni in Poictou, and so to returne.

The Turke is sayd to be recovered of his great Sicknes, and to have shewed himselfe publickly in the Moschee. * The Peace is treated between him and the Emperour by the means of the Tartars, from whom the Persians have lately recovered a great Country, which they have occupied during the Warrs against the Turke, and have defeated a great Army of them, and slaine their Cham. The Sophi hath lately sent a great Embassage to the Turk to communicate his good Success therein, and withall to demand Restitution of such Countries as have bin in these late Warrs taken from him; which being not performed, yt is thought he will seek yt by Force. The Emperour is thought to be somewhat crazed or distempered in his Braine, and hath discarded and sent home to their Houses two of his principall Counsellors, Rumf and Trantz. The Accident of his Sicknes gives occasion for many Discourses in these Parts, and of direct Practize and Labour as I hear of this King, to be King of the Romans; for which purpose, † besydes Bongars, who remains for the most about Francfort, he hath another at this present in Saxony. I will inform my self of this Poynt more particularly, and accordingly I will acquaint your Honor.

For the matter of the Marquisat, the Ambassador of Venice doth assure me,

* Mathieu Hist. de la paix entre le Roy de France & Espagne, p. 101, 202, &c.

† Lettres d'Offat, Vol. 4 p. 225. and Monsieur Amelot's Note.

according

according to his Intelligence out of *Italy*, that the *Pope* will judge yt for the King of *France*, and that before the End of *September*. For my part I am ver-
 ry doubtfull of yt, and yf yt fall out so, I shall take it for an Argument, ey-
 ther of exceeding Weakness in the King of *Spain*, or obstinate Resolution to
 bend himself against us; for otherwise Reason of State would not suffer him
 to give such way to the *French* into *Italy*. An. 1599.

For the Matter of the Marriage, no Man knoweth what to conjecture. The
 King never made more show of Affection to *Mademoiselle d'Entragues* then at
 his last being in this Towne; and I hear by some familiar in that House, that
 they are in great Hope the King will marry her. On the other Syde, the King
 doth not in publique Shew or Speech entertaine the other, and as I learn hopes
 shortly to receive Contentment from *Rome* touching his Divorce, for which pur-
 pose, (howsoever he be otherwise inclined) * he must make a Pretence of that
 Match of *Florence*, for otherwise the *Pope*, who affects that Match, will not
 be drawne so easily to consent.

I was lately to visit the *Constable*, whom I had not seen before, by reason of
 his Absence from the Court and this Towne; but I wrote unto him from *Orleans*,
 and included both her Majestie's Letters, with such Complements as I was directed
 to do unto him. And now I renewed the same, and received as good Content-
 ment from him for his Affection and Devotion towards her Majestie, as I have
 done from any since I came into *France*. He hath promised to deal with the
 King effectually about the Matters I have proposed, and confesseth there is no
 Reason nor Honor in the Answer I have received. The worst is I feare he
 bears no great Sway in *Counsaile*, although he be the cheefe Man.

I would gladly know her Majestie's Pleasure, whether I shall do any Comple-
 ment to the young Prince of *Conde*, who lyeth at *St. Maure* tow Leagues from
 this Towne; or to the Count *Soissons* when he coms, who hath yet never ben at
 Court since my Arrivall. And so, hoping to hear from your Honour, and to
 receive your further Direction about all matters which I have negotiated heere, I
 most humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 14th August 1599. O. S.

SINCE my Returne to *Paris*, *Charles Pagett* hath againe made means to
 me, to know her Majestie's Disposition and your Honor's towards him, and
 what hope there is of his Pardon and Grace from her Majestie. I let him un-
 derstand, that yt was not to be expected, that after so great and so long conti-
 nued Offences as his hath bin, her Majestie would at the first Motion, and as it
 were upon even hand, receive him to her Grace; but that yt was likely she
 would make fyrst some Tryall of him, whether his pretended Sorrow, and desyre
 of returning into her Obedience, were real on his part; and therefore he must
 make account to give some assured Argument thereof, by some actuall and im-
 portant Service, as well as his former Actions had given open Testimony of a
 contrary Disposition. He answered, that he would be ready to give any Argu-

* 'Tis certain the King was never fond of this Match, for *de Sully* tells us, that after the Articles of
 Marriage between the King and the Princess of *Florence* were agreed to by the Commissioners on both
 Sides, the King asked him one day, (as he was with him upon other Builnes) from whence he came,
 — Nous venons de vous marier Sire, luy dites vous; Surquoy il fut demy quart d'heure resvant & se
 gratant la teste, & curant les ongles sans vous rien respondre; puis, tout soudain il vous dit, (en frappant d'une
 main sur l'autre) Hé bien de pardieu soit, il n'y a remède, puis que pour le bien de mon Royaume, & de mes
 peuples, vous dites qu'il faut estre marié, il le faut donc estre: Mais c'est une condition que J'apprehends bien
 fort, me souvenant toujours de combien de mauvaises rencontres me fut cause le premier, Vol. 1. ch. 93.

Aug. 1599. ments or Assurance thereof, that he was able to give; and desyred to know what yt was that was requyred of him, protesting with great Vows and Oaths, that he would willingly spend Life, Credit, and all he had to serve her Majestie, and to cancell his former Faults; which he confessed to be great, but yet such as her Majestie in her Mercy and Clemency had pardoned as great, to her eternall Honor.

He let me see a large Discourse of his own Wrytinge against the Proceedings of *Parsons*, and the rest of the *Jesuits*, wherein he layeth open some of their Practizes, and sheweth his Dislike of them; which he offers to send to your Honor, yf you shall think good to print yt with his Name to yt, and thereby declare himself a open Enemy, and make himself irreconcilable unto them: Besyds the Disgust he hopes to work thereby in the Mynds of all the *Catholiques* of *England*, who are ignorant of these Practices, and therefore beleeve too well of them.

He seems very desyrous to return with her Majestie's liking into the *Low-Countries*, yf the Treaty of Peace proceed; pretending to be able to do her Majestie good Service by his Intelligence and Credit there: And afterwards eyther to return and serve her in *England*, yf yt please her to be so gracious unto him, or to be used, and commaunded by her wheresoever yt pleaseth her: Only he desires that he may end his Days, with that Comfort and Satisfaction of Mynd and Confidence, that he is restored to her gracious Favour, and to the Obedience of his naturall Prince. I beseech your Honor let me understand how I shall further proceed with him, and what Comfort I shall give him, and what particularly I shall requyre at his Hands; I do think there is more in him then in most of the rest, and like inoughe there may be good use made of him, which I leave to your Honor's better Consideration.

I am advertised that *Spinola* is arrived at *Dunkerk* with six Gallies, which he hath an Intention to imploy upon our Coasts, in making continuall Spoyles there, and perhaps to attempt somewhat upon our Navy in the *Medway*. Also that the *Infanta* will stay at *Namure*, till the end of their *September*, but the *Archduke* goeth presently to *Brussels*. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

Sir Henry Neville,

17th August 1599.

THE Reports from *France*, by the Governors of *Dei*pe and of *Calais*, and from Monsieur de *Sourdiac* have bin such, as gave no small Cause for us to apprehend some Invasion from *Spaine*; considering that at that tyme both her Majestie's Fleet was in Harbour, and most of her Commaunders in *Ireland*; but thanks be to God her Majesty's Navy is now ready to set to Sea, and she hath both an Army in the West, and another here, ready eyther for *Kent* or *Essex*, with which we do but attend their coming; not doubting but to pay them their accustomed Wages, which is Ruine and Contempt. These Things I do tell you gave us this Alarm, being these Reports, (whereof I send you herein the Abstract) that you may see with what a Whirlwind they were brought hither; though for my part, yt was ever to me a Paradox, that the Fleet was in *Bress*; and yet all Circumstances considered of my Place and Fortune, I did choose rather to run with the Streame of Providence, then of too much Confidence upon myne own Intelligences, which I must confess did assure me of Preparations all the Year, for defence against the *State's* Fleet; of which I did ever think the Enemy would make some use, so soon as he should be secure of them upon his owne Coasts; a Matter wherein they dealt unworthely with the Queene; for yf they had not promi-
sed

sed to stay on that Coast, her Majestie would have armed, as the King of Spaine *An. 1599.* did; but they for Gaie, transported themselves to the *Canaries*, which is a Matter of no Consequence, for now he hath gathered indeed a Head at the *Groyne*, whether according to his Reports he should bring his Gallies, you must judge that his Desseign must be for *England*; but for my part I am not advertized that the Gallies are so neer as the *Groyne*: Though when I consider that those I use are but the Sons of *Adam*, and that yt is not impossible, but that they might be corrupted or deceived, I have given way to these Preparations that are made, *preferring therein the Wayes of Safety, before any Matter of Charge.*

You shall therefore know, that my Lord Admirall is Generall of her Majestie's Army by Land, and that my Lord Thomas Howard is Admirall at Sea, with Sir Walter Raleigh his Vice-Admirall. If you will say, that of all this you might have bin sooner advertized, I must say we did still expect to have heard by you, what would have com from the *French King*, to whom we were assured that all particulars of *Spanish* Preparations, from his Governors must have bin knowen; in Expectation whereof from day to day, I deferred my Dispathe thus long, being very desyring to have written unto you more certainly; wherein, when you have looked over all these Advertisements, includes (being layd together) inoughe to make a Man in doubt to say the contrary; though for their being in *Brest* all the Word sees yt is false. Yet they wryte that the *Adelantado* hath bin at *Lisbone*, hastning the Gallies to the *Groyne* with all possible speed, as is said; of which some conclude that his Preparations thereabout are the rather made, because the Plague hath bin so great in *Sivill*, and *Lisbon*, and that he may seek to lye for the *Flemings*, or thrust into *Falmouth*, as he meant to doe in *October* was Twelve-month.

But Sir, I would be glad you should enquire that Poynt of the Galleys being already at the *Groyne*, as much as you can; for that is a main Shewe for *England*, and their Galleys may do exploits here, and return no more this Yeare, but tary at *Sluys* and *Dunkerk*; but few days will discover very much, and I conceive that *France* hath much good Means to come to Knowledge there, where Trade is free with the *Spaniards*; for which purpose I do exceedingly desyre you, yf you can learne of any Frenchman of good Understanding and Conscience not to betray me, that will take upon him to go into *Spayne*, and live thero for a Yeare, to advertise me of all things; that you will speake with him, and send him hether with som Packett, that I may conferr with him and instruct him: I will give him large Entertaynment, and you shall do a thinge of very great Importance, both to her Majestie's Service, and of kindness to my self; who value no Charge when yt may be of any use to the Queen's Safety. Of this Sir, I pray you bethink you, and at your Leysure advertise me what you can do.

Out of *Ireland* this Day is arrived very cross News; * Sir Coniers Clyfford the Governor of *Connaught*, is slayne in an encounter with *O'donnel*, and with him Sir *Alexander Ratcliff*, and som 200 or 300 Soldiers. This Accident may much divert my Lord's Journey into the North, which yf yt shall not be attempted at all, the best Part of this Yeare's Expençe is lost. I pray you use this with your accustomed Discretion, for though I desyre you may know all Trueth, yet the worse lucke we have, the worse I know we are esteemed by the French.

It remayneth now that I make you Answer to the Contents of your last Dispatches; yt appeareth, that we shall have no Mony, but that Fragment of 20000 Crownes, this Yeare. You need not suspect that the Queen hath not pursued this matter to the Ambassador with a great earnestness, as you have bin requyred to do yt; for I assure you, she hath bin rather too warm then too cold, seeing our sowe or sweet do make them eyther trot or amble, but as they find for their own ease. For the 20000 Crowns, we fynd that there will be losse by the Exchange, and yet yf yt be in Specie yt coms all to one reckoning, for there

* Camden's Eliz. in the Hist. of England, Vol. 2. p. 615. Morison p. 37.

An. 1599. will be loss and more hazard. I do therefore think yt more fit that you do receive yt, and give your Acquittance for yt, and deliver the Bond, in which Case, yf you know any Marchant that would make it over hether by Exchange, I would gladly know at what rate they will do yt; for I can here take up so much of an English Merchant yf he may receive yt at *Rouen* for a little more then one hundred Pound; at which tyme yf you stay five or six hundred Pounds for your own Use, and assign yt to be payd here, yt shall be all one.

For the matter of the *Treaty*, I do think yt will be very convenient, even to have the *Treaty of Blois renewed, without standing upon new Insertions. For every poynt that we shall seek to enlarge to serve our turn, shall be requyted with another of theirs, of a doble disadvantage.* Neverthelesse, upon such an Overture of myne to this Ambassador, I see that he could be contented for Satisfaction of some Frenche here, to stand upon new stipulating, about ease of Impositions; but you shall heare further of this Poynt hereafter, and therefore you may keep things in the Temperature they are in the mean tyme, till we may be at a little better Leysure to direct you, as I doubt not but we shall be in a few Days, when the worst of these *Spanish Deseigns* shall be discovered. In this of our likelyhood to have need of Assistance eyther of Men or Shipping, we fynd the *Low Countries* very cold; a matter which all wise Men expected ever, *that more then out of Policie of State, there is smal Frendship to be found in a popularity.* They pretend lack of Abillity, now that the Army still preffeth them.

We shall do well inoughe I doubt not, while we attend God's Providence, who hath ever blessed those that fight for him, and Trust in him. And thus with assurance to you, that her Majestie well accepteth your Proceedings, I end, &c.

From the Court
at None such.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 20th of August 1559, O. S.

I Wrote unto your Honor from *Blois*, what Answere the King had made me, in that Matter of the *Spaniards* coming to *Brest* with Letters to Monsieur de *Jourdiac*, requesting Harbour and favour for their Navy there yf they need yt; the same Answere I received likewise from Monsieur de *Villeroy*. Notwithstanding, at my retorne to *Paris*, I thought yt fit to put him againe in mynd of yt, and thoughte I could have no accesse unto him, yet I found the means to do yt by a Friend I have neere about him, the rather because I understood the like Request had bin made to som Governors of other Places. The Effect of my travaill therein, will appear by the *King's Letters* which I understand he hath written to her Majestie, to assure her of his constant *Amitie* towards her, and his Resolution not to favour her Enemies, but to assist her with his Forces, and his own Person, yf she have need of yt; and I am informed he hath geeven Order accordingly, to all the Governors of his Port Townes. All which I assure your Honor, is to be imputed cheefly to the King's own good Disposition towards her Majestie. For when the Advice came fyrst unto the Counsaill, from the Governors who had bin dealt with by the *Spaniards*, there wanted not som in the Counsaill that were willing to have yealded them that they desired; or yf not wholly, yet at least the Use of Victualls, Water, Cordage, or any thing els they wanted for their Mony; pretending, that they were now to consider of the Spaniard as he was, and not as he had bin. Others of more Honor, and more Fayth, as I beleve, to this King and his State, were of Opinion that they could neyther in Honor nor Justice do that which was required, both in respect of the great and fresh Merits of the Queen towards the King, and his State and Crown, and also of the *League Defensve*, which yet remained in Force between them.

This

This Disputation devided the Counsaill so, as there could be no Resolution taken till the King's Returne; who as soon as yt was proposed unto him, answered ver-*ry* peremptorily, that all the World should not perswade him to favour the King of Spaine against his good Sister of England, who had dealt so saythfully and sincerely with him; but that he would declare both unto her, and to all Men, that he would imploy his Honor, his Forces, and his Person in her Defence. And thereupon he caused that Letter to be written which before I mentioned, and which I do not doubt but her Majestie hath by this tyme receaved from Monsieur de Boissise. Of all which I thought fit her Majestie should be informed, that she may know the better what Foundation to make of the King himself, and discover likewise the Disposition of som principall Men of his Counsaill, whereof, e're yt be long I hope to wryte more particularly.

The Prince of Orange is returned from the King to this Towne, and goeth away this Evening or to morrow towards *Bruxells*. He was yesterday to visit the Princess of Orange his Mother in Law. In his Returne out of *Italy* he passed by *Orange*, and there established for Governor Monsieur de Blascon, who was before of the Religion, but to continew the Government, hath bin contented to go to Masse. I am informed that in this Journey, the Prince hath obtained main levee of his Lands in the *Low Countries*, having till now receaved only a Pension of 500 Crowns a Moneth.

I understand there are lately discovered in *Poitou* and *Auvergne*, certaine Mines of Silver, which they hope here will prove very beneficial. The King hereupon is about a *Reglement* generally for all the Mines in *France*, determining to take them all into his own Hands, and to content the Proprietors with a certayne Stint, proportionable to the Profit that shall arise, and so to manage all by his owne Officers, a Matter which is like to be very offensive. The *Edict* I have seen as yt is drawen, but yt is not yet passed the Parliament. Monsieur de Rosni affects the Matter much, and yf yt proceed, is like to be great Master or Superintendent of all the Mines in *France*.

Monsieur De la Motte Fenelon I understand is dead at *Bordeaux*, in his Journey towards *Spaine*. Whom they intend to imploy in his Place, I do not yet know, but I will be carefull to learn yt, and to procure Mr. Lock to be recommended unto him, as he was to the other.

Out of *Italy* I heare by good means, that the Duke of Savoy upon Pretence of discovering some Practice that this King had, not only upon the *Marquisat* of *Salluces*, but upon *Turin* and other Townes of *Piedmont*, made severall Prisoners, and amongst the rest the same Captaine which fyrst betrayed *Carmagnole* unto him, and a Countesse called *Delbene*; and thereupon hath likewise taken occasion to arme, and make himself strong, both in the *Marquisat*, and in *Piedmont*.

The Agent of *Geneva* doth also assure me, that the Duke fortifyeth himself very much on *Savoy* syde. All which confirms unto me, that I have always beleaved, that he hath no purpose to render *Salluces* unto this King. Yet I am told, the King hath wrote lately unto d. 122, the Constable, that he had receaved good Newes from *Rome*, both touching the Matter of the *Marquisat*, and his Divorce.

Out of *Turkey* I hear that *Ephraim Bassa* with 50000 Men is gon to the Siege of *Warradin* the Towne which the Emperour holdeth in *Transilvania*, ever since the Accord between him and that *Vaiode*. On the other syde the Count of *Wartzenburgh* with 15000 Men is gon towards *Buda*, intending som Enterprize eyther covert or open upon yt: All which notwithstanding, there is a Conclusion taken between them, that *Deputies* on both sydes shall meet upon the Confines in the end of the next Moneth, to treat of a Peace, which hath hitherto bin entertayned by Mediation of the *Tartars*.

The Dutchess of *Tuscany* is lately delivered of another Son. The Duke of *Mantua* is still in the *Low-Countries*, though perhaps disappointed of his principall Purpose in comming thither, by reason that the Marquis of *Burgau*, Brother

An. 1599 ther to the Cardinal *Andreas*, is desigined Generall of the Army, in place of the Admirall of *Arragon*.

The Count *de Ladron* passed lately this way in Post into *Spaine*, with som dozen in his Company, among the which the Marquis of *Burgau* was said to be, tho' disguised; but that agreeth not with the Advices I have out of the *Low-Countries*. w. 209 *Charles Paget* doth continew to do me any good Offices he can, and communicate suche Intelligence as he receaves.

The *Ziufetk Master* x. hn. of *y. ucwm Gray* entertayns me with very frivolous and absurd Advertisements, as may appear by this inclosed, and some other as unprobable. He tells me he hath heard very lately from your Honor, which I do not beleve, because I have had nothing from you or any body else in *England* this full Moneth; which makes me almost gladd of that little Distemperature I have now upon me, for a Pretext neyther to visit, nor to be visited, till I may be able to deliver som certayntie of these *Bruits*, whereof all Men expect to know the Trueth by mee. I hope I shall shortly receive Directions from your Honor in all the matters I have written of since my fyrst going to *Orleans*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Since the finishing my Letter, I have thought fit to move your Honor, to be a means to her Majestie, to entertayne Monsieur *de Bethune* when he comes that way out of *Scotland* with all Curtesie, and so to use the matter, that his Brother Monsieur *de Rosni* may think himself honoured and respected in yt; for this Monsieur *de Rosni* is very great with the King, and like dayly to grow greater, and withall of the Religion, and a very stout Man; so as yf he may be thoroughly wonne, there is no Manne in the Counsaile will more advantage her Majestie's Affaires in my opinion then he. In this last Consultation about the harbouring and favouring the *Spanishe* Army, there was no Man more fyrm to her Majestie then he, and the Division in the Counsaile as I understand passed thus; for the *Spaniards* were *Villeroy*, the Chancellor, and the fyrst President of *Rouen*, who by accident was then present; against them were Monsieur *de Rosni*, Monsieur *de Plessis*, Monsieur *de Zancy*, and Monsieur *de Callignon* Chancellour of *Navarr* and President of *Grenoble*; a very worthy Man, but one that by reason of his Religion comes but little in Counsaile, and bears no great Sway. I beseech your Honor, direct me whether I shall take any Knowledge that suche a Poynt was debated in Counsaile, or nay; and taking Knowledge of yt, in which sort I shall do yt: For howsoever the King's own Inclination hath presently overgovern'd this matter, surely those Men that have thus declared themselves for the *Spaniard* now, are like for the most part to carry the Sway in this War, for few of the rest, except *Rosni* and *de Messe*, com ordinarily to the Counsaile. Therefore I hold this Poynt in my poore Judgment, as worthy of her Majestie's Consideration as any thing that hath happen'd since my coming hither. Your Honor may assure your self there is no Foundation to be made of 6 122 Monsieur *Villeroy* for our good, d 100 The Duke of *Bouillon* is well affected, but dares not shew himself, d 122 The Constable hath no Credit.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 26th Aug. 1599. O. S.

YOUR Honor shall understand by this inclosed, as muche as I can advertise of the *Spanishe* Navy or their Preparations, which might give me occasion not to trouble you with muche more at this tyme; saving that I understand there is one *Bennet* an *English Capuchin* lately taken in *England*, who was thought to have a hand very deep in the Practize of the Duke of *Joyeuse*, about the

the * Woman that was suborned to counterfeit her self to be possessed with a *An. 1599.*
Devill. In which Practize, yt is thought here, there was a dangerous Reache,
 and not thoroughly sifted, because yt would have touched some great ones. So
 as yf now the Bottome of yt might be extorted from this Bennet; I think yt
 would be very acceptable to the King. Also I learn, that this same Bennet en-
 ticed away Charles Drury from my House in my Absence at Blois; and hath
 placed him some where secretly, so as I cannot yet hear of him. I beseeche
 your Honor he may be examined also upon that Poynt; for though I were ex-
 ceeding weary of him for his Disorderliness, yet I would be glad to discharge my
 hands in some better sort of him.

I would be glad to know whether those Men were brought from Rochell into
 England, that I gave Advice of from Orleans.

Touching the 20000 Crowns, I have written to Rouen to the Marchants to
 know how they will undertake the Exchange of yt, and will certifie your Ho-
 nor e'er it be long. I will be bold to retayne 600*l.* of yt, and I have already
 sent into England an Order for the Repayment of yt into the Exchequer in the
 beginning of the Terme. I have already used some meanes to fynd out suche a
 one as your Honor desyres to imploy into Spaine, and am in some hope to hear
 of one very shortly.

I have sought to inform my self of the Quallity of the Haven of Dunkerk, and
 I cannot learn that yt is meet to receave Gallies, because at Low Water they must
 lye drye, which Gallies furnisht with their Tackle cannot endure, as I am in-
 formed.

The Duke of Savoy hath imprisoned and executed very many Frenchmen which
 were in Turin, about this Practize which he hath lately discovered.

The Infanta hath nothing but Peace in her Mouth, whatsoever she hath in
 her Heart. The fifteenth of September she maketh her Entry in Bruxells. This
 Day one of the Treasurers d'Espargne came to me, to assure me the 20000
 Crowns should be ready the morrow after Michaelmas-day to be paid in Rouen.

I sent this Bearer with my Secretary to Blois, and now upon his returne I have
 dispatched him with all the speed I could. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

Cosen,

28th August 1599.

LONG before your last Letter of the 22^d of August, her Majestie heard from
 the French King, and that in the same Sence that you wryte, full of all
 Honor and Kindness. For these things which are handled by the Freinds of the
 Spanish Counsaill, her Majestie will take Advice how to direct you as is conve-
 nient; though for the present I am of Opinion yt is better to take notice of their
 good Dispositions, and to improve their Affections to our best Advantage, then
 to take knowledge of adverse Humors, and so exasperate those that have little
 need to care for us. Within this Day or two we have had an Alarm from Bress,
 that there was a great Fleet of Ships and Gallies in Conquest. The Governor of
 the Place did very respectfully send unto her Majestie to advertize this, but such
 was his haste to give us tymely Advertizement, as that proved not true which
 he apprehended: for there was only six Gallies that have long bin in Biscay,
 which one Spinola had invited the King to bring into these Quarters, who takes
 upon him great Wonders.

* The Story of this Imposture is related at large by all the Historians of that Age, but I'll trouble the
 Reader no farther than by referring him to Thuanus, L. 123. Vol. 4. and to Mathieu's Histoire de la Paix,
 &c. p. 90, &c. where he will find how it was detected.

An. 1599. The Fleet which was seen in *Conquest* by the *Frenche* was part of the *Holland* Fleet, † which is returned from the *Canaries* without effecting any great matter; which bearing near to that Coast at that instant when the Gallies arrived, did multiply that Apprehension; but of this matter a short tyme will make further Discovery, for there remaineth a great Fleet still at the *Groyne*, and her Majestie hath likewise set out her Fleet to Sea. The *States* have joyned some few Men of War with them, which together with some of our Marchants Ships will make to the number of 60. These I wish for my part may but meet with the *Spanish Braggers*, and then I doubt not but her Majestie shall have her accustomed Fortune.

About five or six Days since here arrived *Coomans*, who bringeth this only News by Letter from the Cardinal *Andreas*, That the King of Spayne hath given the Archduke Commission to treat with the Queen, and he with the Infanta will arrive before this Day at *Bruxells*. To this you shall see by her Majestie's Letters what she replied, which will be sufficient Satisfaction to you to see how far she hath gon, though I doubt not but Rumors inoughe will be brought to you of further Proceeding.

To your self I spake playnly, that yf the Warre may receive an end with honorable and safe Conditions, yt is the thing I much desire; but you know nothing is ended which is not begonne. And therefore, as I presume, when the Archduke shall send word of his Commission himself, that then her Majestie will resolve to treat for the Good of her People, so do I know right well, that yt behoveth her Majestie to do all she can to bring the *States* to good Conditions; or if she cannot draw them into the Treaty, then to forsee by som good means, how their State may be kept from Danger.

Her Majestie hath imparted to the *French* Ambassador what she received, and what she answered, whereof I thought good to give you Notice; she having also commanded me to let you know, that yf the matter come to any Head she will be gladd of the *Frenche* King's Advice in all things, which is all I can say of this matter.

For the Fleet at the *Groyne*, and the 26 Gallies there, since this Letter began I am advertised, that they have changed their Dessenign upon the News of our Preparations, of which formerly they were secure; and this Day twelve Dayes the *Adelantado* went to Sea with seventy Ships, and follows that part of the *Flemishe Fleet* which is gon towards the *Islands* or *Indies*, there to intercept the Treasure. There hath also bin intercepted at Sea, neere the *Groyne*, three Packetts of Letters, written by Officers of the Gallies at the *Groyne* to their Friends to *Seville*, and bearing Date but of nine Dayes old, for they were wrytten three Dayes after the *Adelantado* had put to Sea; those of the Gallies that are Captaines do certifie their Friends, that they have had a miserable Fortune to be brought with all the Gallies to the *Groyne*, considering that when they came, they found yt too late to come further Northward. That in *Biscay* they see no Sonne, that the Slaves dye, and that the *Adelantado* would beleve no Counsaile, but carried on the Enterprize for *England*, against the Opinion of all wise Men, except yt had bin sooner begonne. And now complayne, if they be forced to Winter there, that most of them will dye, and the rest that live, must returne *Cavalleros andantes*. Many more Particulars are in those Letters intercepted at Sea. And now the Queen calls in her Fleet, and dismisseth all Land Forces. For the King hath countermanded the Dessenign, and now he is directed to follow the *Flemings*: So as he carrieth thither som 70 Saile, and leaves som 20 behind him, and 26 Gallies, besydes those 6 that are com outward to *Sluys*. Methinks this Concurrence of the coming over of *Coomans*, and the dissolving her Majestie's Forces, should breed a good Subject for the Discourse of idle Brains, that yt would not be, except yt were in respect that we were neere to a Peace. In which poynt, because you may know as much as is true, I protest to you upon

† Vid. Serres Inventaire, p 926, &c. Grotii Annales de Bello Belgico, lib. 8.

my Fidelitie, that when you have receaved this, you know as much as I. And so let me intreate you to beleve, That not only in regard of her Majestie's Service, but for my private Love to your selfe, whensoever there is any matter of Importance, I shall still provide that you may know yt; so as whensoever you send to know whether this or that be true, think yf that be true which you have heard, that there is a Dispatch upon the way towards you.

Now, Sir, I have thought good to open a matter to you, which you must use with wonderful Caution. *This Bearer* hath undertaken to do her Majestie Service in some parts of *Spayne*, and must passe throughe *Bayonne* in *France* for that purpose. I dare not promise my self so much of the Affection of 6122 *Monsieur de Villeroy* as to use him herein, because yt might be the undoing of this Party employed. But I would faine by your means, that he might be procured some such *Passport* as he might ride safely to *Bayonne*, where also my cheefe Delyre is, that he might by your means be thus far assisted, which would be a wonderfull Security for the Parties Lyfe, and a great means for him to do the Service which he goeth for. I would have you to inform your self, who hath any Credit with *Monsieur Grammont* the Governour of *Bayonne*; for yf he could be perswaded when this Party comes thither to protect him in the Town, and seeing there is Peace between *France* and *Spaine*, to let him some time have his *Passport* to go into some of the Coast Towns of *Biscay*; you may consider what a Safety yt may be for him, yf he should be suspected, and how good a Cullor to passe to and fro.

I have hard that *Monsieur Grammont's* Mother lives in *Paris*, and I have also knowen him to be a Follower of the Duke of *Bouillon*. Now, Sir, you may Consider whether by this means, or any other way, this Man may be recommended to *Bayonne*. Sometimes I think that yf you knew any Marchant in *Paris* that hath Friends in *Bayonne*, peradventure such an inferior Mean may procure him Credit, as soone as a more publick Recommendation, and with less Note. Yf you cannot learn of any in *Bayonne*, yf som of *St. Jehan de Luz* may be thought of, yt is all one to the Busyness; but of all things, what Commendations soever be procured him, let none of the *French* know he is other then a *Scott*.

Thus have I lay'd an Imposition upon you, wherein I pray you observe all Circumstances; and even with those whom you best trust, carrie the matter so, as all Favour that is done him, may throw as little Suspicion upon him as yt can. And so, &c.

From the Court
at *Nonfuch*.

Your very assured and loving Cousen,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

I Have seen a Note of yours to Mr. *William Killegrew*, whereby I fynd you would be gladd to receive Allowance for matter of *Intelligencie*; I have dealt with the Queen in yt, for in my Father's tyme the Queen was angry about an Allowance made to Sir *Anthony Mildmay*, thoughte truly he was very moderate. Now her Majestie used only to me this Answer, that thoughte in former tymes when the *Scottish* Queene lived, Mr. *Stafford* had some extraordinary Bills, because the *League* was then on foot, and *France* was full of Practises against her, and that the tyme was since in Mr. *Unton's* tyme miserable, till the Peace was made: Yet all things being now quiet, and much to be learned without great Payments, her Majestie seemed to intend a streight Hand, and used theale Words, *That there was difference between writing Res Gestas and Intelligences*. Thus much I thought to tell you, not but that I will procure you

Cc

Allowance

An. 1599. Allowance upon any Bill or Reckoning you shall make, because I know you will make them reasonable; but to let you know that I cannot do as much as I would, and these Tymes are worse then they have bin.

The Queen hath given the *French* Ambassador a Letter for the King, whereof this is the Copy which I send you, because you may know her Answer.

We heare that the Gallies are upon the Coast of *Normandy* near *Caen*, and we do looke that they may run some danger, yf they be not harboured in *Nerhaven*. And thus I end.

Your very loving Friend and Kinsman,

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 1st Sept. 1599. O. S.

I Have receaved this Morning these two inclosed Letters from Mr. *Lock*, from whom I had not heard in two Moneths before; and because I knew not of what Importance they might be in these Tymes of Doubt, I thought good to send them away with speed, and have for that purpose entreated my Cousin *Cook* to take paines to be the Messenger. We are full of Bruites heere, which com from *Calais* and the Coast, that the *Spanish* Fleet should be come into the narrow Seas. But I had Letters this Morning from this Court, which assure me there is nothing knownen or beleaved there, more then my Secretary advertized me in the Letter I sent your Honor with my last, so ill they are here advertized. I beseech your Honor I may understand how Matters go there, I shall be otherwise in great Payne, and little Reputation heere. The King purposeth shortly to license his Counsaill for a Moneth, and to draw hitherward. The Voiage of *Lions* is notwithstanding very fresh in Speech now agayne. The Pope hath promised the King to graunt him a Divorce, but yt cannot be dispatched till the Consistory assemble againe, which will not be till October, by reason the Cardinals are all abroad now for their Pleasure.

I have bin trowbled since my returne to this Towne with a Disease ordinary to Straungers in this Country, but I thank God I am now very well, and ready to perform any Direction or Commaundment I shall receive.

I understand by the Marchants, they would undertake the Payment of her Majestie's Money in *England* without any Losse, were it not for these troublesome Tymes, which makes them afraid to take any Money by Exchange, for fear their Respondents in *England* should faile them. I will deale with some in this Towne who hold Correspondence with *Corsini*, and the Answer I receive, I will certifie with the fyrst Commoditie. And so praying God to blese her Majestie's Forces, and her Royall Person especially, whereof she cannot be too wary now, I most humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Monsieur de Villeroy.

Monsieur,

De Paris 1^{me} Sept. 1599. O. S.

J'Eusse bien desire avoir en l'honneur d'entendre par vous, ce que j'ay depuis luy par autre Moyen, de la gracieuse lettre & offers fort amiables du Roy presentées à ma Maistresse en ses siennes Occasions. Car outre ce que la cognoissance de cela m'appartenoit en quelque sorte comme estant son ministre par deça, & celuy qui en avois traité avecq le Roy de sa part en communicquant l'adver-

L'advertissement qu'elle avoit receu de Brest de l'arrivée de deux Espagnols par dela avecq lettres à Monsieur de Sourdiac portant la mesme requisition, que le Roy ne voulut croire alors, mais a depuis trouvé véritable; il m'eust aussi donné plus grand contentement m'estant communiqué de vostre part, comme portant tesmoignage & argument de vostre faveur en mon endroit que je tant desire. Mais quoy que ce soit qui a esté la cause que vous ne m'en avez donné aucun advertissement, je le veux plustost attribuer à quelque accident qu'à fault de bonne volonté envers moy, en ayant receu si souvent assurance de vostre bouche, & me sentant si fort vouë & dédié que je suis à vous servir & honorer.

Je me resjouis infiniment, Monsieur, de ceste constante & parfaite bonne Volonté que le Roy declare envers ma Maistresse; & puis dire asseurement, que l'amitié entre leurs Majestés en viendra estre affirmé pour jamais, pourveu que les effectz en suivent. Entre lesquels il seroit à desirer, que le Roy luy voulut presenter son secours en la sorte qui luy peut le plus profiter, & dont elle a plus de besoing, a sçavoir en argent, dont elle a plus de faulte, que d'hommes, pour s'en estre cy devant despourveu pour luy en accommoder. Mais j'en ay tant dict desia, & vous m'avez si souvent confesse la raison & justice de mes demandes, qu'il ne sera besoing d'autres argumentz en ceste matiere que de prieres, lesquelles je fais treshumbles au Roy, Qu'il luy plaise surmonter toutes ses difficultez pour rendre à une si fidele alliée ung effect d'amitié qui luy est si nécessaire; (car c'est au besoing qu'on cognoist l'amy) & à vous Monsieur d'y apporter l'avancement, que je sçay fort bien que vous y pourrez apporter plus que nul autre.

Au Reste Monsieur, pour ne pouvoir encores venir en Cour moi mesme a cause d'une indisposition de ma personne fort commune aux Estrangers qui viennent en ce pais, j'y envoyé mon Secetaire porteur de la presente, pour vous Solliciter tant en cest affaire, qu'autres que je raccommaday au Conseil devant que je partis de Bloys. Vous suppliant aussi de me faire participant par son moyen des advertissements que vous pourrez avoir receu du desseing, nombre, & qualité des vaisseaux & hommes de ceste Flotte d'Espagne; & principalement du nombre de galeres, & si elles sont desia arrivez a la Corogne, pour se joindre au reste de la Flotte, ou si on les attend. Vous me ferez une faveur singuliere, & à la Roynne ung office d'amitié fort grand, de me communiquer ce que vous entendez de cest affaire, & vous en supplie bient humblement. Et sur ce je vous baise les mains, prieit dieu, &c.

Monsieur, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Monsieur de Rhosny.

Monsieur,

De Paris i Septembre 1599. O. S.

ESTANT retenu d'une indisposition de ma personne, qui a continué desia quelques jours, de sorte que je ne puis pas si tost venir en Cour que je desirois, j'ay pense y envoyer ce mien Secetaire pour faire mes Affaires jusques à ma venue. Et me confiant beaucoup en vostre faveur & courtoisie, & en vostre bonne affection envers la Roynne ma maistresse, & la cause commune qu'elle embrasse, j'ay pris l'hardiesse de le vous recommander, & vous supplier de prendre confidence de luy en tout ce qu'il vous plaira de me communiquer. Par mesme moien je vous ay voulu assurer, que la Roynne ma Sovereine sur le rapport qu'elle a eu de vos vertus & dignes qualitez, & du service tres important & tres fidele que vous faictes tous les jours au Roy, vous ayme & respecte beaucoup, & desire autant de se pouvoir asseurer de vostre amitié, que de celle d'aucun Seigneur en France; & suis assuré que ce sien desir s'accroistlera, quand elle aura entendu

(comme

An. 1599. (comme je luy ay desia maudé,) les bons offices que vous luy avez dernièrement rendu, en la consultation qui s'est faite au Conseil du Roy, touchant la requisition des Espagnols, d'avoir ports & autres faveurs en France pour leur Armée, qu'ilz preparent contre l'Angleterre. Dont cependant je vous remercié tres affectueusement en son nom, & vous prie de continuer la mesme bonne volonté, vous assurant que ma Maistresse n'en sera jamais ingrate.

J'ay esté infiniment resjoui de la lettre qu'il à pleu au Roy d'escrire à ma Souveraine, pleine d'affection, & d'offres fort amiables. Je desire seulement qu'il luy pleust de luy faire assistance en la sorte, qu'elle a le plus de besoin d'estre aydé, asçavoir, en argent. Car ces plaisirs sont vrais plaisirs d'amy, qui se font en la saison & en la façon qu'on les desire, & au besoin on cognoist l'amy. Voici donc la saison présentée au Roy sur toutes autres la plus propre, de s'acquitter non seulement de sa debte, mais encore du plaisir & service qu'il a tiré de la Roïne, & d'affermir pour jamais ceste amitié entre leurs Majestez. Et vous puis dire Monsieur, que cinquante ou soixante mille escus, viendront mieux à propos a cest heure pour faire cest effect, que cinq cens mil un autre fois. Employez vous donc Monsieur pour l'honneur de Dieu, & du Roy mesme, & tachez de surmonter ces difficultez que vous m'avez reppresentées, pour rendre ung effect d'amitié si necessaire à une princesse, qui a postposé ces affaires propres à ceux du Roy.

Au reste Monsieur ce porteur vous dira les nouvelles & l'Estat de nos Affaires, à qui, pour ne vous ennuyer plus je m'en remettray, & vous baisseray en cest endroit les mains, priant Dieu,

Monsieur, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris the 6th of September 1599, O. S.

I Make no doubt but your Honor is advertized continually from the Governours of this Coast, of such Intelligence as they receive touching the Spanish Fleet. For so hath the King commaunded them, and so hath the Gouvernour of Diepe assured me, that both he and others will do from tyme to tyme; so that I am sure her Majestie understands as much as they know, before this King himself. And other Advertisements of any Account or Certaynty, I dare avow they have not in this Court; as your Honor may well judge, by the Contradiction of that they have delivered unto me in this Matter, from my fyrst coming hitherto. The Advices they have lately received from the Coast, hath made them againe to change their Mynd, and to be of Opinion that the Fleet will come, and that yt is far greater then they beleevd yt to be. d100. The Duke de Bouillon told my Secretary, that they were advertized that they consisted of 260 Sayle of all Sorts, and that their Dessenign was to land about Bristow, or Milford Haven. But in very Truth, I am verily perswaded that they know nothing, but roave at the Matter altogether. For since I heard from the Court, I received this inclosed from the premier President of Rouen, whereby your Honor may see that now againe upon the Coast they are of another Opinion; and yet I know this Alarum at the Court came from them. But this good is come of yt, that yt hath caused the King to hasten hitherward, and he is already come to Fontainebleau, and hath appointed his Counsaill to follow, and to be heere, or at St. Germain the 20th of this Moneth.

Tow Dayes sence, there came unto me one that belongs to the Tresorier de l'Espagne, that is to pay the 20000 Crownes, to require the original Bond to make an Accquittance by, and a Warrant from the King unto the Chambre des Contes. I had before shewed the Originall to the Tresorier himself, and sence delivered him a Coppy attested by tow Notaries, in the Presence of his Deputy, and

and therefore have refused to deliver the Originall; *for the less Cause they have An. 1599.* to requyre yt, the more jealous I am to deliver yt. But when the Counsaile comes I hope we shall end this matter with Reason.

Your Honor seeth what the *Premier President* wrytes touching m. 175. *Scotland.* I assure you there are very straunge Bruits here of some Z. publtk q. i. c. r. z. k. h. e. danger to grow that way. w. 209 Charles Paget assureth me, that there have bin great Practises used to winne f. 150 the King of Scotland, to joyne with c. 100 the King of Spaine against a. 100 the Queene; and that yf there be not some Course taken to prevent yt, he will surely drawe that way in the End. d. 100 The Duke de Bouillon hath received Intelligence, but I know not whence, that f. 150 the King of Scotland hath proclaimed War against the Queen. Your Honor can best consider of what Consequence these Matters are, and how they may be best prevented. Upon these Bruites, I caused one who is inward with f. 154 the Ambassador of Scotland, to sound him about these Matters, but he pretended utterly to know nothing, saying that he hath not heard thence in two Months. I fynd Difficulty in procuring any Man to undertake the Matter your Honor so much desyred into Spaine, because yt is so full of Danger, yet I do offer they should be largely considered. I will not give over the Matter so, and am in hope to syt your Honor at length, though I stay some tyme about yt. I am perswaded w. 209 Charles Paget is able to discover somewhat touching f. 150 the King of Scotland, which would be worth the knowing; but without some Assurance of that he affects, he is too cunning to open himself too farre. That obtained, I am fully of Opinion, that there may be good use made of him.

There is a *Scotch-man* here called * *Bruce*, a Papist, but a good Scholar, that is publishing a Book against the *Jesuits*, and likewise the *King's Advocate, en la Chambre de Contes* called *Pasquier*. They have both made means to me, to furnish them with matter against them. Yf yt please you therefore to impart unto me any Particularities of their lewd Dealings against her Majestie, and her State, I think yt might be to good purpose; considering that now their Cause is in question, for their *Restitution*, or *perpetuall Exclusion*.

I understand there are 6000 *Swissers* lately levied among the *petit Cantons*, 3000 for the *Archduke*, and 3000 for the Duke of *Savoy*. I hear also a Report that the King of *Spayne* is about to make a Levye of 12000 *Italians*, the Intention is not yet known, but supposed to be for the Use of the Duke of *Savoy*, yf he have need. When your Honor is freed of this extraordinary Care about the *Spanish Attempts*, I hope you will be pleased to direct me, how I shall proceed in the Matters I have negotiated heere. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 8 September 1599. O.S.

I Received this inclosed Yesterday from Mr. *Lock*, and fynding this Bearer ready to return for *England*, I thought good to send yt away by him. I spake lately with one that came from *Rochell*, who told me that a Captaine of that Towne arrived there out of *Spaine* upon *Tuesday* was seavennight, and who reporteth that he had seen the Fleet imbarke, and had bin amongst them, and left them under Saile, and affirmeth for certaine that they tooke their Course for the *Islands*. w. 209, Charles Paget likewise advertised me this Day, that he had

* Cardinal d'Ofat (says of him) — qu'il fait le mal-content des Jesuits, & des Flamans, & neanmoins qu'il fréquente fort chez le S. Baptiste Tassii, Ambassadeur du Roy d'Espagne, & qu'il est fort mauvais home. Vol. 5. p. 70.

An. 1599. spoken with a Gentleman of his Acquaintance who came very lately out of *Spaine*, who confirmeth the same; how this agreeth with your other Intelligences I know not, but I thought yt my Duty to advertise yt as I understood of yt.

Heere is muche Speech to our Disgrace, that the Gallies were suffered to pass so quietly to *Sluis*, especially seeing there was so good Warning given of their Approche, by the Governours of these Parts. Those which affect us are very sorry, and those which love us not, laughe us to Scorne. I wrote unto your Honour lately of the Deathe of Monsieur de la Motte Fenelon; I heare now that Monsieur de Rochpott Governor of *Anjou* is nominated for the Place, but makes great labour to avoyde yt. I beseech your Honour to let me understand your Pleasure touching Mr. Lock, how far I shall communicat of his Employment with Monsieur de Villeroy. I have advertized what my Conceyt is of his Disposition towards our State, your Honour will be pleased to advise how muche to trust him. Mr. Lock hath once or twice desyred me to use Monsieur de Villeroy's meanes to *Taxis* the *Spanish Ambassador* to graunt him a Passeport to go in to *Spaine*, which methinks is so fencelike a thing to be moved, and so ready a way to cut his Throat though yt were obteyned, as I have wished him never to thinke more of that Course. Yt seemes the Gentleman is very desyrous to do som Services, but the Difficulty is in the Meanes. What your Honor shall commaund me in furtherance of him, I will be ready to do the utmost.

John Mussy arryved here yesternight with a Packet from the Ambassador, and another from *la Fontaine*, and told me that in the Ambassador's Packet there was a Letter from her Majestie to the King. I would have bin very gladd, yf yt would have pleased your Honor, to have used me for the Delivery thereof, rather then their Ambassador. For my Negotiation hitherto with the King, hath bin, as your Honor knoweth, most about an unpleasing Subject, which would have bin somewhat sweetened by the Argument of this Letter, contayning as I suppose nothing but kindness, in Answer to his kind Letter to her Majestie. Besydes I find Monsieur de Villeroy's Course to be this, that wherein he can use their owne Ambassador, he will never use me, not so muche as to communicate yt with me, which I fynd very straunge. And unless yt please your Honor to do the like with their Ambassador there, I see not how I shall remedy yt; and continuing in that fort, I shall not be able to serve her Majestie, but with great Disadvantage and Disreputation.

I understand by common Fame and not otherwise, that there have bin some Commissioners in *England* from the Archduke, to treate of Peace. But of that and all things concerning our State, I hope to heare some Certainty by those Letters from your Honor, which Mussy tells me are upon the Way. In the mean tyme, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 16th Sept. 1599. O. S.

I Understand by Mussy, who brought over a Packet from Monsieur de Boissie, that he left one at *Dover*, that had another from your Honor to me. But I hear of none such as yet, and therefore I would not longer differ to advertise your Honor of that I take to be of Importance for you to know, namely, that the *Spanish Fleet* which was put to Sea, and had taken their Course for the *Islands*, was forced by the Weather to return to *Feroll*, where it now remaineth. When I fyrst received this Intelligence, I was desyrous to be better assured of yt before I wrote yt, and therefore went unto Monsieur Villeroy, who is now in this Towne with the rest of the Counsaill, to know whether he understood any such Matter. He told me he had the day before received Advertisement to the same purpose, and his Opinion was, that they would dismis their

“ Army,

" Army, and attempt no more this Yeare. His Reasons were, that part of *An. 1599.*
" the *Hollander's* Fleet was already returned home in Safety, and the rest gon
" to the *Indies* and left the *Islands* wholly. And as for the *Indian* Fleet which
" was now to retorne, yt would be eyther *faict ou failli* before they would
" come to their Succor. But when I replied, that seeing that part of their pur-
" pose fayled, they might perhaps pursue their other Deseign, of attempting
" upon some part of *England* or *Ireland*, rather than loose the whole Fruite
" of so great a Charge; he answered nothing, *but that he thought they would*
" *do nothing till the Spring*". Your Honor hereupon can best consider,
what probabilitie there is that they will dismisle such an Armie of so great
Charge, and that hath raised so great an Expectation, without attempting some-
what to the disturbance of their Ennemies.

" He told me also, that there were four Gallies more to come into these Parts,
" besydes the six already arryved at *Sluse*. Of whose Passage he spake with *some*
" *Tax* to us, saying that they put on to the *English* Shoare, thinkyng that
" the safer, because the other was kept by the *Hollanders*; which I had not
" hard before, although I had hard much more then I tooke any Pleasure of.

He told me also, " that the King receaved very great Contentment of a Let-
" ter her Majestie had lately written to him. I sayd the King should always fynd
" her Majestie a very Royal and Honorable Princessse, very ready to do him all
" Kindness, and very gratefull for that she receaved; and my hope was, she
" should fynde the like Disposition in the Kynge, according as I had ever given
" her Assurance since my coming hither; and prayed him to concurre with me
" in all good Offices and Endeavours to entertayne this good Correspondence be-
" tween their Majesties, whiche he sayd he would always be ready to do. I put
" him in mynd that the Time did now approche wherein he had promised by
" the Answer he delivered me, to make known unto her Majestie what she
" should receive from the Kynge this next Yeere. I sayd yt was a matter did
" much import her to know, and therefore prayed him yf they had resolved of
" yt, to impart yt to me, that I might advertise her Majestie of yt. His Answer
" was, that these Bruities and other Occasions had so busyed them, that they
" had not yet had leysure to finishe that Busyness, but that yt was in hand, and
" as soon as any thing was don, I should be informed of yt.

I was likewise to visit the *Chancellor*, and sollicitied him in that Matter of the
English taken by those of *Marseilles*; whereof her Majestie had written unto
the Kynge, and the *Counsaile* had promised me to informe themselves, and to give
me an Answer. He told me " the *Secretary* for that quarter had Charge to
" inform himself in that Cause, and that he would speake with him in it, and
" thereupon propose yt unto the *Counsaile*. They both assured me of the Kynge's
" great forwardness, to have imployed both his Forces and himself in her Maje-
" sties Aid yf need had ben, and that yt was the only Cause of his Retorne so
" soone into these Parts, and so further yf occasion had bin.

I perceave by them, that in the matter of the *Divorce* they expect that the
Kynge shall receive very good Satisfaction from *Rome*; for which purpose the
Cardinal *Joyeuse* coms hither very shortly, pretending privat Affayres of his own,
but not without *Commission*, as the *Chancellor* confessed to me, to *treate with*
the Queene, and to take her Consent or Confession, that so some forme of *Ju-*
stice may be observed in the Proceeding. The *Chancellor* told me, " he under-
" stood that Father *Bennet* a *Capuchin* that went hence, was Prisoner in *Eng-*
" *land*: And sayde that he was a *principall Dealer* in that lewde Practice about
" the *Demoniaque*, and that he was in good hands now, where the Truthe of
" all might be known. I sayd yt was true that suche a one was taken and im-
" prisoned, and yf the Kynge did requyre that he should be examined about
" yt, I presumed the *Queene* would be willinge to gratifye him in that, as rea-
" dily as in all other matters, wherein she might declare her Affection towards
" him. To that he answered not in particular, but in generall he recommended
" yt, and acknowledged her Majestie's good Will and good Offices towards the
" King".

An. 1599. "King". This I have thought good to certifie, because I have once before moved your Honor in this matter as of my self. Mr. *Edmonds* can very well informe your Honor of that Practice about the *Demoniaque*, wherein the *Capuchin* late Duke of Joyeuse was the principall Actor, and this *Bennet* and another, his principall Adherents; and som great Lay-men thought to be de la Partie.

I send your Honor herewith a short Narration of the manner of the late Practise upon *Turin*, and the Discovery of yt. Since I understand, that the Captain *Beaulieu* there mentioned, is executed.

The matter of the *Marquisat* of *Saluces* stands in the same Terms yt did*. There is now a Speech that yt should be delivered in *Deposito* unto the Pope tyll yt be judged; wherein I heare there are so many Difficulties proposed, as yt will hardly take place. It seems the Kinge will have great Patience, and bear much before he draw his Sword againe. For the matter of the *Jesuits* yt is not yet resolved, they were hard at *Blois*, and put over againe till the *Counsails* coming to this Town. I hear the King has taken some new Offence agaynst them, because they have entered into their College at *Dijon* in *Burgogne* without his leave, upon some secret Favour of the Parlement there.

The Cardinal *Andreas* saluted the Kinge at *Halier*, Monsieur de *Vitrie's* House, and so passed along to *Orleans*, and from thence down the River of *Loyre* with a purpose to see those Towns, and afterwards to take his Journey towards *Lions*, and from thence into *Spaine* to *Sarragozza*, where the Kynge lyeth. His Brother the Marquis of *Burgau* is also certaynly gon thither, in the Companie of the Count of *Lodron*, as I wrote before.

I wrote in my last of a Levie of 3000 *Suissers* for the Archduke, and as many for the Duke of *Savoy*. I hear now that the *Cantons* have made a Stay of both, upon feare belike to discontent this Kinge at this tyme, being upon the point to receive some Satisfaction from him in part, for the great Summes of Money, whiche he and the last Kynge did owe them.

Of the Levie in *Italy* whereof I wrote, I neyther hear Confirmation nor Controulment. I have written unto your Honor heretofore of the great number of *Priests* and *Jesuits* which are now in *England*. I am assured by *w. 209. Charles Paget* and others, that their number groweth. Yf yt please you to give me Commission to deal with some in this Towne, and to assure them of somewhat from her Majestie to stay themselves upon, I believe I should be able to discover their Nests and Haunts. I would yt would please your Honor to be a means to her Majestie to make some Triall of *Paget*; I thinke she would not repent her of yt.

I have at length understood of one, that is willing to accept the Employment your Honor intendeth into *Spaine*. He hath somtymes bin a *Priest*, but has since become of the Religion, and married; yet for his more Safetie, and to avoyd Suspicion in his Abroad there, he will take upon him the *Habit*, and for need the Function of a *Priest*, which will also give him Credit and Trust there, and means thereby to do the better Service. He hath bin already sundry tymes imployed by this Kinge, fyrst at *Bruxells* during the League for tow or three Years together; and afterwards twice into *Callais*, while the *Spaniards* held yt. Language he hath none perfect but the *Frenche*. *Spanish* and *Italian* he understands, but speaketh not; but makes account within three Months to speake *Spanish* sufficiently for his purpose. His Demaund was 600 Crowns by the Yeare, but in the end he was contented to accept 400 Crowns: Hoping that yf his Service was acceptable, that her Majestie would bestow some small Stipend upon him at his returne, whereupon he might stay himself and his Family. He is recommended unto me for a saythfull honest Man whom I may trust. I have promised him Answer with in twenty Days; and yf he be not used, I have promised him somewhat for his Stay. For yf I had not at this instant met with him, he had bin gon into the *Low-Countries*, to be imployed by Monsieur de la *Noüe*. I be-

* *Memoires de Louis XIII.*, Vol. 1. p. 298. 72.

seeche your Honor I may understand your Pleasure herein within the tyme limited. And so, &c. *An. 1599.*

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cetyl to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

I Know not what to write by this Bearer, because the Substance of his Journey is contained in the Queen's Letter, to which I referr you. The matter notwithstanding is such as her Majestie much affecteth; and therefore yf any Indisposition of yours, or the King's Absence be suche as may make Delay, I would wishe that you did with all Expedition send away this Letter, least yt be sayd that they have their Passport before he receave the Queen's Letter. You may send some discreet Servant of yours with him to bring you answere, but I could wishe that the Post ran over with the Letter.

Of Ireland we hear nothing worth the wryting, for the Tyme of the Year is so spent as the *capitall Traytor* cannot be assailed but in Fastnesses and Strengths, whereby the Queen's Forces are dayly wasted. My Lord is now on a Journey towards the *Northern Frontyre*, from which he will be returned to *Dublin* the 29th of *September*, and then for this Wynter, only place Garrisons in the inner parts of the Kingdom, *so as in my Opinion he shall be revoked*. His Lordship, praised be God, is yet in good Health, and therefore in the Wynter Season, yt were not well to hazard him in so moyst a Country.

Our Gallies that are now in *Sluce*, do harme to the *Low-Countrymen*. For thoughe there be some Ships before the Haven, yet yt is not possible to keepe in Gallies, that will in calme Weather row by the Strengthe of their Oars, when Shippes stand still, and will before the Wynd out-faile all the Shippes in the World.

If you have any Land in *Suffex*, where any of my Lady my Cosen's mylche Kyne and fat Weathers goe, *Spinola* will have some of them next Springe.

Of *Coomans* we hear nothing since my wryting; of all other News from foreign parts, we must rather expect them from you then you from us; only the Good I can send you is, that her Majestie is well, God blefs her long; and she is well pleased with your Services, and for my self I do and ever will remayne

Your affectionate Kinsman and Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

18th September 1599.

BEcause you may not be Ignorant how all things goe in Ireland, nor beleieve all Bruites that fly over, I have thought good to send you this Abstract of the Proceedings which my Lord hath held. Sir yf the *Rebells* may be had upon any good Conditions, *non sunt ponendi rumores ante salutem*. Tyronne is gone to *Odonnell*, to see yf he will consent to his Agreements. At his Returne my Lord will fall to Capitulations more particularly, which will be the way to draw things to conclusion, *so as I conceive my Lord will not be long in Ireland, for yf there follow Peace he need not, and for a Wynter Warre, which must be only by Garrisons, so greate a Generall need not*.

Between Scotland and the Queen all things are well, for he sends for his *Gratuity*, and fynds no just Cause to be discontented for the matter of *Aishefield*, which was done without the Queen's Privitie; and when he was brought away,

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An. 1599. he was not forced but entyced, which is a matter very tollerable. I wishe your Health, and my Lady my Cosen well delivered, that I may hear of a *Frenche* Cosen Germaine. And so I commend you to God.

From the Court
at *Nonfuche*.

Your loving Kinsman and assured Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 24th Sept. 1599. O. S.

YOUR Dispatch of the 28th of *August*, came not to my Hands till the 17th of *September* in the Evening; neyther cam yt by the Party your Honor mentioned therein, whom your Honor also commended to my Care to be furderted in his Jorney and Imployment by me, but by one *Honiman* who brought likewise Letters from the Governour of *Diepe* to Monsieur *Villeroy* concerning some Service, whereunto I procured him Answere I hope to her Majestie's Contentment, and dispatched him away in haste upon *Thursday* Morning. This Mr. *Honiman* told me, that *Luff* who should have brought this Packet, tooke Shipping directly for *Bayonne* as his best course, which dischargeth me of a great parte of the Care your Honor committed to me to procure his safe Passage thether. For the other poynt of procuring him to be commended to Monsieur *Grammont*, I will do yt with all the Dexterity and Caution I can: *Wherein I assure your Honor I dare not use* 6 122 Monsieur de *Villeroy*; and for the old *Woman*, I am afraid to trust her with it, and betydes I hear she is retired from hence. But I will advise with d¹⁰⁰ the Duke de *Bouillon*, of the best means to do yt, and therein I must be dryven to deal plainly with him, for he will think yt strange that I should be so carefull to recommend a *Scott*, except yt be for some Service to be don for her Majestie. Mr. *Honiman* had set down a Cowrse which he saith he did acquaint your Honor with, to have obtayned *Letters of Naturalization* for him of this King as for a *Scott*, supposing yt would make his disguising more probable, yf he were brought in question. But having receaved no such Direction from your Honor, I disliked that Course, bothe for the Incongruity of yt, that I should have laboured in suche a matter for a *Scott*, (there being an Ambassador of that Nation here, which would have made the matter very suspicious;) and also becaule yt must have passed under the *Great Seal*, and consequently through too many Hands to have bin kept secret. I guesse, by reason your Honor hath imployed so many already that way, that you will have no need or use of him that I advertised you of in my last. Yet all Quallities requisite in suche an Employment considered, I think you should not easily finde a fitter. I will not therefore absolutely discharge him, till I heare of an Answere from your Honor.

Monsieur de *Villeroy* told me the last tyme I spake with him, that her Majestie had imparted unto their Ambassador, what had passed between her and him that came out of the *Low-Countries* about the *Treaty of Peace*. I have in former Communication both with the Kinge and him, signified in generallitie, that yf the *Treatie* proceeded, her Majestie would be very willing and desyrous to receave the King's Advice in yt; that as their Interests were sincerely joyned, and in a sort common, so their Proceedings likewise might be by common Advice and Counsaile. I could never have other Answere but this, that when her Majestie should require yt, the King would not refuse to give her his faythfull Advice; but he knew her to be so wise, and so well assisted by wise Counsaile, as she little needed his.

Yf her Majestie's Pleasure be that I shall more particularly urge yt, yt may please your Honor to direct me in what sort, and upon what Particularities. I dare not in a matter of this Weight interpose any of my own Conjectures; but
surely

surely I am very jealous that *this Counsaile hath a great Desseign upon this Peace, supposing that her Majestie will make it without the States, and that they will be forced thereupon to cast themselves into this King's Armes.* I have many Motives to be of this Opinion. * *Fyrst, I am informed by good means, that when your Honor came over here, with Commission and purpose to have entered into the Treaty of Peace jointly with this King, yf the States should have bin contented to have treated likewise: The King did underhand dissuade them from Peace, upon Assurance of a standing Supply from him of 200000 Crownes Yeerely, besydes other secret Favours.* This he hath not performed since, but only so much as might keepe them out of Despayre, but not out of Necessitie.

Againe, they do what they can here to put a Jealousy into the States Heads of her Majestie, *That she will abandon them.* They seeke to breake off the Intelligence between her and them, and have in a manner expressly forbidden their Agent here, to have too streight Communication with me, or to let me know how matters pass between them; in the mean tyme the King fills them full of verball Comfort that he will not forsake them, whosoever else do. All which in my poor Opinion doth inferr thus muche, *that they would not have them make Peace, but yet they would be content to sever them from her Majestie, and that they should depend only upon French Hopes and Amitie.* I remember that Monsieur la Fontaine conferring with me at large the same Day I came from London of these and other matters, told me, that the King would willingly joyne with the Queen in their Maintenance, because she knew his undertaking yt alone might breed some Jealousy between them: But assuredly he was resolved that yt was necessary by all means that they should be upholden; and yf the Queen would not joyne in yt he would do yt alone, rather than they should shrink or yeeld under the Burden. r. 165. *The States Agent hath directly told me, the King's Drift is to sever them from this streight Dependence and Amitie, which they now hold with her Majestie.* Yf this be not prevented, your Honor can best judge of what Consequence and Danger it may be. For surely, *more then in the King's own Inclination,* (which perhaps is no very sure Anker neyther,) *you can make no Foundation in this Amitie.* They which saw and hard, what Rejoycing was heere generally at our imaginary Danger, upon the Rumour of the Spaniards landing in England, might easily conceive what Affection they bare in their Hearts towards us. Besydes, their careles Proceeding to give her Majestie any Contentment, in her just Demaunds and so important Occasions, argueth their little Regarde of her, and their small Desyre of her Prosperitie. I have had yt often answered me, when I have urged the Queen's great Merits, as a Motive to them to give her good Contentment in those Things she required of them, *that in doing that, she did as muche assure her own Estate as pleasure them.* But that which chiefly makes me to mistrust this Amitie, is the Drift that in my poor Judgment may be discovered dayly in the cheefe Ministers and Counsaillours here, to work a Perswasion and Hope in the King, that he may become Head of the Catholique Party throughout Christendom; for the obteyning whereof, there is no doubt they will likewise persuade him, that he must estrange himself from all Shew and Effects of Friendship to those of the other Syde, and to enterrayne streight Amitie only with the Catholiques. Hence comes the paring of his last Edict graunted to them of the Religion, in such sort as yt is far worse then that of 77, which was graunted them by the last King in a tyme when they were exceeding weake, and at Discord among themselves. Hence comes also the manifest Neglect and Injury to them of Geneva, not only omitting them out of his Treaty with the Duke of Savoy, though he his Predecessor had taken them into his Protection, but in refusing to pay them that which they lent him, and disboursed for his Service. Hence the Inclination, and almost the Resolution to readmit the Jesuits, though great-

* The Reader may find a large Account of this Negotiation in Camdens Eliz. p. 545, &c. tho' I must observe that these Circumstances are entirely omitted.

An. 1599. by resisted by this Court of Parlement. And of this very Root I suppose that *greate Coldness* to arise, which I have found in all things that I have dealt in since my coming. To all which, if the *King's Inclination* be opposed, and *this late kind Offer to her Majestie*; I answer the Matter is not yet ripe, nor thoroughly wrought, but what may not Ministers so affected work in tyme, with a Prince that disburdeneth himself of all Affaires as much as he can, and casteth the Care upon them. Besydes your Honor remembreth the Saying of *Tacitus*, *beneficia eo usque leta sunt dum videntur exolvi posse; ubi multum antevenire, pro gratia odium redditur.*

I cannot forget however, in * *my fyrst Audience* the King told me, upon Occasion of some Speech which then passed between us, *that he stood in as good Termes at Rome, and had as good Credit as the King of Spaine.* Pardon me I humbly beseech your Honor, that I am entered so far into this Argument, for though yt belong rather to my place to advertise, then to inferre or to enforce, yet my Zeale to her Majestie's Service cannot contayne yt self within ordinary Bounds, and methinks I see somewhat more then I can by a bare *Advertisement* explaine. What I have written I beseech your Honor to keepe to yourself, and to interpret yt yf I erre, as an Error of Mistake, and not of Presumption.

I receaved within these two Days, this Book which I send your Honor; the † *Author* of yt is now sicke of an Ague, which he fears may turn into a Consumption, for the Recovery whereof he is very desirous to goe into *England*, and hath made means unto me to procure your Honor's Passport to return thither and to present himself to your Honor; which perhaps he intends not, without some pourpose of offering his Service further unto you. I beseeche your Honor to let me understand your Pleasure, bothe touching him and w. 209. *Charles Paget.*

Concerning the Matter whereof I wished that *Bennet the Capuchin* should be examined, Mr. *Edmonds* can very fully informe your Honor. But for the Particularities which may most import the King to know, I will informe my self as soon as I may, and advertise your Honor thereof.

For the Posts which I have dispatched since my coming, I assure your Honor except one or tow, they could have little busyness else but what I delivered them, for I dispatched them upon the suddaine, and other means then by the Posts I have none sometimes in tow Moneths together, and those I have in that Sort, I fynde are very slowe. But if your Honor think well of that uncertayne and slowe Meanes of Convayance of Letters, I will conform my self to your Pleasure therein hereafter, though I am sure that my Advertisements will be very Stale by this means before they come, which perhaps will be imputed to my negligence. And so, &c.

Your Honors, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

P. S. Monsieur *Villeroy* in my last Conference with him, told me he understood we were towards a Peace in *Ireland*, and that *Tyronne* offer'd parley. I did rather take yt for a *Scorne* then for a *Truth*, but I replied nothing, because I had not then receaved your Honor's Letters, and knew not what he might have receaved in his Packet from Monsieur *de Boisfisse*.

* See Sir Henry Nevill's Letter to the Secretary 16th May, p. 30.

† The Author of this Book was Dr. *John Cecil*, who is often mentioned before in these Letters, and was the Person appointed on the Part of *Bothwell* and the rest of the *Scotch Popish Lords* to oppose *Ogleby's* Negotiation in *Spain*, which is printed before at large. The Book it self I can give no Account of, but it appears by the Letter which immediately follows, to have been wrote in Answer to one Father *Crison*, (perhaps the same Person that wrote the Life of Cardinal *Laureo*) but whatever it was, 'tis certain the Jesuits laboured hard to prevent the Publication of it.

An. 1599.

* *Father Wardefort to Dr. John Cicill.*

Reverend Sir,

Rome, 4th Sept. 1599. S. N.

SO it is, that since my Returne to abide in the *Englishe College*, I understood by *Father Parsons our Rector*, that Master Doctor *Kellison* hath written heather, concerning a certaine Intention of yours to write a *Book against Father Criton*, touching certaine Differences betwixt you and him. Whereupon *Father Parsons* willed me, both in his Name and in myn owne, as one you know of old, to write some fewe Lines to dehorte you from such a *perileuse* and *impertinante* Action. I could not but obey my Superiour, yea of my self had I written for that Love I bear you, but the rather (though straightned at this present with time) because *Father Parsons* in Truth is indisposed upon Phisike lately taken, and therefore not able, (as was his Desire) to write himself. He wrote unto you lately by Master Doctor *Bishop*, and another 8 Daies before that, of neither of which he hath heatherto had any Answer, as neither have I my self had of my last to you, though somewhat since. Wherefore to come to the Purpose, and omitting all Ceremonies of excuse, which between such old Acquaintance is needles, myne opinion is good Master *Cecill*, (neither will you I trust contemne myne opinion, because it is grounded in the Desire of your good as alwaies myne affection hath ben) that in no case you would begin, much lesse perfourm such an odious *Enterprise*. For although it may be as a Man, *Father Criton* may committ some Errour, in matters especially of *Negotiation*, wherein the wisest Men slipp; yea is he generallie holden of all Men I know, for a vertuose and a religiose Man, as hath his Perseverance of these many Yeares in the *Societie* now made prooffe more then sufficient. For thus much I can assure you, and I thinke you have seen the Practize, that if there could be prooved against him any scandalouse Matter, the *Societie* ere this had vomited him out, as it hath many others for lesf then Scandell; the Stomach of our Companie being too delicate to digest any grosser Crimes or offences, especiallie such as deserve the Stamp- ing. Now on the other Side, in my conceite it standeth not with your woonted Circumspection and Wisdom (against one, whose innocencie like Water in a burning Fire doth extinguish all unjust Calumination,) to put your self in such open Defiance, because it cannot but redound to your owne discredite, according to that Proverb, which sometimes you had oft in your Mouth *Ἡ κακὴ βουλὴ*, &c. But put the Case (which for myne owne Part I thinke will never be beleaved) that *Father Criton* had committed in Civil Affairs some importante and notoriousse Errour; yet is there no other means to correct him, or chastise him, but by *publike Infamy*? And is there none other *Belman* to make his Crye, but

* The Reader will I hope pardon me for inserting this Letter, tho' it does not immediately relate to this Negotiation. I am at a Loss to guess how it came into the *Englishe Ambassadors Hands*, unless it was communicated by Dr. *Cecil* himself, the more effectually to forward his Design of making his Peace with the *Englishe Court*. We find by the Letter immediately preceding this, that he had published a Treatise which he delivered to Sir *Henry Nevill*, and was by him transmitted to the *Secretary*. What it was in particular, I must acknowledge my self ignorant of, but 'tis highly probable it was wrote in answer to this *Father Criton* from the *Secretary's Remark* on yt, viz. *For the Book which you have sent me, &c. I wonder upon what Audacity he thinketh to come over, for writing a Pamphlet against another as himself.* Now as to Sir *Henry*, to *Father Criton*, (or rather *Creighton*) the best Account I can give of him, is from a Pamphlet published by *Nevill*, 8th October 1599; Authority of the King of *Scotland* about the Year 1593. (Entituled, *A Discoverie of the unnatural and traitorous Conspiracie of Scottish Papists against God, his Church, their native Countrey, &c.* Set down as it was confessed and subscribed by *Maister George Ker*, yet remaining in Prison, and *David Grahame of Fentrie* justly executed for his Treason, &c.) By which it appears, that he was employed in *Spaine*, and that the King (of *Spaine*) had opened unto him, that he had bene deceived by Englishmen, and would from thenceforth embrace the Advice and Way which the said *Maister William (Creighton)* would shew him, both for invading of *England*, and for Alteration of Religion within this Realm, &c. I will not trouble the Reader with a farther Account of this Treatise, (in which there are Copies of several Letters directed to *Creighton*, and others from the Earls of *Huntlie*, *Angus*, *Errol*, &c. to the King of *Spaine* and Duke of *Parma*;) but I cannot omit observing, that the very first Letter in this Collection, is from *F. Cecil* himself, (who was then in *Scotland*) by which 'tis evident, he had had some Difference with the Party, and was endeavouring to reconcile himself to them again.

An. 1599. my old Freind *John Cecill*? And shall this be the first Fruits of your Witt (to speak without Flattery) of so great Expectation? And must your Fame be first blasted with religious Men's Infamie? Cannot your Name appeare in print but with the Disgrace of a Catholike Priest? And that *One* that hath suffered *Bandes* for the Faith Catholike? *Hen Quanta de spe decidi!* Of you I would rather have expected some Booke against *Calvine* and *Luther*, against *Reynolds* or *Whitaker*, then against a poor *Jesuite*: Or if you would needs shewe your Talent, or exercise your Style rather in politique Matters, are there not some of your owne Name whom you might with more Commendation impugne? Wants there in *England*, *Tophyes Tyrants*, and *Termagaunts*, against whom you may wryte whole *Philippicks*, and fill all Printer's Shops with Invectives? I pray God our old Acquaintance in *Oxford* do not take occasion to use some other such Proverb against you as in such a Case may be said, *Egregiam vero laudem, &c. Vide* that *Master Doctor Cecill*, that Catholike Priest, that Seminary Priest, that jolly Schollar, that famousse traveller, that notable Witte, whom many Men hoped to be another *Blackwell*, a second *Saunders*, &c. languisheth about private and politique Quarrells, and can fynde no better Butt to shoote all his Arrowes against, but a poore old *Jesuite*, which neither for his Age is able, nor for his Modestie will, nor for his Profession can ever have leave to make Answer. *Ipsa sibi cavet non loco, (et si locus jam juvat,) sed quod Julius est hoste.* This I spake not in myne owne, but (as you see) in others Name, to whose Knowledge this thinge must come, and particularlie those that have knowen you of so great Expectation in *Oxford*. And truelie, I my selfe cannot but blesse our *Trinitie College* Men in this Behalfe, who though they never printed Bookes, yeat with their Bloud in godlie Silence have stamped the Catholike Truthe, to the Benefite of Thousands of Soules, in the Hearts of all that ever heard of them. Neither can I but blush, (for old Friendship) to think that your first Antagonist shall be one, whom I must still hould as a Brother; and it will be no small Grief unto me, that I cannot be able to defende our Societie, but with disclaiming your Acquaintance; albeit to Men that have any insight in these Affaires, it will seem but an artificiall Thrust with a poisoned Rapier against the *Company of Jesus*, through the Sides of poor Father *Criton*; and there are so many Circumstances which lead unto this Conjecture, that it will be harde for you to distinguish, or com betwene this Barke and his Tree. Now how sweet a Savour it hath that you should enter into this Ranke, I remitt me to your own Discretion; wher I omit to consider the Perill that you put your self in to have your Name and Actions examined, and run your Reputation upon the Pykes: And having by suche a *sober Retirement* as you have of late made now with such Credit, to put the same (being as you know but yet tender,) upon the Anville againe; I leave all these and other like to your prudent discussing. I only at this present Request, that at the least, upon my loving Advice, you will suspend this Deliberation, till you heare some one more Reply from me and Father *Parsons* upon your Answer. And forasmuch as it is reported, that * *Master Bruce* a *Scottishe* Gentleman hath the same Deseignment, you would take occasion to deal with him in the same Matter, and to put some of thease, or other better and more pregnant Reasons in Consideration also with him, to the end he thinke at least tenn Times (as the Saying is) of the Matter, before he put this Tentation in Execution; the more, because I understande the Societie hath well deserved of him, and is particularly affected towards his good Partes and ingeniously Qualities; and Father *Parsons* principally, whom he knowes to have alwaies faithfullie favoured and assisted him in his Trobbles. That albeit he might have peradventure just Cause to offer this Disgrace to Father *Criton*, yeat for the common Societies sakes, that he would suspend his Displeasure from using such a sharpe Remedy, as dothe so directlie prejudice the whole Bodye, and that amongst Heretiques, and now in *Fraunce*, in time when eaven the weakest may insult upon us; for

* See Sir Henry Nevill's Letter to the Secretary, page 101.

Book II. *Negotiation in France.*

III

neither doth any Storme ever dure, and if the Sun-shine retourne, I cannot see *An. 1599.*
how such an open Action can ever be sincerelie forgotten. And thus in hast, with
my hartie Commendations to your good Prayers I end.

From Rome this 4th of
Sept. 1599.

Tours as you know the same ever.

WILLIAM WARDEFORTE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 24th Sept. 1599. O. S.

Touching that Part of your Honor's Letter which concerneth my Allowance
for *Intelligences*, I most humbly thanke your Honor for the Offer of your
Favour therein towards me. I will presse nothing, but what may stand with her
Majestie's liking and your Honor's; yet I could alleage great Reason, why ney-
ther Sir *Edward Stafford*, nor any of those that went before him ever since the
Queen's Raigne, had more neede of Allowance in this kynd then I. For al-
thoughe those Tymes were more dangerous, and fuller of practice, yet *the Queen*
had then an assured Party within this Realme, whom it imported for their own
Preservation to be vigilant over all things that passed here, and to communicate their
Intelligence to her Majestie upon whom their Safety depended; so as her Mini-
sters needed not take any great Care, or be at any great Charge for the Matter,
for it was brought home to them; but now that Syde hath no more need of her
Majestie, they are so far from offering any Intelligence, that they shune all Com-
munication with her Majesties Ministers; and are afraid of nothing more, then
that yt should be thought they have any Correspondence with her. Besydes Sir,
I do not succede an Ambassador who hath settled any means of Intelligence here;
but a Gentleman, who having no Allowance for yt, was forced to supply that
Want by the Acquayntance and Confidence he had gotten in his long Aboade
here, whiche he could not transerre to another. At least if these Reasons will
not serve, to equall my Occasions to Sir *Edward Stafford* and those that went
before him, yet surely there can be no difference alleadged between these tymes,
and those wherein Sir *Anthony Mildmay* served, or if any, the Disadvantage must
be confessed to be in these; *for then the King was not establisht as he is now,*
but had continuall need of her Majestie, and was therefore enforced to use a
more respective and real proceeding towards her, then she shall fynd hereafter.
Therefore I would be glad as my Burden and Charge is equall, so to be made
equall likewise in the Allowance; least the Diminution thereof beginning in me,
be made a note of evill Service, and so remayne a continuall Taxe upon me
hereafter. But as in taking upon me this imployment I cheefly relyed upon
your Honor's Commaundment and Comfort, and put my Credit, Estate, and
Fortune into your Hands, so I do referr my self to be disposed of both in this,
and any thinge else that may concern me, by your Honor's Direction; and do
therefore humbly pray, that if you think that Allowance of 400*l.* a Yeere too
much, which was made to Sir *Anthony Mildmay*, yt would please you to set
down in certaintie what you think good, that knowing yt, I may not offend in
exceeding yt.

Touching the *reviving* or *continuance* of the *Treaty of Bloys*, I am of Opini-
on, yt will not now suffice that the Kinge signify by his Letter or Ambassador
that he is willing to observe yt, but yt must be *newly sworn on bothe Sydes as a*
new Treaty, for the former is absolutely determined, for want of that *Significati-*
on on the King's part *within the Yeare* after his *Predecessor's* Deathe. I believe
the King will urge to have the *Staple* at *Quillebeuf*, which he hath newly fortify-
ed and called *Henriensburgh*, and hath a great Defyre to do yt good; but our
Merchaunts have no liking to remove from *Rouen*, and think yt would much
hinder their Commodity.

I sent

An. 1599. I sent your Honor a Note of the *Greevances* and *Impositions* raised upon our Commodities since 1572, which is wholly contrarie to the Treatye. Her Majestie on the other Syde as I am informed hath rayfed little or nothing, and the greatest Matter they can complayne of will be some few *Licences*, which I suppose her Majestie will make no great Difficultie to revoke, rather then that they should hinder so great a Benefit to her Subjects. And so hoping to receive Answer of my Letter touching the 20000 Crowns, and the Party I have stayed to be employed into *Spaine*, within the tyme limited. I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

25th of September, 1599.

I Cannot deny but at your last Dispatch by Mr. Beale, you had great Reason to be sensible of my Silence in diverse Things, when neither the Packett which *Mussy* left on the Way, nor the Letters by *Simons* and *Peter Browne* were arriyed; but yt will appeare to you before this come, that diverse Things are mistaken there. But now to answer some of the Points of your late Wrytings; fyrst for w²⁰⁹ *Charles Paget*, I see a 100. the *Queen* is not mynded to pardon him and restore him, upon any such Merit as the givinge Intelligences, which may be true and may be false. For we do know, that he is out with the y. mwagmha *Jesuit's Faction*, not out of Love to a 101 the *Englishe*, but out of other private Ends, which do devyde most of these Fugitives only in this Proportion, to emulate and supplant each other, but ever to Convenire in tertium; so as I should make you falsify your Word to say that the *Queene* meaneth to promise Pardon to him or restore him upon any suche Proposition, untill she may see that he will effect some matter of Weight, worthy the remission of his vile Treasons. To the effecting whereof yf he shall make overture, let yt be entertained with Formallitie. Againe, yf yt prove effectuall, as yt appeareth, he shall fynd recompense, by some Rewards that shall proportion his Meryt; yf these Services multiply, then will yt be time to propound for his Restitution, and then may the *Queen* more honorably assent; but hitherto, such is her Majesties Diffidence, and of so petty Consequence or Truth are his Offers, as they do verry ill sort with his great Demands. Between these Lines yf you walke with him, a 100. the *Queen* will allow yt, and so yf you make some use of him he shall have some Crowns, yf he do nothing he loofeth nothing; and yf this prove to any good Successe, then her Majesties Favour may follow Merytt, and not Protestations.

* For the Reports of d. 100 the *Duke of Bouillon*, you shall know that f. 150 the *King of Scotland* professeth still Amity hitherward in shew, though I thinke his Mynd is troubled, † because a. 100 the *Queene* hath had understanding, that x. mrkz. smtgp *Aishfield* had offered Projects to compass Friends after God should call a. 100 the *Queen* (whom God blefs.) All which Things, though they were treasonable in an *Englishe* Subject to offer, and in him only Matter of Unkindness to hearken to, yet doth his fynding Fault with *Aishfield's* being conveyed away, and his sending to a. 100 the *Queene* to expostulate yt with her, and his desyre to have the *Queene* to punish z. ghkpxercchbpourw Lord Willoughbie's Action and Mr. y. pfewa *Bowes*, sir Choller in the *Queene*, and make her give hard Answers to his Ambassadors; but to any other open Breache, or any Profession of yt, there is no manner of Declaration; and for Confirma-

* See Sir Henry Nevill's Letter to the Secretary, 6th September, pag. 101.

† See the Secretary's Letter 14th July, page 71.

tion of yt, even now he sends to the Queene for his Gratuity, which is no Act An. 1599. of Hostillity.

Thyrdly Sir, where you wish you might be the Instruement of pleasing Matter as well as sower, and that you note that f. 158 the French Ambassador had the Queen's Letter delivered to him: You may please to understand that he hath here very frequent Accessse, is at hand with the Queene, and in this tyme of the Spanish bruted Invasion, had dayly some Matter or other from the Maritime Governours to advertise her; and did delivere indeede a most honorable Letter to the Queen with his own Hands, and desyred Answer to yt, which could not be denyed him. And yet, that you might know all Particulars, I sent you the Copy of yt at the Instant; so as you both have found, and every Day shall fynde, that there shall be no neglect used towards you in that kynd. And this I must say, howsoever yt is handled, that he will send more Letters and with more speed for 40*l*. then you and I can for a 100*l*, such are the Diligence of the Frenche, and the Laziness of ours.

For the Matter of the q. kgtudi Preist Z. nt bte Benet, I did immediately upon your Writing hether of that Poynt send to f. 158 the French Ambassador, that on what things soever he would have him examined he should be, and so shall he, yf you will procure any Matter to be sent over to charge him: But I believe 6 122 Monsieur Villeroy loves a q. kgtudi Preist too well, to have him touched. I did also let the f. 158 the French Ambassador know that you had written to me of the same.

For the Poynt whereof you speake of one that will be imployed into Spaine, this Sir do I say, that y. bcmw abwa Priestes are comonly simple in Judgment of warlike Preparations; yf he be English he will certainly never do good, yf he be Frenche, I had need well instruct him, and set things into a Method before he goes, to make him know, what is fit for him to enquire of and to advertise; and I would gladly see how he can bestow himself. These things cannot possibly pass by Letters, and therefore yf you will send him over hither privately, he shall be instructed by me and dispatched speedily, and for his 400 Crowns yearly, yt shall be answered him, but not before-hand more then an Imprest, and the rest continued as he continueth good Service.

Lastly Sir, the two great Poynts behind, are the Matters of the Money, and the renewing of the Treaty. For the fyrst, yf yt be no greater a Losse that we are to receave by yt then that which you speake of, we can be content to dispenche with it. And for the Treaty, true yt is, that yt hangeth very loose: But one thing here troubles us, That the Queene hath raised many Impositions and Customes of late Years, and some upon the Frenche; Yf she shall desire Abatement for her Subjects, the King will do the like for his. Hereby are Questions made by the Queene's Financiers, whether this be good for the Prince, though it be for the Subject: For my owne part I hold these two Bodies relative in all Circumstances. But very shortly this will be reconciled, and therefore by the next you shall receave further Direction. Thus being glad to hear of my Ladies safe Delivery, I committ you to God.

From the Court
at Nonsuche.

Your very loving and assured Friend and Kinsman,
RO. CECYLL.

Monsieur Villeroy to Sir Henry Neville.

Monsieur,

5^{me} d' Octobre 1599. S. N.

LE Roy fera Responce à la Lettre de la Royne que vous m'avez envoyée, laquelle nous enverrons à Monsieur de Boisfisse, pour luy presenter. Sa Majesté luy donnera charge aussi de parler à la Royne du faict de pere Benoist Capuchin, sur l'offre que vous avez faict à sa Majesté de le faire Interroger sur les pratiques

An. 1599. *pratiques de la Demonique de Paris; dont sadite Majesté vous prie cependant de remercier la dite Dame Royne. Il ne me reste donc que pour vous dire que si vous plaise venir à Moret sa Majesté vous donnera apres Audience quant il vous plaira. Je me recommande tres affectueusement à vostre bonne Grace, & prie Dieu, &c.*

Vostre tres affectionnée Amy,

DE NEUFVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 26th Sept. 1599. O. S.

I Receaved your Honor's Letter with her Majestie's to this King inclosed upon Monday at Noone being the 24th of this Moneth, having the Morning before written by *Mussy* unto you; and because I understood that the King was at *Malles Herbes*, and was therefore uncertaine of my Audience, I sent away my Secretary presently with the Letter to Monsieur de *Villeroy* to *Fontainebleau* as your Honor commaunded me. I receaved his Answer this Afternoone, which I send herewith, which confirmed what I have heretofore written, that where he may use Monsieur de *Boisfisse*, he will impart nothing to me. Your Honor I hope will use the like measure, or else my Disadvantage will be great.

Your Honor shall likewise receive herewith, a Copy of a Letter from the fyrst President of *Aix* to the Kynge, touching the Prise of an English Ship made by those of *Marseilles*, about which her Majestie wrote unto him. Yt seems they mean to insist upon two Poynts, the one, the Town was not then in the King's Obedience, and consequently discharged of all things done then, by the King's Pardon granted upon their comming in. The other, that the Prise made by her Majestie's Ship of theirs which went to *Newhaven* was not lawfull, because there was at that tyme free Trade between the English and the *Mar-seillians*.

For the former, yt is a Poynt by all meanes to be insisted upon, for otherwise we shall continually be choaked with that Answer, and shall be without Remedy in most of the Complaints which I have seen, the Wrongs being cheefely don by them who were at that tyme of the League; whom althoughe the King might pardon for Offences don against him, yet he could not pardon those that were committed against his Allies; or yf he will, he must of his own make good the Dommages. Therefore I beseech your Honor to be well advised of this Poynt, and to insist upon it, and rather then fail, to make stay of Execution of Judgment given upon their Complaynts in *England*, till you see how we shall be dealt with here; otherwise I foresee playnly that we shall be at an *after deal*.

For the second Poynt, I have already answered yt, and told them, that the Queen's Ship did not make that Prise as upon the King's Enemies or Rebels, but as upon his Subjects that disobeyed his Proclamation, by trafficking with Leaguers, and consequently incurred the Penalty of Confiscation, which thereby he inflicted upon them; and that yt concerned the King in Honor, to justify that which was don in his Service and by his Commaundment. Your Honor will I hope deal roundly with the Frenche Ambassador upon these Poynts, and direct me how I shall further proceed, bothe about this and the rest of the Matters which I have begon to negotiate here, namely about the Demand of Money for the next Yeare. I willed my Secretary to know of Monsieur de *Villeroy* what he understood more of the Retorne of the Spanish Fleet into *Ferroll*, and yt seemeth by his Speeche to him, that his Advertisement came but from Monsieur de *Sourdiac*; but to me, I assure your Honor, he said he had received yt out of *Spaine*. He saith now, he hard they were disperfed by Tempest, but nothing of their Returne thither. I know not what his Meaning is by these forgetfullnes

ses

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ses or rather Contradictions, but I hope your Honor is too well advertised, to *An. 1599.*
build upon those that shall come from hence for Spanish matters.

The Cardinal Joyeuse is expected this Night at Fountainbleau, where his Lodgings are already prepared. The Proposition presented to the Pope by Monsieur de Sillery, for the Separation for the King from his * Wyfe, as I understand, was committed to Consideration in full Consistory to eight Cardinals, † whereof Bellarmine was one, and the Archbishop of Florence, late Legat here another; He, for his Experience in these Parts, the other, for his Sufficiency in Learning. Yt seems they seek to have this Marriage pronounced *esse nullum*. For a simple Divorce (which the Church of Rome doth peremptorily defend to be à thoro non à vinculo) will not give place to a second Marriage. ‡ The Queen hath been often sollicitated to acknowledge, that the Marriage was enforced by Feare and never consummated between them, to which she protesteth never to condescend; so that yt is likely many more Difficulties will arise in this matter then yet are thought of, or can be determined in so short a tyme as the King at fyrst did expect.

I send your Honor a Letter from Mr. Locke which I received this Morning. d 100 The Duke de Bouillon hath been hitherto at Fountainbleau, but this Day returned to this Town as I hear. I will speake with him about Luffe whom your Honor recommended unto me. And so craving Pardon for my Shortness at this tyme, by reason of some domesticall Misfortune in the Losse of my Son lately born, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 5th Oct. 1599. O. S.

I wrote unto you by Simons, and sent you the Answer I received from Monsieur de Villeroy to her Majestie's Letter, and likewise to the Offer I made to have Bennet the Capuchin examined. I understand since by d. 100 the Duke de Bouillon, that the * Irishmen were set at Liberty before that Letter came; and for the Examination of Bennet, he told me, the King would gladly it were done, but would not be seen in yt. I answered, yf I might have Instructions delivered me whereupon to examine him, yt should be done without the Knowledge of the King's dealing in yt; he promised to furnish me with them, but hath not yet don yt. Your Honor may see how fearfull the King is to displease them of the Church.

Since Mr. Honniman's Departure, I received Advertisement from him, that by his means the Governor of Diepe had imprisoned at Treport a Frenche Captaine, who had served some time in a Ship of Dunkirke, and therein don many Spoys to our Nation; but he wrote me neyther the Name of the Man or the Ship, which was an Errour in him. Notwithstanding, upon that Ground I had I dealt with the Counsaill, and have obtained Letters to the Governor to proceed to inform against him, and yf he be found guilty, to do Justice upon him. I was the more earnest to prosecute this Matter, because I am informed 'tis an ordinary

* Margaret de Valois, Daughter of Henry II.

† Lettres d'Offat, Vol. 3. pag. 471, 472, 473. but I don't find Cardinal Bellarmine's Name in that List.

‡ Cardinal d'Offat in a Letter to Monsieur Villeroy of the 28th of June 1599 tells him, — il faudroit Vol. 3. p. 444. bien rehausser la force & la crainte faite à la Reine pour faire épouser le Roy, d'autre façon qu'on ne l'a jusques ici articulée. And in another Letter of the 14th of July, after he had told him he had drawn up a Memo- Vol. 3. p. 454. rial to present to the Pope, he adds, — En tout événement, j'ai articulé la force & la Crainte en la façon qu'il le faisoit: car autrement elle ne seroit suffisante, & même, si ledit Expédient (which I take to be the Memoires, Letter De Sully tells us the Queen wrote to the Pope) nous desalloit. Auquel cas il faudroit bien que Vous Vol. 1. c. 91. vous disposassiez par delà de prouver ladite Force & Crainte toute telle que je l'ai couchée.

* See Sir Henry Nevill's Letter, pag. 65.

matter

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‡ The King hath now at length wonne the Fort at *Malles-herbes* which he hath so long laid Siege to; the Conditions are 100000 Crowns in ready Money, and an yearly Pension: The next Newes we shall hear I think will be, that she is made Countess of *Moret*, and her Father Marshall of *France*, by the Resignation of the old Marshall de *Rhetz*. What Alteration this may breed in the King's Marriage is very doubtful; for my part, yf the Divorce were once thoroughly dispatched, and she with Child, I think verily he would marry her. In the mean tyme I assure my self he will make no haste to any other, though that Marriage of *Florence* be still in speeche to content the World, and to draw on the Divorce the more easily.

The Restitution of the *Jesuits* goeth on with full Sails in the Jurisdiction of all the Parlements but *Paris*, where yt is thought the King being turned, will likewise turn those *Messieurs* too in the end. The Reasons that have wrought this Alteration in the King are partly these; A need he hath now of the Pope, who labours yt very hotly; but cheefly as I conceive, the Dryft and Scope of his principall Counsaillors whereof I wrote in my Letter by *Mussy*, and of which I think we shall see more Effects dayly. The Pope to effect his Purpose herein

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Vol 3. p. 467.

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tells Monsieur de Villeroi,

— nous avons été l'Article, qui concernoit l'Expedient, &c.

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I have at length received the 20000 Crownes in this Towne, as I was enforced through the Unreasonableness of the *Tresorier d'Espargne* with whom I had to deal: I expect your Honor's Directions to whom I shall delyver yt. I could put yt into the Hands of three *Italians* here, called *Spada*, *Sesto*, and *Ferrarino*, after the rate I wrote of, but I dare do nothing before I hear from your Honor. And yf you shall direct me to deal with these *Italians*, yt were good fyrst to know, whether *Corfini* and *Ricci* with whom they have Correspondency, will accept their Bills for such a Somme or nay.

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* Camden's Eliz. 611. Hist. of England, Vol. 2.

An. 1599. to treat to that purpose, whereof I rest assured your Honor hath more perfect Advertisement.

Out of Hungary we hear that the Emperour and Turk do treat of a Peace. The Cham of Tartary is the Meane between them, who useth in this Negotiation Paleologo. Deputies on both Parties are appoynted for the Treaty, and Motion hath bin made, that Acts of Hostilitie in this Interim might be suspended. And so for this tyme I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's; &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

8 October 1599.

THE Opportunitie of this Gentleman's Returne doth make me send my Dispatch by him, in the which I will acquaint you with such Things as here hath passed. I will fyrst beginne to let you know, that the Archduke Albert hath now written to the Queen in his own Name and the Infanta's of Spayne, wherein he approveth the Overtures of Andrea, declareth to have Commission from the King of Spayne in ample Fourme to treat with the Queen, either joyntly or severally from the States as she pleaseth; and doth assure all sincere Proceeding in this matter, beyng desyrous to know in what Tyme or Place, or by what Persons the Negotiation shall be handled. To this I send you the Copy of her Majestie's Answer inclosed, which will best satisfie you. For any further Dealing with the King of France, you shall not need to urge yt yet.

For the Book which you have sent me, yf the Author be he that I take yt, (a lewd Priest, though of an honest Name,) I wonder upon what Audacity he thinketh fit to come over hither, for wryting a Pamphlet against another as himself. For the other Poynt conteyned in your Letter, if you shall keep your self within the President of Sir Anthony Mildmay, I will see Allowance made.

And now to come to the Matter of Ireland, wherein you desyre to be informed: You shall understand, that since my last Dispatch by the Post, (at which tyme I sent you an Abstract of the Earle of Essex's Action) * he is now arrived himself, and was in the Court before ever her Majestie knew yt. A matter that did displease her in the Forme very much; for not two Months before, when the Spanish Alarm was hot in England, her Majestie doubting that his Desyre might have brought him hither, whereby that Service he had in hand might have received Prejudice, and yet the Bruite have proved untrue, as after yt did; yt pleased her to write unto him, absolutely commanding him not to presume to come over, (for those were her Words) until he had advertised her to what State things were reduced in the North, and thereupon to receive her Warrant for his returne, and her Direction whom to leave in Charge with the Kingdom; being indeed resolved to have no more Justices, but some Noblemen to govern that Realme. Notwithstanding his Lordship, after his meeting with Tyrone whereof I last advertised you, finding his Offers of Submission not such as the Queen was like to be induced unto by his Letters, he resolved to come over and acquaint her Majestie, not with the Goodness of the Offers in themselves, but with the Necessity of her Affaires to which the Offers were suitable. This being but a fowre Relation, added to the Breach of her Commaundements, did so much exaiperate her Mynd, as she resolved to commaund him from her Presence, and to commit him to the House of the Lord Keeper, where he is. A matter which must have an end, and will have shortly; though for Example sake her Majestie hath kept this Forme with him. For the rest which concerneth Ire-

* Camden's Elizabeth, 574.

land, I think this will be the Resolution taken, to take in the Rebels upon any *An. 1599.*
honourable Condition, thereby to breake the Band of Combination. There is already a Cessation taken, and shall continue untill her Majestie send her Pleasure which of the Articles she allows, and which not. Now you know as much as I of all things fit for an Advertisement: I will only add this, that the *Frenche Ambassador* had but a *lowre Audience of the Queene*, for yt seems that the King made haste to give Passports to the Irish for whom she wryst, for fear they should be demanded, as they were. I will now conclude, that I do condole with you for the Death of my little Cosen, but I doubt not but you will bothe rejoyce, seeing God that gave hath taken away, and so I commit you to God's Protection.

From the Court
at Richmond.

Your assured loving Kinsman and Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

I cannot draw any thing from the *Capuchin* concerning the *Demoniaque*, because you send me no particular Matter wherewith to charge him, nether doth the *Frenche Ambassador* meddle in yt.

For the matter of the *Marseillians*, I will acquaint the Commissioners that are appointed for those Causes with that which you have written, and by the next you shall understand what they can say to yt.

* *Tyronne's Propositions, 1599.*

1. THAT the *Catholike Religion* be openly preached.
2. That the Churches be governed by the *Pope*.
3. That *Cathedrall Churches* be restored.
4. That *Irish Priests* Prisoners be released.
5. That they may passe and repass the Seas.
6. That no *Englishmen* be Churchmen in *Ireland*.
7. That a *Universitie* be erected upon the *Crown Lands*.
8. That the Governor be at least an Earle, and called *Viceroy*.
9. That the Lord Chancellour, Trefurer, Counsaile of State, Justices of Law, Queen's Attorney, Queen's Sergeant, &c. be *Irishmen*.
10. That all principall Governors of *Ireland*, as *Connaught, Munster, &c.* be *Irish Noblemen*.
11. That the Master of the Ordinance be an *Irishman*, and half the Soldiers.
12. That no *Irishman* shall loose his Lands for the Fault of their Ancestors.
13. That no *Irishman* shall be in Ward, but that the Living, during the Minority, shall be to the younger Brothers or Sisters.
14. That all Statutes prejudicing the Preferment of *Irishmen* in *England* or *Ireland*, shall be repealed.
15. That neither the *Queen* nor her Successors shall inforce any *Irishman* to serve her.
16. That *Oneale, Odonnel, Desmond*, and their Partakers, shall have such Lands as their Ancestors enjoyed 200 Yeares ago.
17. That all *Irishmen* shall freely traffick as *Englishmen* in *England*.
18. That all *Irishmen* shall travell freely.
19. That they may use all manner of Merchandises wheresoever.
20. That they may use all manner of Trades.
21. That they may buy all manner of Ships, and furnish them with Artillery.

* See *Camden's Eliz.* pag. 574.

An. 1599.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 11th Oct. 1599. O. S.

I Receaved your Honor's Letters of the 25th of September the 6th of October, and the morrow after, *Peter Brown* arrived with your Letter of the 18th of September. By that which *Brown* brought your Honor hath imparted unto me the Substance of the *Parley* between the Earle of *Essex* and *Tyronne*, for which I most humbly thank you, and beseech God there may grow a good Conclusion thereof to her Majestie's Quiet and Contentment. That Opinion of your Honors I hold for an Oracle, that *rumores non sunt ponendi ante salutem*, and that *tuta* are to be preferred before *speciosa*. I assure your Honor, that by compounding these Matters in any sort, your Honor shall greatly establish her Majestie's Reputation in these Parts, where yt is holden for a *Maxime*, that the Honor of a Prince consists in bien faisant ses affaires, and where the Opinion hath been conceived and delivered, not without Shew of Rejoycing by some principall Persons, that her Majesty would never see an end of those Troubles in her Tyme. The King himself, at my Audience at Orleans, used these Speeches unto me, talking of the Warre of Ireland: The Queen your Mistres thought I dealt too basely in making Composition with my Subjects, and buying my Peace; we shall see whether shall speed better, she with her Gloriousness, or I with that she calls Baseness. The rest I certified at that tyme: Thys I forbore, because I would not breed Offence. But I see, howsoever tho' for their own Interest they would be loth *Spayne* should prevail against us, yet they would be contented we should be humbled, and kept as low as might be; as well in Envy to our Prosperity, as upon a Desyre that we may be enforced to stand in more respecttive and regardfull Terms towards them. But yf this Pacification succeed, you shall greatly disappoynt them, and fynde that they will treat with you with much better Respect: The want whereof hitherto, considering her Majestie's great Merits and Quallity, I must confesse, hath moved me to some Indignation. I do not doubt also, but you shall fynd great Advantage by yt in your Treaty with *Spayne*, when they shall see you treat with them upon Pleasure, and not upon Necessity.

By your other Letter of the 25th of September, I understand her Majestie's Pleasure touching w. 209 *Charles Paget*, which I made known unto him in such sort as I was therein directed. I found the Man exceeding sorrowfull, and to bewaile very much the Loss of his Hope therein, the rather for that he hath been born in hand these two Yeares, (by such as he used for his means) that her Majestie was very graciously enclined to have taken Compassion upon him; but for the matter thus he answered. That yf yt would have pleased her Majestie to have pardoned him, and thereby given him the Right and Quallity of her Subject, which he stands now deprived of, as he might have justified whatsoever he would have done for her Service with good Credit and Reputation, so he would have done yt faithfully, and not only to have revealed whatsoever either himself hath treated with others, or others with him, or whatsoever he had understood to be treated by others against her Majestie; but also to have imployed his Credit and Acquaintance in forreign Parts, for the Discovery of any Practise that might be used hereafter. But not standing in the Quallity of her Subject, nor in any Assurance of her Grace or Protection, to serve in the Quallity of a Spye, to the Prejudice of them from whom he was to receive Maintenance and Protection, yt was a thing he could not do eyther with Credit or Safety. And prayed me to assure my self, that yt was not want that he eyther felt or feared, that had moved him to seek her Majestie's Grace and Favour; but a Remorse of Conscience, and a Desyre to end his Dayes with that Peace and Satisfaction of Mind, that he dyed in the Obedience of his naturall Prince, and that before his Death he had done her some Service. Which though he was not so happy to attaine unto, yet

yt

yt was a great quieting to his Conscience that he had sought yt, and sayling of *An. 1599.* yt, though he should be inforced to accept the Offers of other Princes that were made him for his Maintenance, (which must needs tye him to a Duty and Service towards them,) yet yt should be ever with the same Mynd and Respect he hath always borne to her Majestie; namely, to oppose himself as he hath often done, and to hinder as much as lay in him, all violent Courses against her Person or her Estate: And though he should be never so well accommodated in the Service of any other Prince, yet whensoever God shall move her Majestie to take any Compassion upon him, he would leave all to come to prostrate himself at her Feet. I replyed not much unto him, because I found him resolute not to deale in that kind I proposed, only I promised at his Request to relate his Answer.

I have according to your Commaundment sent over *the Party* that I have stayed to be employed into *Spayne*. I have made him Bearer of these my Letters, and have given him 30 Crowns for the Charge of his Journey. He doth not require to have his Money before hand, except yt be some reasonable Portion to carrye him thither, and to maintaine him till a Supply come. Yt seems he would assigne a good Part of yt to be received quarterly by his Wyfe, whom he intends to leave at *Diepe*, unless your Honor think better he should leave her in *England* for a Pledge of his Fidelitie, which he will be contented to do yf you please. For his Abillitie to judge of warlike Preparations, although his Profession were not that way, yet his Employment by this King sundry times, and for that purpose cheefly, is an Argument that there was some sufficiencie discerned in him. He is born a *Frenchman*, upon the Frontiers of *Picardy* towards *Artois*. I am assured by such as recommended him unto me, of his faithfullness and honesty, the rest your Honor can best judge of.

For the 18000 Crowns, I stay the Delivery of yt to these *Italians* till I may hear from your Honor that *Corfani* and *Ricci* will accept their Bills; for the other 2000 Crowns I will be answerable for them, and have already given Order for the Payment of so muche into the *Exchequer*. I beseeche your Honor to speake to the *Lord Tresurer* that my Entertainment be not stayed hereafter as yt hath been. By that tyme this Letter come to your Hands there will be three Moneths owing me, whereas by the Privy Seale, I was to be allowed ever three Months beforehand. Surely Sir yf my Entertainment be stopped, I cannot continue here; and even this Stay of yt already hath put me much to my Shifts.

For the Money that is promised from hence this next Yeare, I can yet say nothing: I was yesterday with Monsieur *de Rhosni* about yt, but he could give me no Answer. I think yf yt would please her Majestie to wryte to the King of yt, yt would work some good Effect.

Out of *Spayne* I understand, that of the Fleet which went from *Feroll* the 25th of *August*, consisting of Fifty three Ships, whereof Thirty were Galleons, there returned Seven driven back by Tempest, whereof the *Admirall* was one with her Masts broken; the rest pursued their Voyage towards the *Terceras*, where they were in hope to meet the *Hollander's* Fleet. The King departed from *Sarragossa* the 24th of *September* *Stilo novo*, and was expected at the *Escorial* within ten Days after. The City of *Sarragossa*, to obtayne the King's coming thither presented him with 100000 Crowns, besydes 20000 Ducats to the Queen for *Chopines*, and 6000 to the Marquiss of *Denia*. The King at his being there, was contented that the Heads set up upon the Towne-House in the last *Rebellion* should be taken downe, and the Houses re-edified which were then demolished. *Antonio de Perez* I heare is restored to his Lands, and his Wife and Children all at Liberty.

I have secret Intelligence that there is some unkindness growing between the King of *Spayne* and the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Duke thereupon begins to make some Overtures to this King to the Prejudice of *Spaine*; as I learn more of yt I will advertise your Honor. I hear a Bruite that the Earle of *Essex* is returned, and come already to the Court, and that there are Commissioners arrived in *England* from the *Low Countries*.

An. 1599.

Your Honor's Nephew Mr. *William Cecyll* arryved here on *Sunday* last, and went away the next Day towards *Lions*. The King is not yet come from *Orleans*, whether he went upon *Sunday* last to meet with the *Queen-Dowager*; but upon *Thursday* or *Fryday* next he is expected at *St. Germain's*, and shortly after here in this Towne.

The Matter betweene Prince *Joyntville* and Monsieur *le Grande*, hath occupyed the *Constable* and *Marshalls* of *France* a good tyme; at length they have let downe an Order, that *Joyntville* should say to the other, *that he is sorry for that he did, and should pray him to forgive yt*, which I heare *Joyntville* refuseth, and so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 22^d of October 1559, O. S.

I wrote so lately unto your Honor by him that I sent over to be employed into *Spaine*, that I have not muche to add now; yet the Opportunity of this Bearer's Returne provoked me not to be altogether silent. I do fyrst therefore acknowledge the Receyte of your Honor's Letter which he brought of the 8th of *October*, and do most humbly thanek you for the Advertisements therein contained.

The Newes of the *Pacification* of *Ireland* (for so yt is beleaved here) hath bin current here a good while, but I do not thinck that the other of my Lord's *Restraynt* is yet knowen, at least within these two Dayes I am sure yt was not. I am very glad to perceave by your Honor's Letter, that your Resolution continueth to accept of the *Rebell's* Submission upon any tolerable Conditions; In my poor Opinion her Majestie will fynd infinite Advantage in yt, especially for her Reputation abroad, which was mightily impeached by the Conceyt Men had generally received, of the irrecoverableness of that Kingdom. The Ambassador of *Venice* came purposely to congratulate with me of yt, and said he had dispatched of purpose to *Venice* with the Advertisement; where he assured me yt would be most acceptable Newes, in respect of the Danger and Consequence they did apprehend might grow of that Warre to her Majestie's Estate; and he added this *Epiphonema* (which I beleave to be trewe) *That States are governed by Realities and not by Punctilio's, and that the Queene did shew trewe Judgment and Wisdome not to formalize too muche upon the outward Appearance of Matters, but to establishe her Peace by any Meanes, wherein consisted indeed her trewe Honor and Prosperitie.* The *Constable* and the Duke of *Bouillon* came likewise to visit me since the Arrival of this Newes, and both spake with me to the same Purpose. So that your Honor seeth what the Opinion of all Men is here for the Point of Honor, which being a Matter wholly consisting in Opinion, the trewe Conceyte of yt is the general Conceyt; and therefore as I said, I am exceeding glad that her Majestie's Resolutions tend that way.

For the Matter of the *Capuchin*, d. 100 the Duke of *Bouillon* told me, the Cause why he had hitherto given me no Instructions as he promised me, was the Sicknes of the *Leutenant Criminel* who had dealt in those Examinations; but that now he was almost recovered, and I should heare from him. I understand for certaine, that both *Bennet* and *Campbell* (who was taken with him) were sent hence, and furnished with Necessaries by f. 154 the Ambassador of *Scotland*, and that *Campbell* knoweth much of his Secrets. The Cause of their sending, was to second a Project they have (which is greatly favoured and laboured by f. 154 the Ambassador of *Scotland*,) to introduce a Liberty of Religion into *Scotland*; for which purpose there were two sent thither a little before my coming hither, the one called the *Laird* of *Ponnington*, the other a *Preist* a High-land-

land-Man called *Macroigh* or som such *Irishe* Name. Their Returne is shortly expected, and I am promised to have som Understanding of the Successe of their Employment there. *It is a thing much laboured, and greatly feared, by the best affected to that Nation, yt were a dangerous President for their Neighbours.* I beseeche you Sir, let me know yf *Bennet* confesse any thing about *Charles Drury*. An. 1599.

Out of the *Low-Countries* I understand, there are two Gallies building at *Sluce* and two at *Dunkerke*; there is an Expectation likewise of more to come out of *Spaine* this next Spring. The *Spanishe Army* is much discontented, and being commaunded to muster refused yt flatly, till they were payed their Arretages unto a certaine Tyme. To the *Requisition* of the *Statés of Brabant* for the Dismission of the *Spaniards*, the *Infanta* hath answered, that she cannot do yt, unlesse they will undertake the Burden and Charge of the Warre, for the King of *Spaine* will be at no Charge any longer, yf the *Spaniards* be sent out of the Country. She hath also demaunded of them, an increase of their ordinary Contributions, for the Maintenance of her State and Port; pretending that by reason of the Separation of the other Provinces, and the losse of that Revenue which they yeilded, she shall not be otherwise able to uphold her State, according to her Dignity. These be very offensive Propositions, which together with the *Archduke's* displeasing Carriage of himselfe, discontent very many, especially the Nobilitie; whom somewhat to content another way, he hath obtained the Order *Toison d'Or* for the Duke of *Arfchot*, the Prince of *Orange*, the Marquis of *Havre*, Count *Egmont*, and one or two more. I understand they have a Dessen to build as much Shipping as they can in the River of *Sluce*, wherein they intend to proceed, though they should make Peace with us.

The Duke of *Merceur* is arrived at *Vienna* with 200 Gentlemen in his Trayne, intending to imploy himselfe in those Warres against the *Turke*; where notwithstanding yt is beleevd that Matters are growing towards a Pacification, and that the Deputies are already assembled about yt.

The Generall of the *Cordeliers*, otherwise called *Patriarche* of *Constantinople* arrived here upon Friday last, with a Secretary of the Duke of *Savoy's* called *Roncas*, who hath bin oft employed here. Their comming is to propound unto the King an Exchange of other Seignories for the *Marquisat*, or that he will be contented to put yt in deposito in the Pope's Hands till yt be judged. The Opinion is the King will agree to neither, and that he doth temporize till the Matter of his Divorce be thoroughly dispatched, mynding afterwards to shew himselfe more warme in that of the *Marquisat*. The Discontentment of the Duke of *Savoy* against the King of *Spaine*, and the Overtures thereupon made to this King, is judged to be but a cunning, and therefore embraced by this King accordingly.

The Quarrell betwene the Prince of *Joyville* and Monsieur le Grand, was ended Yesterday, for the finishing whereof the Constable, the Marechalls de *Bouillon*, de *Baron*, and d'*Ornano* met at *Villette*, a Village within a Mile of this Towne: And thither came from *St. Denis* the Prince *Joyville*, accompanied with the Dukes of *Guise*, de *Maine*, and de *Nemours*; and Monsieur le Grande from this Towne, accompanied with the Duke of *Tremouille*, the Count de *Rocheport* (who goeth into *Spaine*), and Monsieur de *Liencourt*, premier Escuyer. The Conditions were fyrst signed by both Parties, and afterwards redde, and thereupon they both embraced with som Words of Complements. Notwithstanding, the King is not yet appeased for the Affront don to himselfe therein, but hath willed that the Prince de *Joyville* shall absent himselfe out of his Presence for a tyme, and som say out of the Realme; but I beleve he will not persist in that Rigor.

I wrote unto your Honor lately, that one *Pasquier* was writing a Book against the *Jesuites*, which he intended to Print here. Since, at the Instance of the Nuncio yt is forbidden to be prynted here, but the Man is resolved to set yt notwithstanding, and hath made som Meanes to me to know yf yt might not be prynted

An. 1599. prynted in *England*, though bearing the Name of *Doway* or som other Place; I told him I would answere within this Moneth, by which tyme I thinck his Booke will be ready for the Presse; I desyre therefore to know what I may say unto him.

Monsieur de Betunes is retourned out of *Scotland*: He geveth forth that he came to *Tarmouth*, and there took Shipping; but I am assuredly informed that he came to *London* in disguised Manner as a *Scottish-man*, and hath brought a Packet from Monsieur de Boissie. How this proceeding agreeth with the Promise of the Ambassador there to her Majestie, and with Monsieur de Villeroy's Words to me, (whereof from *Blois* I advertized your Honor) I leave to your good Consideration. Monsieur de Betunes or his Pacquet hath brought the Newes of my Lord of Essex's restraynt, which hath filled this Court full of Discourse.

The Duke of Savoy is looked for here very shortly, he presumes that his Presence will determine all Differences betwene him and the King. The King is now come to *St. Germaines*. I understand that the Master of Gray, when he departed out of this Towne, went to *Brussels*, where yet he continueth, and converseth much with Count Bothwell, betwene whom (as yt is suspected) som secret Practizes are intended against their King. — Yt is constantly reported here, (by Advice out of *Italy*) that there is a great Revolt against the Turke in *Natolia*, and that Mehemet Bassa is slayne, who was sent thither to repress the Rebellion.

There is a great Discontentment growen in *Genoa* against the King of *Spaine*, by Reason of the Purchase he hath made of the Marquisat of *Final*, which borders neare upon them, and hath some antient Pretensions upon *Castel Franco*, *Valle di Pia*, and som other Places; but chiefly they feare he should go about to make another Port in som Place belonging thereunto, which would be the Ruine of their Towne. Hereupon they have sent one of the House of *Doria* unto him, who being returned without any Satisfaction, they have held a publique Consultation about their Affaires, and have resolved to put in a Readines 20 Gallies, to be employed as occasion shall serve. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

24th of October, 1599.

I Have spoken with *Corsini* concerning the 18000 Crownes to be delivered over to certaine *Italians*, but I fynd by him, that he will not meddle with those Parties. There is one *Baptista Madelana*, to whom yf you pay yt, *Corsini* will deliver yt heere; for which purpose I send you his Letter. Concerning the Entertainment due to you, I do thinck yf you had som Person resident to follow those things, (which are Matters of your private Reckonings) you could not be so behind hand. But yf you thinck yt enough to wryte to me, and then that no Man follow me, both my great Buifness permits yt not, neyther is yt a thing proper to me. You must therefore wryte to my Lord Treasurer what is due to you, and to whom he shall delyver yt; I will let him know that you must be payd yt, and yf he do sticke, I will tell him those Reasons which he will not deny; but to every Officer belongeth a particular Adresse; so as althoughe I will never be wanting in the Substance, yet we do not agree in the Forme, which is the hinderance of your Expedition. I have considered of the great slackness of our Marchants, that do not send about their Buifness, and I have acquainted her Majestie with your Care, that she may see there is in you no Want.

Concerning

Concerning the Purpose you have to *advance* the King's *Remboursement*, by your timely Suit, and the Motion you make that yt may from hence be *quicken- ed*; her Majestie will both wryte her selfe, and will *cause* the Ambassador here to *expresse*, that she *expecteth* a better reckoning then she hath had; in the meane tyme you may go on as you do. Of the Matter concerning our *Treaty*, I know you are already by my last sufficiently advertized, and till we heare from the *States*, no more can be said then I have written.

a. 121 The *Earl of Essex* is yet retayned in x. ar my chitw *Lorde y. lwbwca* *Keper's z. ohaft House*. And the Displeasure of a. 100 the *Queen* is the more, because yt is written from a. 102 *Ireland*, that within three Dayes after his *so abrupt Departure*, b. 102 *Tyrone* streight discovered, * that he had no Resolution to do other then betray the Kingdom as soon as he could get advantage, towards which he did prepare all things.

For the *Man* whom you have sent to me I have largely conferred with him, but I fynd fyrst that he hathe no *Spanishe* at all, neyther is he a *Man* fytt for the *Employment*, but I do exceedingly thanck you for your Care. And thus, &c.

From the Court at
Richmonde.

Your, &c.

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 1st Nov. 1599. O. S.

SINCE my last Letters, I have had occasion to deale with the *Chauuncellor* and *Monfieur de Villeroy*, about the *verifying* of the *Commission for Marine Causes in the severall Courts of Parlements*, without which we fynd by Experience, (in a Cause of one *Alden* recommended by my *Lord Treasurer* unto me) that the *Commission* will be to little purpose. For the Complaynt being against them of *Crotoy*, which is under the Jurisdiction of the *Parlament of Paris*, the Officers of this Court and Jurisdiction, refuse to obey any Warrant made by the Commissioners. The *Chauuncellor* at my fyrst proposing yt to him, thought yt very reasonable. yt should be verified in all Courts, and made shew as yf yt should have bin dispatched presently. Since I fynd him colder, which I conceive to arise from others. *Monfieur de Villeroy* when he was fyrst moved of yt, began to except to our Justice in *England*, as yf he had had som freshe Complaynts; but in the end being urged upon the Poynt, he sayd he thought fyt there should be two Commissions established, the one for the *Admiralty of France at Rouen*, the other for the *Admiralty of Guienne at Bourdeaux*. This for my part I think very unequall and inconvenient for her Majestie and her Subjects, and so I have signified, my Reasons are thease. The *Ambassador of France* assured her Majestie there should be but one Commission for these Causes thorough all *France*, and thereupon she hath established the like for her whole Realme; the *ancient Presidents* have ever bin so. Yt were an excessiue trowble and charge, and very unequall for her Majesties Subjects to travell to *Bourdeaux* for Justice, when no *Frenchman* need go further then *London*. Yf any Difficulty or Impediment should arise, or any Cause of Complaynte of the Slacknes or Partiality of the Commissioners, her Majestie's Ambassador to whom yt appertaynes to procure Justice to be done, is so farre off, as yt would requyre a great lengthe of tyme to acquaint him and receive his Direction, as often as shall be need; and so instead of abridging the Length of these Suts, and easing the Subjects of *England*, yt would rather lengthen them and burden them with a new Charge, of sending up and downe to the *English Ambassadors*. The Counsaillors of those Courts of *Bourdeaux* and *Thoulouse* are very stiffe against those of the *Relligion*, and particularly evill affected to our *Nation*, and therefore little hope of good Usage at their Hands. For these Reasons I have made bold to signifie that my Opinion is,

* See *Cambden's Eliz.* pag. 575.

An. 1599. her Majestie will not like of yt. Notwithstanding this Day agayne having sent to Monsieur de Villeroy to sollicite the Dispatch of this Matter, he answered, that he could say nothing till he knew how her Majestie would like of that he had proposed about the *double Commission*. Yt was answered him, that he might notwithstanding cause this to be *verified* in the meane tyme in this Parliament: And though her Majestie should assent to another Commission for *Guienne*, yet this Commission as yt is might serve for these Parts, and so we might procede to do somewhat. Which were very reasonable and very meet to be don, seeing her Majestie had a full Yeare sence established a Commission on her Part, which had travailed in these Causes with good effect and contentation of the Complainants, as himself had acknowledged unto me at the Counsaile Table here. Being thus urged, he said at length that he would speake with the King's *Procureur* in yt, which was all that could be drawn from him. In the meane time the Party that followeth the Sute lyeth at Charges, and repynes much, being assured (as he saythe) before he came over, that he should have Justice with Expedition. But yt seemes they make noe great Regard of giving her Majestie Satisfaction in this, more then in other matters of neerer importance to her. I thought yt my Ducty to informe your Honor of these unlooked for Stops and Traverses in a Matter so playne and just, that by them you may judge (as you best canne) of their generall Disposition. I am sure they could not be ignorant of this Concurrence of the Parliaments about their Jurisdiction: And therefore yt argues a Meaning rather of dalling then of playne dealing, thus to delude us with a Commission that they themselves knew would not, and as yt seemes meant should not be executed in these Termes. My poor Opinion is therefore, that you be not too forward in contenting them in their Demands, for that will be the Way to draw most Reason from them.

I understand, that a *Priest* which escaped this Sommer from *Rochell*, when *Alabaster* and his Fellow were apprehended and sent into *England*, hath procured the *Nuncio* to deale with the King, to wryte unto her Majestie in their Behalfe; but that the King refused yt, and hereupon tooke occasion to use som Speeche to the *Nuncio*, that he marvelled the *Pope* used no good meanes to the *Queene* to deale more favorably with the *Catholiques*. The *Nuncio* answered, that he thought yt would not prevaile coming from the *Pope*, but rather irritate her. The King sayd yes, so as he would assure her, they should not practise against her as they had don: And upon theese and the like Speeches, they concluded that the *Nuncio* should write to the *Pope*, what the King's opinion and advice was. Yt is somewhat noted, that her Majestie hath not communicated with this King, her successe in the pacifying of *Ireland*, being conceived here to be of very great Importance.

I heere that the *Treaty of Peace* is broken off betweene the *Emperour* and the *Turke*, and the Warr is begon very hotly. I hear also that the *Pope* is about to marry three of his *Nieces* very honorably, viz. one to the Duke of *Parma*, another to the Duke of *Mantua's* Sonne, and a third to the Duke of *Modena's* Sonne.

The Duke of *Savoy* will be here about the 24th of this Moneth: No dowbt seeing he coms in Person, all things are accorded betweene him and the King. Yet the *Chauncellor* assured me, they were not yet accorded, * but that he thought the Duke was too wise to com hither, but with a Resolution to give the King Satisfaction. The *Spanish* Ambassador is much discontented, and gives out that he will be gon. I cann learne no cause, but that he takes his Master

* There was a further and deeper Design in the Duke of *Savoy's* Journey, then was at that time known, which was to perfect his Negotiation with the *Mareschal Biron*, — Il n'y eut personne (says Cardinal Bentivoglio) d'assez mauvais esprit, pour croire que le Duc n'estoit allé en France que pour y machiner une horrible Conspiration contre le Roy & le corps entiere du Royaume comme fut celle du *Mareschal Biron*. Cependant lorsque cette Conjuracion fut decouverte, Ce fut le bruit public & l'opinion de tous le Monde, que cela avoit été le principal motif du Voyage du Duc de *Savoy* en France, & qu'il l'y avoit tramée & concluee secretement avec le *Mareschal de Biron*, &c. *Memoires*, Vol. I. p. 312, 313.

deluded, because they have yet sent no Ambassador to him from hence; for al-
 though *Monsieur de la Rochepot* be *desseigned*, he makes no great hast yet to
 be gon. *An. 1599.*

Towching *Monsieur de Betune*, that Poynt of my last Advertisement was mi-
 staken, *that he gave out he cam by Land to Yarmouth, and there tooke Ship-*
ping for France. For the truth is, (and so he doth acknowledge) that he cam
 by Sea to *Yarmouth*, and there landed, and tooke Horse. He denieth that he
 cam by *London*, and sayeth he went directly thence to *Dover*, but I am assured
 he brought a Packet from *Monsieur de Boisfisse*, and the same Day he arrived he
 sent yt to *Monsieur de Villeroy*, desyring to be excused himselfe till the next Day,
 because he was weary. I am also credibly informed, that the *Satterday* after his
 returne, he was five Howers with f. 154 the *Ambassador of Scotland*, and lay all
 Night in his House.

A certayne Gentleman that hath often Accessse to 6122 *Monsieur Villeroy*,
 talking with me of that matter, sayd, *it was very likely that yf a. 100 the*
Queene renewed Frendship and Alliance with c. 100 the King of Spaine and
c. 101 the Archduke, that 6 120 the French King would seeke to do the like
with m. 175 Scotland.

Here is great enquiring of me towching a. 121 the *Earl of Essex*. I answered
 according to your Honor's Letters, *but as little as I may.* There have bin
strange Bruits raised heere about that matter, but I *suppresse* them all I may. I
 expect your Honor's Direction whether I shall deliver the Mony to these *Ita-*
lians I wrote of, or nay. For any more for the next Yeere, I can yet under-
 stand nothing, though I sollicite yt as muche as I may. So, &c.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

I send herewith a Letter which cam out of the *Low-Countries* from the Ma-
 ster of *Gray*, who I understand hath had very privat Accessse with the *Archduke*
 and *Infanta*, and much inward Communication with *Bothwell*, which is not the
 best interpreted.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 13th Nov. 1599. O. S.

Since my last which I sent by a Marchant called *Beanois*, there hath bin an
Englishman with me called *Eliot*, who hath served in *Spayne* about three
 Yeares, and came down now in the Gallies with *Spinola*. This Man, partly
 upon Sorrow (as he pretends) for his Offence towards her Majestie, but cheefe-
 ly as I conceive upon Discontentment against the *Spaniards* for their bad Usage
 of him, hath entered into Cogitation, how he might with som notable Peece of
 Service cancell his former Fault and purchase his Pardon, and likewise be reven-
 ged upon them. And for that purpose he hath entered into Practise with a *Spa-*
niard borne in the *Indies*, whose Grandfather and Father were of the fyrst Con-
 querors of *Peru* and *el nuevo regno di Granada*, whom he found likewise muche
 discontented for som privat Greevances of his owne, and for the Execution of
 som of his Parents about a Yeere since in the *Indies*. This *Spaniard*, as he say-
 eth, will deliver unto her Majestie the Meanes to possesse her of the *Havana*,
 and will undertake to performe yt with 2000 Men upon the Perill of his Life.
 What these Meanes are, himself will relate yf the Offer be embraced, and will for
 that purpose com into *England* with this *Eliot*, yf yt please her Majestie. He
 is now with *Spinola* and very inward with him, and privie to his cheefe Def-
 feynes; so as he will be able also do do her Majestie Service in the Discovery
 thereof. His Demaunds are for the present about 150 or 200 Crownes, to dis-
 charge

An. 1599. charge som Debts he hath made, and to furnish him for his Journey, which he will pretend to be into *Spayne* to facilitate his leave to com away, and so fyrst repayre hither; and hence into *England*. He demands also som Maintenance till the Action be imbraced, and suche Recompence, as her Majestie shall thinck him worthie of when yt is performed. For *Eliot* who is the Worker of yt, he requyres only his Pardon and Protection from Arrest for a tyme; and to be imployed in the Action yf yt proceed. *Eliot* pretends both to have drawen this *Spaniard* into these Parts, and himsele to have likewise com downe with *Spinola* only for this purpose, and to have sold suche things as he hath to furnishe both the other and himsele. Therefore fynding him in som want, I have ventured a few Crownes with him to intertayne him till I hard from your Honor whether you will give any Ear to the *Overture* or nay, which I desyre to be with as much speed as conveniently you may.

I send you herewith a Copy of the *Pope's Bull*, for the authorising of an *Arche-Priest* in *England* among the *Papists*. Yt seemes they are growen very confident of settling there, seeing they beginne to establish an Order of Gouvernement amongst them; assuredly there *Number and Hope* groweth dayly. Touching *Bennet the Capuchin*, d. 100 the Duke of *Bouillon* who promised me Instructions for his Examinations, hath given me the Slipp and is gon to *q. d. 16 Seday*, whence he will not returne this Moneth. Therefore seeing they be here so negligent, (whom yt cheefely concernes) your Honor in my poore Opinion shall not need to be more carefull in yt. I understand that 6 120 the French King is much troubled about your w. 200 Treaty of Peace. Monsieur de la Noue is com home out of the *Low-Countries*, and yt is thought he is to make som y. b. c. f. z. d. b. f. m. e. h. b. g. i. c. Proposition to 6 120 the French King from a. 120 the States. 1. 160 The Protestants are mightily discontented, and hardly kept from breaking out. Themselves thinke yt cannot long continue; especially seeing the Jesuits are to be restored, and 6 120 the King dayly more and more given over to 1. 165 the Papists.

I can yet obtayne no Dispathe for the verifying of the Commission, and now Monsieur de *Villeroy* is gon to his House to solemnize the Aniversarie Obit for his Father's Deathe, and hath put me off till his returne, though I have sollicitated the Chancellour and him in it almost this Moneth. Your Honor may do well in my poore Judgment, to suspend the Proceeding of our Commissioners for those Causes, till you see them here in som more Forwardness to yeld her Majestie her due Respect, whereof I can hitherto give them but little Testimony. For my selfe also, and that which concernes my Particular, I assure your Honor I fynd as little Favour. I moved Monsieur de *Villeroy* almost three Weeks fence for a Discharge from Impositions in suche Provisions as I make for my House, which hath bin ordinary to all former Ambassadors, but yet I cannot obtayne yt; he doth not deny yt, but sayeth still he forgot yt. Not long fence the Lieutenant *Cruill* cam to me, to give me Knowledge that the People murmured that I had a Sermon in my House, and that some Forayners resorted unto yt, and would needs insinuate som Danger of Mutiny that might grow thereby in the end, and therefore advised me to prevent yt. I asked him if he had any Commission from the King or his Counsaile to say any thing unto me on the matter; he sayd no, but that he spake it out of good Will, and a Desyre to prevent any Inconvenience that might happen. I told him, I did nothing but that which was warranted by the Liberty and Privilege of my Place, which had bin always enjoyed by former English Ambassadors heere, and the like by the French Ambassadors in *England*, and that I would not dishonour my Place, nor quitte any Privilege belonging to yt. Yf the King commaunded me to surcease, I knew what I had to do: But otherwise I purposed to continue as I had don, which was nothing, but that which my selfe in myne owne Experience had knowen former Ambassadors to do. And as for the People, I would not subject my selfe to their Passions, but looked to be protected by the King as belonged to my Place, and as he would looke that his Ambassador should be in *England*, where his Masse was as distastfull

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full to the People there, as *my Sermon* was here. Since I have have hard no *An. 1599*
more of him.

There be many things that I have heretofore written of, wherein I expect your Honor's Direction, especially about the Delivery of this Mony I have in my Hands, the Demaund of more for the next Yeere, or at least *new Assignations* in place of them, which they *answere* were engaged to others before they were assigned to her Majesty, and the reviving of the *Treaty of Bloys*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 15th Nov. 1599. O. S.

ABout a Moneth since I had secret Intelligence given me, that the Drapers of *this Towne, Orleans, Tours,* and other Citties, went about to *renew* the Attempt which was made the last Wynter, for the banishing of our Clothes, and all Manufactures of Wooll. "Whereupon I went to the *Chancellour*, shewing him what Intelligence I had receaved, and praying that yf any suche thinge were proposed to the *Counsaile*, I might be hard for the Interest of the Queene my Mystris, hoping I should be able to shew sufficient Reasons, why yt could neyther be honorable nor profitable for the King and his Realme, to make any suche Prohibition. The *Chancellour* answered, That to his Knowledge there was noe suche thinge proposed yet in *Counsaile*; and yf yt should be, he assured me I should be made acquaintyed with yt, and hard in any thing I would propose; and should always fynd, that the King and his Ministers would have a due regard of the Queene my Mystris, and of the *Amitie* and *Enterours* berwene their Realmes and Subjects." Notwithstanding, I am now againe freshly advertised, that yt is very hotly laboured, and favoured by som Persons that have Creditt with the King. I meane to deale with all the Cheefe of the *Counsaile* about yt out of hand; and with the King himselfe as soon as he returnes from *Monceaux*, which will be within these fyve Dayes.

In the meane tyme I thought yt not amisse to give your Honor to understand of yt, and to desyre to be directed how I shall carry my selfe in my Opposition to yt, yf I fynd that yt be likely to passe. Yt were good in my poore Opinion, that the *Ambassador there* might understand, (by Speeches geven out underhand) that yf yt proceede, the Queene will revoke her Subjects from trading in these Parts, or at least forbydd the bringing in of any *Frenche* Commodities into *England*, which is a thing they will never endure.

This Morning before he tooke his Journey, the King gave *Audience* to the *Ambassador of Savoy*, who came to advertise him, that for som Occasions the *Duke* had put off his Journey for fifteen Dayes. He intends to com with a great Trayne as I understand, and for that purpose hath given Ordre to all the Principall Gentlemen of *Savoy* to put themselves in a readines to attend him.

The Discontentment in the *Low-Countries* of the *Archduke's* syde is sayd to be accommodated, and that the Countrie is contented the *Spaniards* shall remayne there one Yeere, to see yf a *Peace* may be concluded in the meane tyme. Our *English Fugitives* are all turned over into *Spayne* for their *Pensions*, and dismissed only with som three Moneth's Pay to a Man, instead of all *Atrerages* due unto them. I call upon the *verifying of the Commission* every Day, but they make little the more haste for any thing I see.

The *King's Procureur* would fayne have the Commission established at *Paris*; but yt were to loose muche tyme, in the nominating and allowing of new Commissioners; and I have a very good Conceyte of the *fyrst President of Rouen* that he is very well disposed to do us Justice, being both a very honest and a wise Man,

L I

and

An. 1599. and not many of better Reputation in all France of his Coate. And for my Assistance, I am not so farre off, but I shall be able to afford yt them well inoughe. I wrote unto your Honor so lately by my *Secretary*, (to whom I gave also in charge to deliver some things by Mouthe,) that I have not muche more to trowble you with now. And therefore humbly beseeching the Continuance of your Favour towards me, whereupon I do only depend, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honors very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 19th Nov. 1599. O.S.

UPON the Receyt of your Letters of the 28th of *October*, I sent for *Magdalena* to treat with him about the making over of the Mony, wherein I found him dearer then the other *Italians* I had before spoken with, for he made difficulty of receaving yt, without Allowance of Two-pence upon every *French Crowne* for the Exchange; but in the end we concluded for Three-halfe-pence upon the Crowne, and so I have delivered him seventene thousand and twenty Crownes, for which he is to pay fyve thousand Pound Sterling in this sort, *viz.* three thousand Pound within twenty Days after the Sight of his Bill, and the two thousand within fytie Dayes after Sight, which is a Moneth after the fyrst. *Spedier Payment* I could not get at his Hands, so I have sent your Honor his fyrst Bills heere inclosed, reserving the second for more Surety till another tyme. Because I found that by the Bond the Mony was to have bene payd to the *Lord Treasurer*, and I have receaved no other Direction, I caused the Bills to be made in the same sorte. For the other two thousand nyne hundred and fowrescore Crownes, I detayned two thousand Crownes with your Honor's liking, which is payed I hope ere this tyme. And I have made bold to detayne the other 980 Crownes now, and have given Order for the Payment of yt, at the tyme that *Corfini* payeth in his second Somme, which I hope will be all one to her Majestie, and will save her 20 Nobles losse in the making over, and me as muche in the returne; wherefore I hope her Majestie will not disallow of my doing in yt. When this is all discharged, because I take it that I stand accountable for this Mony, and subject to the last Statute, I beseeche your Honor to favour my poore Estate so muche, as I may receive a sufficient Discharge for yt. Wherin, as in my former Requests of like Favour, I humbly pray you not to conceive me to have eyther so little good Manners or Discretion, as to desyre your Honor's further Trowble then your good Word and Recommendation to my *Lord Treasurer* by whose Order yt must be done, and to whom I will use (as I have don) all meanes to procure yt; having for that purpose, before my comming over, authorised one under my Hand and Seale to demaund and receive my Intertaynement and other Allowances, and to sollicite the Dispathe of my Busines there.

I wrote unto your Honor in my last by Mr. *Lock*, that I understood the *Drapers* went about to procure a *Prohibition* of bringing into this Realme any *Clothes* or *Manufactures of Wooll*; I was since with Monsieur *de Villeroy* about yt, who confessed that suche a Matter had bin offred to the *Counsaill*, but in no Likelihood or Forwardness to be accepted. I prayed him to consider, how contrary yt would be to that Promise and Offer which the King himselfe, and he in the King's Name had so often made me, not only to continue all former Treaties made with her Majestie, but to make the Bonds of Amitie streighter yf need were; whereas this debarring of our Traffic, were rather to cutt off the Roote and Foundation of all true Frendship. He bidd me assure my selfe, that before any thing should be concluded in yt to the Prejudice of the Queene or her Subjects, I should be called to yt, and hard as I desyred at full; but his

Opinion

“ Opinion was, yt should never com so farre. This Speeche ended, I mooved *An. 1599.*
 “ him about the *Captayne* which was stayed at *Treport* by Mr. *Honniman's* Pro-
 “ curement, that he might receave some *Punishment for example*; and like-
 “ wise in generallitie, towching those which served the Enemies against us, bothe
 “ as *Captaynes, Souldiours, and Pilotts*, that they might be *revoked* by some
 “ *publique Proclamation*, and all other forbidden to take any such Course
 “ hereafter. For the *Captayne* he answered, that the King had written to do
 “ Justice upon him yf he were found faultie; but no particular Prooof coming
 “ against him, he was set at Liberty upon Bonds not to depart the Realme with-
 “ out Licence: and he sayd that he marvelled there had nothing bin spoken to
 “ *Ambassador* about yt. For the *publique Proclamation* he did absolutely re-
 “ fuse yt, but sayd, yf any of them cam back into *France*, upon Complaynte
 “ and Prooof made against them, they should be punished. We debated the Poynt
 “ a little, I shewing how much more the King was tyed to her Majestie then to
 “ the *Spaniard*, by reason that he had with her an *Alliance defensive, and with*
 “ *him but Peace only*; and yet at his Instance he had bin contented to revoke
 “ *Monsieur de la Noue* and his Troupes from the *States Service*, and therefore
 “ he had no reason to refuse the like to her Majestie. But he persisted still in his
 “ former Refusall, saying, that they would performe what was spoken, but af-
 “ ter their own Fashion, not after oures. We spake also of the matter of the
 “ *Prize* taken by those of *Marseilles*, wherein he sayd they had already sent
 “ the King's Answer unto their *Ambassador*, agreeable as yt seemes with that I
 “ wrote by *Symons*. Lastly, I put him againe in mynd of the King's Promise
 “ of Mony this next Yeere, and prayed that her Majestie might understand what
 “ she might assuredly trust to, being a matter whereupon som of her Resolu-
 “ tions might happily depend. He said he medled not with the King's *Finances*,
 “ and could give me no Answer in that matter; but when the King commaund-
 “ ed him to make any Answer, he would eyther impart yt to me, or to their
 “ owne *Ambassador* to relate.” Thus your Honor seeth how *little Contenta-*
 “ *tion I can receave in any thing I propose*. I am sorrie I am so unprofitable to
 “ her Majestie heere; but my Hope and humble Sute is, that she might not impute
 “ the Blame to want of Zeale or Dilligence in mee, *but consider I am com hither*
 “ *in a tyme when the King hath no more need of her, as he hath had, and is be-*
 “ *sydes governed by those which are not the best affected to her.*

The Conclusion of the King's long desired *Divorce* will not be long defferred,
 for those which were sent to the *Queene* about yt, are returned fully satisfied in
 those Poynts they required of her. * The Nullitie is grounded upon these three
 Points: That they were too neere of Kynne, being in the thyrd Degree: That
 the *Queen's Father* Henry II. was Godfather unto the King, which is *spirituall*
Alliance; and that she was inforced to the Matche by her Mother. For the
 fyrst there was a *Dispensation* from the Pope, but not sufficient in some poynt
 of *Formallitie* as they lay; for the second there was no *Dispensation* at all;
 the thyrd was not knowen till now. This may serve the King's turne for the
 present, but God knoweth what the Consequence of it may be hereafter. The
 Speeche of the Matche with *Florence* groweth every Day colder as the King's
 Affection to *Madamoiselle d'Entragues* groweth warmer, who is now openly
 shewed as his Mystrisse in all Meetings; and they are contented to give out
 Speeches out of her House, that she is with Child, which if yt prove true,
 your Honor knoweth what I have written heretofore, which I verily beleieve
 will follow.

The Duke of Savoy sets forth from *Turin* cyther this Day or upon *Monday*.
 I understand there are som *Deputies* expected here from the *States* very short-
 ly. *Monsieur de Villeroy* told me he understood there were some to go thence
 into *England*, but of any to com hither he would not be *acknowen*. I beseeche

* Thouani Hist. lib. 123. Memoires de Sully, Vol. 1. lib. 81. Inventaire de Serres, fol. 916, 917, &c.

An. 1599. you remember what I have written of that Poynt heretofore. There is a Bruite that the *Spanishe Navie* is returned to *Lisbone*; but Monsieur de *Villeroy* eyther could not, or would not deliver me any Certaintie of yt. In *Italie* there hath bin some little styrring about the *Marquiat del Finale*, during the *Marchese* Sicknes; the *Spaniards* preparing to sease upon yt after his Deathe, by Virtue of the Purchase; and the *Imperialls* who have certayn Garrisons there, reinforcing themselves to prevent yt, pretending yt is to devolve to the Empire after his Death; but his Recovery hath ended the Controversie for the present. There hath bin one of the *Grimaldi's* heere with the King from them of *Genoua*, his Pretext was, to demaund Recompence of som good Offices don by himselfe to the King in the tyme of the *League*; but they which observe the King's Carriadge towards suche Sutors; note, that he should not have bin so well receaved, yf he had had no other Arrand.

The Party by whom I had the Advertisement sent by my *Secretary*, offers yf yt please her Majestie to go to *x.ihaw Rome* in the Company of *z.eotduy. bcm scrtw* the *Patriarche*, and remaine there as long as shall be thought meete, with such Allowance as may reasonably maintaine him; I desyre your Honor's Answere in yt. Insteed of Monsieur de *Rambouillet* who was fyrst nominated to be Gouvernour to the young Prince of *Condé*, the King hath now appoynted Monsieur de *Belin*, who was Gouvernour of this Towne for the *League*, and afterwards rendred *Ardes* to the *Spaniards*, for which he should have lost his Head, which makes many marvel that he is preferred to suche a Charge.

As I was wryting hereof, there was Advertisement brought me that the *Deputies* from the *States* were arrived at *Calais*, with Commission to treat with this King about their Protection, which undoubtedly he will accept, to get som Entry and Footing amongst them. The *Archeduke* fearing yt above all things, hath sent a principall Man in trust with him to *Callais* to meet with the *Deputies*, and to offer them almost *la Carte Blanche*, that they will not proceed in this Negotiation with *France*. Sir, I am bold to put you in mynd of that I have heretofore written of the Desseign of the *Frenche* upon this Peace; yf yt be not very warily dealt in, I feare undoubtedly yt will com to passe as I have signified, and then I dowbt our latter end will be worse than our beginning, and that in weakening one Enemy we shall set up another more dangerous. Your Honor remembers that they never put themselves into the Protection of *England* till both * *Monsieur* had discovered his Purpose to betray them, and the last *Frenche King* had refused them, when they offered to give themselves unto him; suche an Inclination they have had ever this way. This King, whatsoever his Meaning is, hath bin very carefull of late to furnish himself of Ordinance, and hath taken order for the casting of 50 or 60 Peeces heere in the *Arsenal*, whereof 30 are already cast and tryed; he hath also appoynted great Stoare of Armes to be bought in fundry Townes as I am informed, wherein he may happily have a dowble end, to furnish himself for all Occasions, and to disfurnish the Townes. I send this Messenger in some speed, as well that you may receive the Bills of Exchange the sooner, as also to give you Knowledge of those Matters which are here a working. And so till farther Occasion I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

* The Duke of Alençon.

*An. 1599.**Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris the 20th of November 1599, O. S.*

I Have staid my Packet one Day after it was ready, upon an Advertisement I receaved from my Secretary, that he had met at *Diepe* with *r. 165 the States Agent* returning out of the *Low Countries*, and that he had som Speecche with him which seems not to agree with that I have advertised, as namely to this Effect, that *a. 120 the States* should have a Disposition to joyne with *a. 100 the Queene x. rf in w. 200 the Treaty*; which I was willing to discover somewhat more of before I sent away my Dispathe. For the Arrivall of the *Z. pt daemtfeb y. rsksm* *Deputies* to Calais, I cannot learne any Certaynty of yt; but yt is confirmed unto me that there are some to come, and that *c. 101 the Archduke* hath sent one thither to meet them as I wrote. *g. 142 The Spanish Ambassador* hath confessed that he hath had Advertisement to that Effect from *c. 101 the Archduke*, and hath offred by a third Person whom he sent unto me to meet with me *secretly*, and to conferre of the means to prevent yt, supposing be like her Majestie would not be well content with yt. I put yt off upon pretext that I did not beleve there was any suche thing; but in deed I durst not venture to do yt *without Warrant*, not knowing how yt would be taken. But yf yt please her Majestie to give me Commission to meet him upon any suche like Overture hereafter, I hope her Service shall receive no Prejudice by yt. The Partie that came unto me upon the Message was *w. 209 Charles Paget*. I am no way prone to beleve that which *r. 165 the States Agent* sayd unto my Secretary, for yf *a. 120 the States* make *u. 206 Peace*, I see no use for him here longer then till *w. 200 the Treaty* be finished, and for so small a tyme as that is like to be, I thinck he would not have remooved his *q. htmulbs x nmarcrw* *Wife and Familie* hether, as he hath don at this instant; therefore I rather thinck yt a *disguising*: But of this your Honor may be perfectly informed from those Parts. In the meane tyme I hold it my duty not to neglect the Advertisement I receaved, but to acquaint your Honor with yt, especially seeing *g. 142 the Spanish Ambassador* takes the *Allarme* likewise of yt. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

*Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris 29th Nov. 1599. O S.*

U Nderstanding of this Bearer, *Romain's* Returne, I was willing to take the Opportunitie as likewise any other that shall be offered to add somewhat to my former Advertisements; though much yt cannot be at this tyme, both by reason of my late wryting, and of an Indisposition and Infirmitie befallen me in my hearing, which hath forced me into a Course of Phisicke for these five or six Dayes past, though with littell Profit hitherto. The Substance of that I have learned since my last is this, *r. 165 the States Agent* is com to this Towne with his Wyfe lately married and her Mother, he hath not yet bin with me though I sent to visitt him the next Day after his Returne, and receaved Word from him, that he would have scene me the morrow after: Which I note, *because yt differs from the former Course he was wont to hold with mee before his going into those Parts*. His common Speecche is futable to that he delivered to my Secretary for his Master's Resolution; but the contrary is assured me; and this that he delivers is supposed to be don but to indeere his *Marchandise* here, where yt will not be refused at any Price. Your Honor I hope remem-

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An. 1599. bers what Speech I wrote *la Fontaine* used to me of that Matter before my comming over, and will compare that with the present Jealousies and your other Advertilements, and thereupon conclude (as you best canne) what is like to be the Sequele.

I am informed by fuche as saw Monsieur de Bettunes Instructions, that there was nothing containd in them any way prejudiciall to her Majestie, but only a Commission to do Complement to that King, which had bin long omitted, and to offer the Confirmation unto that Nation of the *Exemption* from the *Aubeine*, and som other Priviledges about their Service in the *Gard* which they have long enjoyed. But of any *League*, *Treaty*, or *Alliance* to be made, or renewed betwene the tow Kings, there was not a Word: Particularly he was directed to advise that King, to hold all good Respect and Amitie with her Majestie. But withall I learne, that whether by *Direction verball*, or otherwise of his owne Mynd, he recommended very affectionatly unto that King the Cause of the *Catholiques*, and the *Liberty of Relligion*, which they labour for making knowne that yt would be acceptable here. Your Honor will add this to that I have heretofore advertised. f.154 The Ambassador of Scotland maketh very fayre weather to me, and seemes willing inoughe to communicate any thing he knoweth with me; but surely he doth muche harme among those of his Nation here, labouring by all meanes to seduce them in Relligion; which he hath effected with fundry young Noblemen and Gentlemen, as namely the Erle of *Southerland*, the Master of *Paysley* Sonne to the Lord *Claude Hammilton*, and fondrie others, who are returned into Scotland resolute *Catholiques*, whereas they came out good *Protestants*. The Lord *Hume* also since his comming hether goeth openly to *Masse*, and now they labour to seduce the young Lord *Oliphant*, Sonne-in-law to the Lord *Hume*.

The Duke of *Savoy* will be at *Orleans* upon *Satterday* next, and comes to *Fontainebleau* upon *Monday*; whether the King removes upon *Fryday* next to receave him, yf he be well; but for these two Dayes he hath bin evill at ease by reason of some Surfait he tooke upon *Monday*, for which he hath this Day taken Phisick. Yesterday Monsieur de *la Tremouille* was admitted in the Parliament *Payre* of France.

This Day r. 162 the Chancellour sent his *Secretarie* to visitt me, and communicated unto me an Advertisement which he understood came lately out of *Spayne*, that the King hath raised a new Imposition upon the Salt and some other Commodities in his Kingdom, which will amount by Estimation unto six or seven Millions; that he intends to levie thirty thousand Foote, whereof tenn thousand in *Italy* by *Don Piedro di Medici*, whom he sends thither for that purpose, and som six thousand Horse: That of these he intends to leave a good Number upon the *Frontieres* towards France to assure his Countrie: That with the rest he meanes to go in Person to *Lisbone* where his whole Navie is, the *Adelantado* being for certaine returned thither; that he makes an Arrest of all Shipps, and meanes to make a Fleete of one hundred and fifty Sayle wherein he intends to imbarke himselfe, as he yet gives out: That he hath likewise commaunded d' *Oria* to bring thither all the Gallies he can make. Of this since I received the Advertisement, I have sought to learne what I might from some of this Counsaile, but I canne heare no Confirmation: Notwithstanding comming from so good a Hand, I would not utterly contemne yt, but thought good to send yt as I had receaved yt, together with my Author. I will be carefull to sifte yt as I may.

I have at length receaved your Honor's Letter sent by the *Frenchman*; he fell sick by the Way as he saythe, which made him to be so long e're he delivered yt. I receaved the Duplicat of yt before by *Mussy*, and have returned Answere unto him already. And therefore I do heare for this tyme most humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

*Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris, 1st Dec. 1599. O. S.*

SINCE my last unto you sent by *Romain*, there came an *Englishman* hither from *Brest*, to advertise me, that two *English* Barks, the one of *Dartmouth*, the other of *Plimmouth*, comming from *Rochell*, were taken by two *Spanish* Men of Warr which were going to *Brest* to fetch away certaine *Spaniards* which remayned there; and that the *Spaniards* after they had taken them, carried them with them to *Brest*, where upon the sute of som *English* Marchants, the *Lieutenant* and *Counsaile* of the Towne, in the Absence of *Monsieur de Sourdiac*, stayed both the Prises and the Men taken in them, until the King's Pleasure were knowen, for which purpose they sent a Messenger pourposely unto the Court. Upon this Advertisement I sent to *Monsieur de Villeroy* and other of the Counsaile about yt, (being my selfe in Phisick, and not in case to go out of my House,) to pray them to move the King in yt; who presently gave Order that the Men should be set at Liberty, and that both the Barks and Goods should be restored unto them. Whereof I thought fitt to give your Honor speedy Advertisement, that her Majestie or your Honor may yf yt please you take knowledge of yt unto the Frenche Ambassador there; for I perceeve they think they have don her Majestie a great Kindnes in yt, and more then they were bound to doe, and perhaps will looke yt should be acknowledged by her.

The King is this Day gon to *Fontainebleau* to receive the D. of *Savoy*, who coms thither upon *Munday*; he would gladly, if he could patche up an accord with the King, to yeeld up the Propriety of the *Marquisat*, but to retayne the perpetuall Gouvernement of yt for one of his Sonnes, as the Duke of *Lorraine* did of *Toul* and *Verdun*; he hath also somewhat in his Fancy (as I here) about the *Duchy* of *Milan*. r. 165 The States Agent hath bin this Day with mee, and telleth me yf 6 120 the French King do not give them good assurance of Assistance, his Masters meane to Treat, and that in Treating they will choose to do yt rather severally then joyntly; 6 120 the King differreth his Resolution, till the Matter of the *Marquisat* be accommodated. I thinke to renew my former Correspondencie with him, and therefore desyre your Honor's Direction how I shall comport my selfe towards him, and within what compas of Speech I shall keepe my selfe. I canne yet learne none Confirmation from any Hand, of the Advertisement I received from r. 162 the Chancellour, which I communicated in my last; only I heare yt advowed, that the *Adelantado* is returned to *Lisbone* with his Fleet much Weather beaten. Before my comming over your Honor willed me to indeavour to settle som Intelligence for you, with som one of the Ambassador's Companye, that went hence into *Spain*. There is now offred me a very good opportunitie to do yt yf you please, for there is an ancient Acquaintance of mine that upon my Motion will pourposely put himself into his Service, and hath promised to performe carefully that I requyre of him. He hath bin a Travallour in *Italy*, *Germany*, and *England*, and a Souldior; so that I hold him very able for that purpose. There remaines therefore to be knowen whether your former Desyre continue; and yf yea, what intertainement you will thinke him worthie of, and what instructions you will give him, and what addresse for the Conveyance of his Letters: This must be determined without his comming thither, and with som reasonable speede, for he must take his Journey soone after the Hollidayes. And so not having any farther Matter to impart at this tyme I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

S I R,

Paris 20th Dec. 1599. O. S.

I Might very well have bin silent at this tyme, this being a Season that affords noe great Alteration for Matters of Action, and my selfe having receaved noe one Letter from you of any Direction since that of the 24th of *October*, the other of the 28th, containyng nothing but a Duplicat of that. Yet to hold my former course, and to performe that which I take to be the Dutie of my place, I would not let this Messenger returne without some few Lines from me. The Duke of *Savoy* arrived at *Fontainebleau* upon *Friday* the 17th of *December* according to this Account. The Order taken for his receaveing and intertainement, I send you a Copie of, which was only altered in the first Poynt of his Meeting, because the Duke pourposely to prevent yt, tooke Post, and came thither early in the Morning while the King was at Masse. Upon the *Tuesday* after, the King brought him to this Towne, and lodged him and himselfe for two or three Nights at *Zametz* House, and afterwards brought him to Madame de *Nemours* House, just upon the Day that the Duke of *Guise* was slaine, and which that House was wont to keepe very religiously: But notwithstanding the King would needs have him feasted there that Day, and Madame de *Guise* to be present at yt. The Duke hath lodged there ever since till yesterday, that he removed to the *Louvre*. d. 100 The Duke of *Bouillon* told my Secretarie, that c. 131 the Duke of *Savoy* offers to discover to 6120 the French King such *Practises* both against him and a. 100 the *Queene*, that should give him just occasion to break the Peace he hath with c. 100 *Spaine*, and to a. 100 the *Queen*, to proceed no further in the w. 200 *Treaty*; but before he do yt, he would be assured bothe to be supported by 6120 the French King, and that a. 100 the *Queene* had not gon so farre in the w. 200 *Treaty*, but that she might (upon this Advertisement) desist. Hereupon he motioned that I would be contented, upon a Visitation fyrst performed by the Ambassador of the Duke unto me, to go to visit the Duke. But for my part I am jealous of all that proceedes bothe from d. 100 the Duke de *Bouillon* and c. 131 the Duke of *Savoy* in this Matter; therefore I resolve not to doe any thing in this Poynt without warrant. d. 100 The Duke de *Bouillon* sent me word, he would very shortly com unto me of purpose to conferre with me about yt. Yf his Conference yeeld any matter worthie of Advertisement, I will presently dispatche a Messenger unto you. He hath dealt to the same purpose with r. 165 the *States Agent*, who hath communicated yt with me, and hath promised, yf at his going to c. 131 the Duke of *Savoy* he can discover any thing, to acquaint me with yt. The Duke of *Savoy* hath offred to deliver up the *Marquisat* to the King, but he would gladly that the King should promise him to abandon those of *Geneva*, and hath bin very earnest in yt; but the King will not heare of yt, by any meanes. I had some secret Understanding of yt, by the Party I sent your Honor word of by my Secretary, which I communicated to their Agent here, and gave him occasion to labour in tyme against yt.

The Sentence of the King's Divorce was pronounced upon *Satterday* was sevennight, and published upon *Thursday* last. I wrote unto your Honor in some of my last of an Advise that was communicated to me out of *Spayne*; I have bin carefull to syft as muche as I might, yet the Letter yt selfe I could not see, but these Poynts were delivered me collected out of yt which I have here inclosed. This Court hath no Confirmation of any particularity, but I understand for certaine, that all the Souldiars and Mariners which returned with the *Adelantado* are retayned in pay, and Monsieur de *Villeroy* acknowledged to a Friend of myne, that he was advertised the King of *Spaine* made some Preparations, but not in that Proportion that might give his Neighbours cause to feare much. Yt is holden here, that our Treaty with the *Archduke* groweth cold, and the like

I saw

I saw written out of the *Low Countries*. The Commission is now *verified* at length in this Court of *Parlament*, yf yt prove so difficile in all the other *Parlaments*, yt will be a long petce of Worke: And I beleeeve althoughe the Verification be passed, we shall fynde muche difference in the Execution. I have at lengthe with muche Oppolition of the Farmers, gotten the ordinary Allowance of Impost of Wine, which former Ambassadors have had.

The Earle of *Craifford* is arrived here, with a Brother of the Secretarie's of *Scotland*. Yt is thought they are both to goe to *g. 140 the Pope* about the Im-
ployment I have heretofore written of. I send your Honor Copies of the King's Letters written to *Brest*, about the delivering of our two *English* Barks that were brought in thither by the *Spaniards*. More I have not to trowble your Honor with at this tyme, and therefore, &c.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

Sir Henry Neville,

7th December 1599.

I Have receaved diverse Letters from you of late, both of the 13th, 19th, and 20th of *November*, to neither of which I could returne you sobner any direct Answer, and therefore do intend to lapp them all up in one Letter. In that of the 13th, the Matter that requireth fyrst Answer is concerning *Eliott*, of whom her Majestie understandeth, that you are perswaded he may do som Service. True yt is that he hath bin a *practizing Fugitive* a great while, and yet her Majestie is not so vendicative, as not to be contented to take any good cul-
lour whereupon to ground Mercy, especially to one who doth voluntarily seeke yt, and promises to deserve yt: So as her Majestie hath commaunded me to give you Warrant in her Name to give him this Assurance, that yf he doe com into *England*, and as soone as he is arrived, make yt knowen that he is come from you, and directed unto me, that I will send for him to some other Place then to the Courte, where she will appoint my *Lord Admirall* and my selfe to conferre with him, for she would not have him com thither at fyrst; And in this sort you may assure him, and give him *your Passport* as her Majestie's Ambassador for his comming and going, which her Majestie meaneth to make good, and so you may be assured by this Letter, but she will send him no *Pardon* over. Concerning the *Spaniards* Offers, they are of littell valew, and yet his Demaunds are of Charge, and therefore her Majestie meaneth to lett them alone, except he will come of his owne accord; which yf he will doe he shall come and goe safely, so he bring *your Passport*.

Concerning the bruits of our *forwardness in Treaty*, I know you cannot stopp your Eares to them; but for the matter, you may assure your selfe confidently (for I protest yt is true) that there is no one Circumstance of yt further then you know, only now Mr. *Caron* is arryved from the *States*, who have refused for this tyme to enter into any *Treaty*, pretending (besydes their generall Indisposition) that the Stay of the *Spaniards* for one whole Yeare longer in the *disunit-ed Provinces* (whereof they had contrary hope) doth worke in them no small difference; but seeing her Majestie intendeth in respect of her own Estate, to enter into *Treaty*, they must leave yt to her owne *Wisdom* to do what yt shall please her. So as her Majestie doth resolve presently to make answer to the *Archduke*, that she hath now hard from the *States*, whom she invited to joyne with her in the *Treaty*, which they having refused for this tyme, she will proceed alone; and by my next I shall advertise you what place she will treat in, and what Commissioners she will send: Of which (I protest before God) you know yet as muche as I doe.

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An. 1599.

For the other Poynts of the *double Commission*, her Majestie hath commaunded the *Embassador* to be spoken withall, who pretenderth that he did conceive, that *Commissions* in severall Places, would have bin most beneficiall for her Majestie's Subjects, especially because the Jealousies of one Courte of *Parlament* above another is suche, as Justice would often tymes be the harder administred, when yt should appeare that one Place should draw away the Resorte to the other. But he concluded, that he would wryte againe thither in suche sorte, that any suche Courte may be taken as you shall like of. For the second Poynte that you suspected, concerning the *Bannishment of our Cloathes*, the contrary is assured here by him, so as that matter is at an end. For the matter of *Marseilles* the Bearer hereof Mr. *Winwood* was called to the Consultation, who can so well deliver you all Particulars, as I will leave yt to his Relation.

And now Sir to come to the Report of the *Low Countries Agent* delivered to your Secretary, and to divers other Advertisements from divers Parts of the World where I hold correspondencie; Yt may playnely appeare, that now they think the matter groweth ripe, all States that have Interest relatively in theise late Diffensions betwene Spaine and England, doe beginne to play their Parts, every one in their severall quarter; and to that end, do seeke to sow suche bruits, as they may thinck may best concurre with their owne particular ends. But I doe see, and so doth her Majestie, that thoughe you must heare and advertise all, yet you can well make judgement, what is probable, and what is delivered to serve turnes. And therefore her Majestie hath commaunded me to let you know, that she likes well that you should have Conference with the *Spanish Ambassador*, so that you do cary the same in suche forme, as that the World may see that yt is not you that seeke him, but rather he you. You must therefore observe in dealing with him these Cautions, fyrst to hear him what he would propound and what he would reveale, without propounding any thing unto him, more then to confirme unto him this, that her Majestie doth hate fraudulent Dealing; and thoughe her Injuries, even personall to her Lyfe, might have bin sufficient to have hardened her Hart against all Reconiliation, yet seeing she hath gone thus farre, upon an opinion that there is Fayth meant to her, she will give Eare and Faythe in respect of the publick good of Christendome, wherein so much blood may be saved; and you may assure him she meaneth all Sinceritie. Yf he shall seeke to speake broadly of the *Frenche King* unto you, you shall passe yt over, and only conclude, that the amitie of Burgundie hath ever bin formerly more firme and solide then the Frenche, and that so we may be dealt withall, as we shall esteeme yt above any Frenche in the World. Yf he shall aske what her Majestie meaneth to doe, and when she will send to Treate, or upon what Conditions she will conclude; you may narratively tell him how things have hitherto past, and that her Majesty having hard from her Confederats that they dare not as yet enter into any Treaty, because they have bin soe often deceived, but will forbear a while untill they see some tryall what Fayth will be kept with her, (marking already how at fyrst they have broken Promise for the Demission for the Spaniards now at the Entry of the Archduke:) That in respect of this Answer, her Majestie for the present canne presse them noe further; but will send over now, to agree of the Tyme, Place, and Personns for her selfe to Treate. In this manner you may cary your selfe, and for the particular Conditions, yf he will lett fall any thing to you what he thincks will be required, you may heare yt; but to seeme to understand what the Queene will stand upon, you may avoid yt: Only this, that she will never yeald to any thing that shall be dishonorable.

Concerning the point of *Reinboursement*, I have perused the State of the Debts, and I do fynd some of good ancient Date, and therefore am easily induced to believe he will not be very quick in Payment; but surely yf the Debt might be payd by 100000 Pounds a Yeare, I would her Majestie had geven after tenne in the hundred to receive yt so; or yf a lesse Somme of necessitie, then so ratiblie for any Sommes she shall receive. Wherein, (according to your Secretarie's

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Speeche with me) I fynd her Majestie well inclined to referre the Offer to your Discretion) and with whom to deale in that Nature, she knowing that suche Fashions must be followed in that Place. *An. 1599.*

I saw a particular Letter written to your Uncle *Killegrew*, wherein I see you have *animum revertendi*, for which I cannot blame you, but will to my power assist you; althoughe I may not allow all your Reasons, for where you thinck you are of no use to her Majestie, nether she nor the World hath cause to thinck so, unlesse yt be of noe use to be well served, when of necessitie she must be served. Thus have you answered to the maine Poynts of your Letters, which I protest I could not sooner send you, thoughhe you will hardly beleave yt. But I am of Opinion your owne Secretary will report unto you how busy a tyme we fynd yt. And thus with my affectionat Commendations to my Cosen I take my leave.

From the Court
at Whitehall.

Your affectionate Kinsman, &c.

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

My good Cosen,

28 Dec. 1599.

I Have now sent over this Bearer with this Dispatch, to acquaint you with her Majestie's Proceedings in the matter of *Treaty*, having otherwise advertysed you before of all things necessary. The *States*, whom her Majestie made acquainted with her purpose to treat, have by Mr. *Caron* absolutely refused to treat. Her Majestie promised (as you know) to send over Word to the *Archduke* upon that Answer, both when, and in what sort she would treat; according to which Promise, now at last her Majestie hath sent Mr. *Edmonds* to him with a Letter of Credit, and with this Instruction: That he shall impart unto the *Archduke* the *States* Refusall, that her Majestie is sorrie for yt, but cannot compell them; that now her Majestie is resolved to appoint Commissioners for her selfe to treat. And in the matter, fyrst to propound unto him, whether Commissioners should not be sent hether unto her Majestie, seeing he is a *thyrd Person* in the Treaty, and under qualified to her as *Queene of England*, that yt was also once so offered. Secondly, That yf she shall treat in *France* as a *Newtrall*, she must sue and trouble the *Frenche King* for a Place; the which (besydes Consumption of Tyme) will be subject to other Circumstances. Upon this point her Majestie hath willed him very formally to insist, but yet I thinck good to let you know, he hath provisionall secret Instructions not to come away yf they should utterly mislike yt, but rather to yeald to treat in *France*; and then immediately after his Dispatch at *Bruxelles*, to make his Repayre towards you at *Paris*, and so to the King: Where he hath Letters of Credit likewise to him, to demand *Bulloyne* for a place nearest the Sea-coast of *England*; with all which Directions he is to make you particularly acquainted, and with all things else. Till which tyme you may please to forbear to take any more notice of this Particular to any body there: For Mr. *Edmonds*, that is imployed thether, went away but on St. *Stephen's* Day, and stayes at *Calais* for a Passeport from *Bruxelles* for his safe coming; so as yt will be near 20 Days before he can be with your Lordship there, yf they should by deniall, force him to go to the King for the Meeting in *France*; which (under Secrett be yt spoken) the *Queene* would fayne avoyde, because she would not have the *Frenche King* send Commissioners. In short this is all the Substance of her Majestie's sending, eyther publickly or particularly in the matter; so as whatsoever you heare, yet believe that you know all that is.

For Matters of *Ireland* they are as my Lord of *Essex* left them, and the *Queene* sends over the Lord *Mountjoy* as Deputy, with a good and powerfull Armye of

An. 1599. 13 or 14 thousand Men, but not with such *superfluitie of extraordinarie Officers* as went before. For himselfe, his Case and his Punishment is at a stand. He hath bin very sicke, but is now well amended; and though I cannot certifie you of any other *hard or severe Course intended against him*, yet I assure you *the Queene holds a very strict hand over him*, and doth exceeding sharply throw all her late Misfortunes upon him in *Ireland*; which though it was heavy to him at his fyrst Apprehension, because he had disobeyed her Commandements, yet it had some Qualification, because his Lordship alleaged, that *the Counsaill of Ireland had advised him to that Journey into Munster*, which did overthrowe the Service; which now they have all with one Voice utterly disavowed, as a thing never perswaded or allowed of by them. And thus in haste I end

From the Court
at Richmond.

Your very loving Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 28th Dec. 1599. O. S.

According to your Honor's Direction, I have geven a *Passeport* unto this Bearer Mr. *Elliott*, and have also delivered him for his Maintenance heere (till your Direction came for his Journey into *England*) 80 Crownes, without which he had not bin able to have sturred out of this Towne. I was willing to give him this meanes to come unto your Honor, because I have perceaved by some Conference with him, *that he is able to discover muche of the Enemies Purposes against us*. Her Majestie and your Honor will be pleased I hope to give an Example in this Man, that may provoke others to offer the like Service and Submission hereafter, wherein also my Credit is ingaged, which I humbly beseeche you to have a regard of, that others may not be discouraged from treating in like kind with me. I thinck not fitt to write any more by this Party, but referre all other Matters to my Dispathe, which shall be sent shortly. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 3^d Jan. 1599. O. S.

Since my last Letter unto your Honor, because I had not scene the King a good while I tooke occasion to pray *Audience*, though I had no great matter to deale with him of. " At my *Accesse* unto him, fyrst I gave him " Thanks for the Favour he shewed to the *Englishmen* which were taken by " the *Spaniards* and brought to *Brest*, assuring him that her Majestie had received very great Contentment thereof, *as of a certaine Argument of his Friendship and good Affection towards us, which she held more deare then the " Friendship of any other Prince in the World*; and that for her part, *knowing " that Amitie is preserved by the same meanes yt is bredde*, she would also " strive to correpsond in all good Offices towards him; as being assuredly perswaded, that this good Union and Intelligence betwene them, would breede " both Honor, Safetie, and Contentment unto them both. I said, I doubted " not but he was of the same Mynd, and in that Confidence I would be bold to " remember him of some Poynts wherein I conceived there was some Default on " the part of his Subjects and Ministers, which I trusted he would give order to " reform,

reform, according to his good Intention which he had often declared unto me. *An. 1599.*
Fyrst I told him, yt was an ordinary matter for *his Subjects* to serve in *Dun-*
kerke Shippes against us, and that by meanes of their Skill and Knowledge of
both Coasts, and the favorable *Accesse* and *Retraict* which they found in the
Havens and maritime Townes of *France*, they had geven the Enemies oppor-
tunitie to do us muche more harme then otherwise they could have done:
Which being so directly contrarie to the Treaties he hath with her Majestie;
and namely to that of 1596 made by himselfe, I prayed him to do as muche
for her Majestie, as he had don for the King of *Spayne* this last Sommer in like
case, thoughe with lesse Obligation by Treaty; namely *to revoke those which*
were there, and to forbid all other to serve them any more, against the Sub-
jects of the Queene my Mistrisse. For the second, I prayed him to remember,
that yt was more then a Yeere since that her Majestie, at the Instance cheefe-
ly of his Ambassador, had *established* an absolute and sufficient *Commission* to
heere and determine *marine Causes*, which had bin seriously travailed in, and
good Justice done to divers of his Subjects, to the Contentment of his Amba-
sador; as he had acknowledged to her Majestie and her Counsaile; that the like
was promised to have bin established on his part from the beginning, yet that
at my fyrst comming into *France* I found nothing don in yt; but that after
some Pourfute thereof made by me, yt pleased him at lengthe to graunt suche
a Commission, which being taken to be as absolute and as sufficient Power as
the Queene's was, and that there would have bin no Opposition in the Execu-
tion of yt, there came some over hither to pursue a Complaint before these
Commissioners against some of *Crotoy*; and that entring into the Cause, in the
very beginning they found the Commission insufficient for want of *Verifica-*
tion in the severall Parlements, and the Commissioners Precepts were abso-
lutely refused to be obeyed. That hereupon I had sued above three Moneths
to have yt *verified only in this Parliament*, which was scarce yet effected as
yt should be; the poore Complaynants being driven to attend here in the
meane tyme at an excessife and unnecessary Charge, which would deterre all
others to come to sue for Justice heere, and so hinder the good Intention both
their Majesties had to reforme those Abuses, and to settle a good Amitie and
Agreement betwene their Subjects, by removing all suche Causes of Difference
and Discontentment: Therefore I prayed him to give Commandement, that
the *Commission* should be *verified in all the Parlements* out of hand, and that
Justice should be ministred with Expedition, to suche as came to complaine.
The King answered to the Thancks I gave him, that he would be ever found
as ready as he had now bin, to give the Queene and her Subjects all good
Contentment, and that he hoped the Queene would now remitte her Anger
she had conceived, because he had not delivered her the *Irishmen* which she
demaunded." To that I could replie nothing, because I neither knew what
he had answered the Queene in that point, nor what she had thereupon sayd to
his Ambassador. "To the fyrst of my Demaunds, he said *he would do it with-*
out Difficultie," for those were his Words; which I noted the rather, because
I found Monsieur de *Villeroy* before so peremptorie against yt. "To the se-
cond he also promised all Contentment, althoughe he sayd the Proceeding in
England was nothing solide, but that he would do that which belonged to him
notwithstanding; and the Fault, yf any were, should be on our syde. Lastly,
after his Answer to these Poynts, I told him I must be bold to put him in
mynd againe of her Majestie's great Expence this last Yeere, which was not
like any whit to diminish this Yeere, seeing the Trowbles of *Ireland* were in
all appearance like to continue. And I therefore prayed him to remember his
Promise made me at *Bloys*, to give her Majestie some ample Contentment of
that she had demaunded of him; *and that he would shew himselfe suche to*
her in her Occasions, as she had bin to him in his, and not to blemishe the
glorious Memorie which he should otherwise leave to all Posteritie with this
one Spott, *to have too little regarded, or too ill requited, the worthiest and*
O o. *faithfullest*

An. 1599. " *faithfullest Friend that ever Prynce had.* And I prayed him to consider, that by his dealing herein with her Majestie, the World would ground a Judgment, *how to esteeme and value his Frendshipp towards others.* In particular, I desired him to *streine* himselfe to pay her some round Som of Mony this Yeare, that she might be the better inabled to make a short end of her Trowbles, and have the lesse occasion to presse him hereafter. To this he answered shortly, that he was about yt, and would doe the uttermost he could for her Majestie's Satisfaction; acknowledging himselfe infinitely beholden to her, and that he would ever remaine her *Serviteur.*" Then demanding of her Majestie's good Healthe, without any other Questions or Discourse he dismissed me, (because the *Nuncio* was likewise attending for *Audience*) willing me to deliver a Note to Monsieur de *Villeroy* of the Points I had proposed, which I have don accordingly.

Of the Duke of *Savoye's* Treaty with the King I canne wryte you noe Certaintie; many Offers have bin made by the Duke, but all so; as he would not depart with the *Marquisat*. They have bin sometimes at the very point to agree, but after have broken off againe. Upon *Munday* last the King went a hunting, leaving the Duke behynd him, and came not hither againe till yesternight. In the mean time the Duke made shew of much Discontentment, and as yf he would take his leave of the King as soone as he returned. Notwithstanding the Opinion is, they will accord in the end to this Effect; that the Duke shall *retayne* the *Marquisat*, and rendre in exchange to the King all *Bresse*, and the Valley of *Barcellona*, and re-edifie at his owne Charges *Centall*, a Frontire Towne of *Provence*, which he had surpris'd during these Warres, and demolished. This Men gather, by reason of the King's Disposition, which seemes wholly bent to take his Ease and Pleasure, and to shunne all Occasions that may divert him from yt. On the other syde, the Duke of *Savoy* speaks highe about the leaving of the *Marquisat*, and sayeth, *he will rather make yt the Tombe of himselfe and all his Race.* By this your Honor may see, that I conceived aright of those *Overtures* which I signified were made by him at his first comming, wherein I wonder *d. 100* the Duke of *Bouillon* could be so abused, unles I should thinck rather that he had a purpose to abuse me in yt.

Our Advertisements of the Preparations in *Spaine* do still continue among the Marchants which have responce there, who have lately receaved advise not to be hastie in sending some Commodities thither which they intended to do, because there is little Mony stirring there, by reason of the Flecte and great Preparations which are now making there. Notwithstanding, the Gouvernor of *Diepe* told me yesterday, that he hath Newes that a Shippe of his which hath bin detayned there the last Yeere is now released absolutely, and many other likewise by the King's expresse Commaundement, the *Adelantado* refusing before the Commaundement came, to discharge any, but upon sufficient Bond to returne to his Service, yf he did require yt. I send you also inclosed an Extract of a Letter out of *Spayne*, importing the great Scarcitie of Mony and almost impossibilitie of making any great Preparations; yet as I sayd, the Marchants here have contrary Advise, and the Opinion is, that the King of *Spaine* doth not intend Peace: But of that I doe assure my selfe, your Honor hath better Meanes to judge then they here. And for his Preparations, (which are the best Discouersours of his Intention) I suppose your Honor is also very perfectly advertised, by such Meanes as I know you have imployed for yt: Yet I thinck yt my Duety also to adde what I can learne or here thereof.

The *Irishmen* that live in this Towne and the *Low Countries*, give out very confident bruits, of the great Weakenes of her Majestie's Forces there, and the Strengthe of the *Rebels*; of *Tiron's* Resolution to pursue the Warre, till he have established the *Catholique Religion*, and of his purpose to approche the Warre to the Gates of *Dublin*. Their Intelligence yt seemes they receive from some *Jesuits* there, and namely from one *Fitzsimon* residing in *Dublin*. Those which are well affected to the Queene in these Parts, wishe these trowbles ended

ed with any Conditions, saying that whatsoever she graunt now to establish her Peace, she shall not want just Pretexes to revoke when she is ready for yt; and in the meane tyme they say she shall secure her Estate, from the greatest dishonour and danger that yt was subject to since her Raigne. These discourses I cannot refuse to heare, proceeding as I am perswaded of good Affection, and I thinck yt my Duety to relate them, althoughe I know that her Majestie is so wise, as she needs no suggestions from hence, or any Place.

Our Advertilements here out of the East Parts are, that the Cardinal *Battory*, to whom the Prynce of *Transylvania* resigned his Country, is defeated in Battail by the *Wayvode of Vallachia*, and in his Flight drowned in a River he sought to passe: And that the Treaty of Peace, betwene the *Turke* and the *Emperor*, is resumed againe. Out of *Germany* we heare, that the *Protestant Princes*, apprehending the dishonour they received the last Sommer, resolve to recover their Reputation this Yeere; and that some other Princes which withdrew themselves then, are now contented to joyne in the Action: Particularly, that the Duke of *Brunswick* is most sensible of the Disgrace, and hath executed divers of the Commanders of his Troupes about yt. The Duke of *Wirttemberg* upon a Jollitie, is gone to *Rome* to the *Jubilee*. There is like to be some trouble againe about the Bishoprick of *Strasbourg*.

I was bold by my Secretary to moove your Honor againe about *Charles Paget*, and upon the Report he hath made me of your Answer, I am bold now once more to recommend yt unto you, being fully perswaded he may be of very great use unto her Majestie's Affayres; and where she may reape more advantage by his restoring then his rejecting. I should thinck yt most honorable for her to do that, by which she should receive most good. Besydes he hath done me many good offices here, hoping he might receive som comfort by my Mediation unto your Honor. And many more will do the like to me, and those that shall succeed, yf they fynd his course to speed well. But yf they once see wee have no credit, nor power to do them any good, they will all forsake us, and deale noe further with us. Therefore sometimes to give a Minister that grace, cannot prejudice her Majestie's Affayres, but rather further them. I humbly beseeche your Honor therefore at my sute, to moove her Majestie once more about him. As for his Land which he seekes to be restored unto, yt is but a State for his Lyfe which the Queene hath in yt, and yt is now let since yt cam into her Majestie's Hands for lesse then a hundred Pound: So that upon the matter that which her Majestie should depart with, would be but as a Pension of suche a value.

Touching the *Entervue* betwene *g. 142* the Spanish Ambassador and me, I heare noe more of yt. The Jealousie belike is past for this tyme, but yf the like occasion be offered againe, now I understand her Majestie's Pleasure, I will imbrace yt, and gouverne my selfe as I am directed. My Secretary tells me, that your Honor referres to my Discretion the imploying of *x. dowlbij. mwmwchfz. kbit* the *Cordelier* to *Rome* yf I thinck him saythfull. For that point I dare undertake, for he is secretly of the *Relligion*, and meanes ere long to declare himselfe; and in the mean time is willing to do suche Service, as he may deserve somewhat to stay himselfe upon, when he shall retyre hence. I do therefore determine to use him, and will send him away very shortly in the Company of *eotduq. igtbgowu* the *Parriarche*.

For the *Practises* which I imparted to your Honor by my Secretary, I have a very extraordinary meanes offered me of late to discover them, which I will communicate when I have a fitt Messenger. In the meane tyme I humbly beseeche you, that what I shall wryte thereof at any tyme, may not be communicated but to her Majestie alone, and that yt will please your Honor, to reserve those Letters in your own Custody; for seeing her Majestie's gracious Pleasure is to have that Confidence in me which your Honor wrytes, (for which I humbly kisse her Royall Hands) I will indeavour with all Faythe and Dilligence to answer her Expectation, and to serve her without respect of any hazard; and I hope I shall be able

An 1599. to discover somewhat worth the knowing. This Day Monsieur d'Aliencourt hath taken his Journey towards Rome, to thanck the Pope for his Favour don the King about his *Divorce*. In his way he is to visit the *Gran duca*, and his Niece the *Princesse*, of whose Matche with the King there is now freshe Speech againe. And so, &c.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

From the Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Henry Neville.

27th November 1599.

AFTER our hartie Commendations to your good Lordship. You shall understand by the Petition we do now send unto you, exhibited unto us by her Majestie's Subjects, that do trade unto *Rochell*, that there is a suddaine and severe Course taken against them by them of *Rochell*, and such as is contrary to the Treaties and Amitie betwene those tow Crownes. Yt seemeth straunge unto us, that such strict Orders should be taken by that Towne against our Marchants, which of all other Places hath bin most beholding to her Majestie and unto the Cytie of *London*. Therefore we dowbt not but when the King shall be acquainted with the same, yt will greatly be to his Misliking, which her Majestie's Pleasure is you shall at your next accesse for *Audience* make knowne unto him; and how the same is not only contrarie to the good Intelligence that is betwene the two Realmes, but directly against the Treaties; and therefore to require him to give present Order, that this their uncivill Decree may be repealed, and our Marchants permitted to trafficque and negociat their Busines by their Factors, and to abyde and remaine their as they have heretofore accustomed, and doe in *Roan* and in other Cityes of *France*, where they have entercourse of Trafficque; and not to be limited and restrayned to a certaine tyme to sell their Goods and dispatche their Busines, which cannot but be greatly prejudiciall unto them. We leave yt to your Care and Discretion to sollicite this Matter (being of Moment, and the president very prejudiciall) with that Instance you shall thinck fitt, and to certifie unto us the Order that the King shall take to redresse the same. So we bidd your Lordship very hartily farewell. *From the Court at Whitehall.*

Your very, &c.

THO. EGERTON, C.S.
RO. NORTH.

T. BUCKHURST.
RO. CECYLL.

NOTTINGHAM.
J. FORTESCUE.

G. HUNSDON.
JO. POPHAM.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

9th January 1599.

IT may appeare to you by my Letters by Mr. *Winwood*, within what I mymits her Majestie directed you for Conference with the *Spanishe Ambassador*, from whom her Majestie was and is contented you should receive any Overtures, so yt be of his seeking and not yours. Concerning the Point for the Duke of *Savoy* her Majestie wilheth also that you should retayne the same Observations, for by hearing can her Majestie receive no Prejudice; neither is it inconvenient, yf he will seeme to make any Profession of respect to the Queene, that you doe with dew Complements receive them; and professe, that you are so well acquainted with her Majesties Mynd towards all Prynces that professe honorable Regard towards her, as you both will be gladd to relate any good Office of his; and dare assume, that her Majestie will be ready to requyte them with princely Correspondency. But Sir I feare the meane of this Overture hath his particular Dryft

Dryft in this, to nourish or create some Diffidencie, of which kind of Artifices *An. 1599.* you know he is very full. For any Newes since my last we have here none, all things being yet as my last Dispatch left them. From Calais only Mr. Edmonds wrote to me, that he had received a Passport from Bruxelles, with which he passed from thence the 2^d of January, so as he is long sence there. And thus for this tyme I committ you to God.

Your loving Kinsman, &c.

From the Court.

RO. CECYLL.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 14th of January 1559, O. S.

I Wrote unto your Honor in my last; that I had light upon a very extraordinary Meanes to discover the Practises *x. r. f.* in *m. 175* Scotland. And surely I doe for my part, acknowledge yt to proceede from the same miraculous Favour of God which he hath so often shewed towards her Majestie, being otherwise a thing that noe Witt nor Industry of Man could have projected, the matter is this. One of the *x. i. w. z. st. k. t. b. p. u. q. g. t. u. d. i. e. g. 140* Referendaries to the Pope of principall Credit and Estimation, wrote a Letter unto *l. b. y. m. h. s. k. i. m. s. d.* an Italian in this Towne whom he hath knowen long, whereof this is an Abstract which I send here inclosed, for as muche as concerns that Matter. The Party, having been 7 or 8 Yeares in England, and bearing some Affection to our State, and perhaps loking for some Reward; but especially as I conceive guided by the very hand of God, and by the happy Destiny of her Majestie, came to me, and communicated the whole Letter unto me, offering to entertayne the Matter yf I would, and to reveale from tyme to tyme unto me the whole Proceeding in yt. I embraced the Offer very willingly, as I had cause; and the better to enable him to make suche a Relation of England as might give them liking of him, and induce them the rather to imploy him, I have furnished him with some Notes which he hath already sent away, offering his Service further as they shall please to command yt. He makes full account to be used in this Busines: By meanes whereof wee shall be able to discover their whole Desseines, which surely are worth the harkening after, and further advanced I feare then is conceived. I have promysed the Party, yf he performe what he pretends, that he shall be rewarded according to the Importance of the Service. In the meane tyme he shall receive some remembrance from me, to intertayne him in good Devotion to pursue yt. This Party is Nephew unto one *q. k. c. g. i. t. b. l. g. t.* Portinari, who some tyme served her Majestie as an Engeynier in the beginning of her Raigne, and wrote a Booke (as this Man tells me) of the meanes to reduce Ireland to perfect obedience; which was written out in this Man's Hand, and delivered unto my Lord your Father, when he was Secretary. I beseeche you to insert these Characters following into your Cifre, *r. 163* to serve for the Fryar whom I imploy; *l. 163* for the Party from whom I had this inclosed Letter; and *m. 177* for Roome, for of these I shall have often occasion to wryte hereafter. This Negotiation being once begonne, I may manage yt as I will, and therefore I desyre that yt would please your Honor to give me suche Directions as you shall thinck fitt for my proceeding in yt. I have not yet hard of Mr. Edmonds since he went from Calais, yf I have noe Newes of him this Weeke, I shall imagine him to be returned into England; but otherwise yf the Treatie proceed heere, and yf your Honor commes over about yt, (as all Men conceive you shall) I shall take yt for a great Honor yf I may be permitted to wayte upon you wheresoever yt be: Which I thinck I may very well doe, for here will be noe suche great Busines for me in the meane tyme, but that I may be well inough spared. I hope Captayne Elliott be long ere this arryved in England, I dispatch-

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An. 1599. ed him hence the Morrow after our *Chryſtmas-day*. I ſend here incloſed the ſecond Bill of Exchange to *Corſini*, for the 5000 Crowns he is to pay her Maieſtie.

The King and the Duke of *Savoy* are not yet accorded, they rather ſeeme to grow every day the farther off. Preſently after his Departure, the King intends a poſting Journey to *Calais*, and the Frontier Townes thereabouts: And towards the Springe Men talke already of a Journey to *Lions* and *Marſeilles*, ſuppoſing the Treaty of Marriadge with the Princes of *Florence* will be well advanced by that tyme. I heere that *Monſieur de Syllerie* ſhall goe to *Florence* about yt, preſently after the Arrivall of *Monſieur d'Aliencourt* at *Roome*. By my next I hope to ſend you the Concluſion of this Treaty for the *Marquiſat*, or that yt is broken of; but I think rather the former, for what ſhews ſoever they make to the contrary, I aſſure my ſelfe they both deſyre an accord.

I have ſollicitated *Monſieur de Villeroy* for ſome Reſolution in the Poynts I propoſed to the King in my laſt Audiance, but he excuſeth himſelf yet upon this other Buſines with the Duke of *Savoy*. Yf her Maieſtie would be pleaſed to wryte unto the King ſomewhat earneſtly about the Mony, I verily thinck ſome good would be donne: In the meane tyme I will not deſiſt to urge yt as I may.

The Lord *Hume*, who was gon out of this Towne towards *Italie* (as he pretended,) is retourned againe, and as I learne hath bin at *Bruffells*. Yt is more then tow Moneths, ſince I was advertiſed that he was reconcyled (by *Parſons's* interpoſing) with the Earle *Bothwell*. I did not then much credit yt, but this Journey of his to *Bruffels*, where *Bothwell* is, makes yt more probable; beſydes the Confirmation I receaved lately of yt by a *Scottiſh* Nobleman here. Yf this Reconciliation be true, there is a Myſtery in yt, and yt is not donne without the Privitie of *£.150* the Scots King, for there are non greater with him then the Lord *Hume*, and his Uncle Sir *George Hume*. In ſumme Sir by all Advertiſements I receave, I fynd a great Concurrence towards ſome Alteration in thoſe Parts, and many are wonne to the adverſe Syde; which will not declare themſelves till the inſtant, and in the meane tyme hold falſe Fellowſhip with our Syde, to doe the greater harme. I hope to diſcover more dayly. And ſoe, &c.

Your Honors very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 25th Jan. 1599. O. S.

SINCE my laſt, which I ſent by my Brother *Trelawny*, I have diſpatched *r. 163* the Fryer mentioned in my laſt Letter q. ic. m. 177 to *Rome*. Before his Departure I cauſed him to make ſtreight Acquaintance with ſom *dociud* *Scottes* heere, whom I ſuſpected to be Practizers in the Buſines I have ſo often written of; which was eaſie for him to doe, becauſe they perceaving the Credit he had with *x. eoduy. hcmſert* the Patriarch, were very glad to becom inward with him, hoping to make good uſe of him towards the other I laſt mentioned. In this Confidence (he having governed himſelf diſcreetly, and ſeeming very zealous and paſſionat in the common Cauſe) they have opened themſelves in generall termes very farre unto him, and confirmed all that I have heretofore advertiſed, and have given him Letters of ſpeciall Recommendation to *Rome*. The Letters he brought to me, which I peruſing, I tooke Copie of one of them which I ſend here incloſed, fynding yt to import more then the reſt. And perceaving that the Wryter had willed his Freend to communicatt their Cifre unto him when he came there, I cauſed him, under Pretence of his Deſyre to wryte from *Lions*, where *x. dowgmq. igtlgow* the Patriarch was to make ſom Stay, to demaund a Cifre of him; whereupon he gave him the very ſame that he had uſed in his Letter, by meanes whereof I cam to read yt: which I have the

the rather noted to your Honor, that you may Judge by this Beginning, both of *An. 1599.* his Dexteritie and Faythfulnes. I have willed him to certifie what he can learne both by *iwnz. fw hlf* the Scots, with whom he is like to have great Confidence by reason of the Commendation he carieth, and likewise by *y. htwmdukmat* the *English*, of suche Poynts as I have given him Instructions of. And yf any of them lyst to wryte hither, I have willed him to offer his Meanes of conveying their Letters, which they will never distrust; and thereby their Letters will fall into my Hands: So that befor *May-Day*, I am in hope your Honor *shall know the very Secrett of their Deseines*. I have geven him for his Jorney and Maintenance for a tyme 25 l. Sterling, and besydes furnish'd him of a Horse which cost 15 l. I have promised him 150 Crowns a Yeere while he remaynes there; and upon his Returne, when he shall be mynded to declare himselfe, I have undertaken that her Majestie will bestowe a Prebend or som suche other Meanes of Maintenance upon him to live upon, so he performe this Service saythfully. In perusing the Names for the which he useth Speciall Characters in the Ciffre, I fynd of *Englishe* these contayned in the Note enclosed: Her Majestie, your Honor, my Lord of *Essex*, my Lord Admirall, Lord *Willoughby*, Lord *Hunsdon*, Lord *Cobham*, Lord Treasourour, Earl of *Northumberland*, Sir *John Forstescue*, Sir *Walter Raughley*, the *English* Ambassador, Sir *Henry Broomley*, Mr. *Bacon*, Father *Parsons*, Doctor *Cecylle*, *Henry Constable*, Bishop a Preeft, Mr. *Pagett*, the *Englishe* College at *Rome*. I humbly pray that this whole Matter may be kept very secrett, for yf the least Vent of it com Abroad, yt will both endaunger his Life I use, and disapoynt as likely a Meanes to discover those Practices as can be imagined; *which I assure your Honor, upon Concurrence of many Advertisements, to be farre advanced, and that they expect undoubtedly a speedy Effect of them.* The Author of the Letter, labouring of late to seduce a young Nobleman to Popery (as he is a very great Intermedler in this Busines) when he could not prevayle by Reason, told him playnly, *That within few Years, and possibly within few Moneths, he would repent him yf he refused to becom Catholique.* There is continually great Consultation and Meetings held at f. 154 the Scotch Ambassador's House about yt, at which are present, the Wryter of the Letter, the Earle of *Crayford*, his Brother lately come out of Scotland, the Lord *Hume*, *John Elfefton* Brother to the Secretary, and som others. They are very confident, and speake bigg, *that they will have the Masse in Scotland ere many Moneths.* They stay only for the Mony from m. 177 *Rome*: I hope to get Knowledge both when and which way yt comes. Yff 150 the Scots King be not too farre imbarcked in these Matters, the rest will easily be prevented, receaving such Information, as I hope we shall, from tyme to tyme of their Proceeding. And so, &c.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 26th Jan. 1599. O. S.

SINCE my Brother *Trelanmie's* Departure I was with Monsieur *de Villeroy*, to sollicite the Resolution and Dispatch of those three Points I had dealt with the King in, whereof I gave Advertisement in my Dispatch by *Bouchard*. "To the fyrst he sayd, the Proclamation the King made this last Sommer to revoke his Subjects from the States Service, was generall, to all suche as served any forraine State without his Licence; more particular Declaration he might not make; and with that we might very well be satisfied. I told him I could never obtaine a Sight of that Proclamation, althoughe I had used meanes both to the Chauncellor and others for yt, the Copies being all taken into his own Hands, and therefore desired yt might be communicated unto me. He sayd

"yt

An. 1599. "yt should be sent to Monsieur Boisfisse to shew her Majestie:" But I feare he will play false in yt, for I had once a Sight of yt, though I could not be permitted to take a Copy; and I remember *no generall Revocation*, but only *particular*, to those which were in the *States Service*. But the best is, yf the Peace proceed, this will not be greatly materiall to be stood upon. "To the second Point of *verifying the Commission*, he sayd yt should be donne in those *Parlaments* whole Jurisdiccions reached to the Sea Coast, for the rest he thought yt needfull. But hereupon he fell to exclaime more bitterly then ever against our Nation for the *Piracies* they committ dayly at Sea (for so he termes yt) against the *Frenche*, and said they had continual Complaynts of yt, and namely of som of theirs spoyled and thrown over-board by some of our Marchants Ships in the *Levant Seas*, almost as farre as *Tripoli*, and towards *Constantinople*, and som upon the Coast of *Barbarie*; and that yf there were no better Order taken, *il en aviendroit du mal*. I told him yt was possible, there might be some evill disposed Persons of our Nations, as well as of theirs and others, that to gaine, would adventure the Breache of any Law: But as long as they found her Majestie so willing to do Justice upon suche Offenders, they had noe reason to charge her with yt, either in Honor or otherwise: But let them make Proove of these Acculations, and they shall see the Offenders punished with all Rigour according to Justice. Nay, sayd he, yt is that we most com-
 "plaine of, *for we can get no Justice done in England*, and repeated the Words *point du tout* twise or thrice. Then I said I perceaved the Informations he had received proceeded more of Passion then Truth, and that I would disprove them." And therewith I pulled out the *Certificat* I received from the *Commissioners*, of the Causes they had done Justice in since my comming over, which being in *Latin*, I delivered him to reade. When he had read a little of yt, finding yt to be very particular, and to carry good Creditt, he desired me to give him a Coppy of yt, that he might send it to their Ambassador, for he had received contrary Information from him. But by this meanes he began to be calmer then before, and said, "he did assure himself of her Majestie's princely Disposition to have Justice done, but he feared it was hindred by some of her Ministers, that either had Interest in these Matters themselves, or favoured those that had. I prayed him to confirme that Persuasion he had, of her Majestie's princely Intention that way; and to be further assured from me, that her royal Purpose being knowne, *there was no Minister of hers, that ether durst or could impeach it*. But they must not measure Justice by the partiall Report of the Parties, nor the passionate Information of such as would be paid with no Reason. Yf they would have Patience, and suffer Matters to have their due Examinations, I would undertake they should have absolute Justice in the end. And to that purpose I offred to imploy all the Credit and Meanes that my Place did afforde me; *provided they did here correspond with the like towards us; for otherwise we were not more obliged in Justice or Honor to them, then they to us*. After this we spake of the third Point touching the Money, wherein he acknowledged (as he had often done before) that the King was bound to have a great regard of her Majestie's Occasions, and to give her all the Satisfaction his Estate would beare. But what that was he knew not, as not meddling at all with his *Finances*, nether had the King made knowen his yet Purpose unto him. I pressed much that I might receive an Answer, for that it might import her Majestie much for some of her Resolutions. And I prayed him to remember, that since we made so *streight Alliance with France, the Profit and Benefit of it had bin wholly theirs, and the Charge and Burden ours*. And it must be confessed that the Queene my Mistris had discharged the part of a true and perfect Friend and Confederate, and that her Succours had been a principall Cause of the Preservation of this Estate. That now they were in Peace and Rest, and we in Warre, her Majestie was to looke for some Recompence of her Kindenes, and some Fruit of the Alliance. That lesse could not be expected by her, nor offred by them, then that which she
 "demaunded,

“demaunded, which was but the Repaiement of some of that Money which she *An. 1599.*
 “had so frankly lent the King, and disbursed for him in his great Neecessitie.
 “Yf this were denied, she could little hope for any greater matter; and she
 “should have just Cause given her to repent her, that she had left a more an-
 “cient and constant Amitie to embrace this, wherein there was lesse Assu-
 “rance,” I shewed him the Note of the Debt since the Yeare 1581, which a-
 “mounts to a million and three hundred and forty thousand Crownes, or there-
 “about. “I required that all above a million might be paid this Yeare, which
 “being done, I was in hope her Majestie should be inabled to make so good an
 “end of her Busines, as she should have lesse neede to importunate the King here-
 “after, and would perhaps be contented to receive the rest with more Commo-
 “ditie to him. I remembred unto him also, that the Assignations which were
 “made unto her Majestie of the Customes of *Rouen* and *Newhaven*, were found
 “as he had answered, *to be engaged before to others*, which among private
 “Men had bin a matter *mala fidei*. And therefore that the King was doubly
 “bound in Honor, either to consigne those into her Hands, according to his
 “Contract, or to content her some other way. To all this he answered, he
 “would relate my Speech to the King, and give me such Answer as he should
 “be commaunded.

The next Day I went to Monsieur *de Rosni*, and repeated in effect what I had
 before said to Monsieur *de Villeroy*, and added, “that I was perswaded God had
 “not advanced him to that place of Honor and Authoritie that he beares in this
 “Kingdome only for his owne Good, but to the end also, that both the King’s
 “Subjects and Allies of *the Religion*, should reape some Fruict and Comfort by
 “it. That no Man knew better than he, how profitable her Majestie’s Friend-
 “ship hath bin both to the King’s Estate in generall, and to the Cause of Religion
 “in particular; and that she thought she might challenge thereby an Interest in
 “him, and those which were affected that way. I prayed him not to disappoint
 “her Expectation, and seeing he had so good an Occasion offered him to gaine
 “the Freindship of a great Princeesse, (which had both Power and Will to requite
 “them that deserved well of her,) I prayed him not to neglect it, for it could
 “not but be of great use to him in all Events. I put him in mynde of that him-
 “self had told me, that yf the *Spanish Army* had come on this last Sommer,
 “the King had willed him to make shift for 300000 Crownes to have sent to
 “her Majestie; and I said, he was much better able to do it now then at that
 “tyme, having the Revennue of this Yeare to come in, and that her Majestie’s
 “Occasions to use it were nothing lesse; and therefore prayed him to be a means
 “she might enjoye now, that good Satisfaction intended her then. His An-
 “swere was full of good Wordes and Respect towards her Majestie, and in kind-
 “er sort then his manner is. But he said he thought the King could not de-
 “part with so great a Summe this Yeare, yet assured me he would do what lay
 “in him, to further her Majestie’s Contentment.” In the end he discovered a
 matter unto me, which I perceave hath lyen upon his Stomack some tyme. “He
 “said, he understood the *Queene* was offended, that * *his Brother* did not see
 “her when he came through *England*, whereof he said he was the cause. For
 “when he understood that the *Queene* had refused to suffer him to performe the
 “Ceremony for *the King’s Installation*, as it was intended; he, conceiving it
 “grew upon some *Dislike* or *Mesprise* (for so he termed it) of *his Brother* or
 “*him*, had written unto him to returne some other way. And added, that for
 “the Performance of such a Ceremony, his Brother might very well have bin ac-
 “cepted; for tho’ there were many richer in *France* then they, yet there were
 “few of better House or Bloud, *being descended of a King of France*. I told
 “him the matter was never directly propounded to her Majestie, nor refused by
 “her. But their Ambassador having lett fall some doubtfull Speeches, as yf the
 “King meant to discharge *that Ceremony* by one that should doe it *obiter*, and

* Monsieur de Bethunes.

An. 1599. "not be sent purposely: Yt was wished by some of his Majestie's Counsaile to whom he spake it, that the King would not use greater neglect in it then his Predecessors had done, who had allwaies sent solemnly and purposely about it. And that if the Queene were grieved that he saw her not in his Passage through England, it was only because she was deprived of the meanes to doe him that Honor which she intended to do him, for his Respect; of whose good Will and Affection to her Affaires, she doth as much desire to be assured, as of any Mans in France. He toke my Speech well, and seemed to be very well satisfied, and prayed me to assure her Majestie, that he was her humble Servant, and would be as glad to do her any acceptable Service as to his owne Master. Notwithstanding I dare not assure you of any great Summe this Yeare, but some reasonable Portion I hope will come about Midsummer, and sooner I doubt there will be nothing had, for the King will receive the first Quarter himselfe.

The matter of the *Marquisat of Saluces* is not yet accorded. The King demands so much in Exchange, as the last Speech hath bin, that the Duke would rather yeeld up the *Marquisat* upon some Conditions concerning *Geneva*, which the King yet refuseth absolutely to assent unto; so as the Opinion was, within these two Dayes, that the Duke would depart without any Agreement. But Yesterday and this Day they have mett againe, but concluded nothing that is yet knowne. The Duke hath caused some to be spoken with, that he understands have Access to me, to learne certainly whether the Queene intendeth in truth to make Peace with Spaine or no. I suppose he ymagines, yf that King had Peace with us, he might be the easlyer drawen to embrace his Defence. But other Motion, or Offer of any Complement he hath not made unto me, therefore I refrain likewise to do any to him; interpreting her Majestie's Commandement and Direction, in your Letter of the 9th of Jan. in that Sence: And the like for my Conference with g. 142 the Spanish Ambassador, from whom I have had no more since the fyrst Motion by d. 100 the Duke de Bouillon.

The Spanish Ambassador hath delivered lately 54 Articles of Doleances to the Counsaile here, most of them touching the King's Intelligence under-hand with the States; and namely, his Toleration of their Placard against trading into Spaine, and their actuall impeaching of it.

There are Ambassadors come hither both from the Marques of Brandebourg, and the Cardinall of Lorrain; ech seeking to winne the King's Favour, or at least not to have him averse, in their Contention about the Bishoprick of Strasbourg. Which being once composed, by an arbitrary Sentence of the Emperors which devided the Profitt and Revennue betwene them, is now revived by those of Lorraine, that are not satisfied with the Partition, but would enlarge their Portion.

The Treaty betwene the Turk and the Emperor is continued by some Persons, that goe betwene the Governors of the Emperors Frontiers, and Effraim Bassa; but there are no Deputies yet assembled about it. The last Meeting was broken, upon a feare the Deputies had conceived ech of other, of some Treachery intended, and not upon any Difficulties in the Treaty, or Commandement of their Masters; so as it is probable they may come to some Accord. But the Christians complayne, that during this Parle of Peace, the Tartares, by the Turke's Procurement, have entred Upper Hungary and done great Spoyle there, and carryed away many Prisoners, which they require to be restored before they enter into further Treaty. Of the Revolt in Caramania, we heare that the Heads of the Rebellion, having by their Insolencies and Oppressions lost the Harts of the Multitude, which favoured them at the first, have bin since forced by the Bassa that pursued them to quitt the Field, and to betake themselves to some Townes where they are now besieged. So as it is thought that Matter will have a speedy end, or rather that it is ended already. The Georgians, who it was conceived would have stirred likewise upon such an Opportunity, have kept themselves quiett, and moved not at all.

This

This King hath taken it very offensively at the *States* Hands, that their *An. 1599.* Shippes of Warre have staid certaine *French Shippes* that were going into *Calais* laden with Salt and Wine, which they refuse to release till they have paid a certain Exaction which they require, under the Name of *Licences*. The Reason that moves the *States* to such a Resolution, I understand to be this: They fynd that the Provinces subject to the *Archduke*, have sought to establish at *Calais* a Staple of all Commodities which they want, and which they were wont to be furnished of from *Holland* and *Zeland*; and upon that Hope principally, they adventured to breake of all Commerce with the *United Provinces*, which otherwise they could not have wanted. And they are perswaded, that yf they be disappointed of that meanes of furnishing themselves from *Calais*, they will be enforced to renewe the Commerce, and take *Licences* of the *States*, as heretofore they have done; which will be very beneficiall unto them, and make them the better to subsist in their Defence. And having dealt with the King to be contented with it, and finding him and his Counsaill absolutely to refuse it, (though the last King as they say gave secret Consent unto it) they have taken a Resolution to impeach this Staple at *Calais* of themselves, or at least they intend to exact that Commodity by meanes of it, which they know they should make otherwise. The King and his Counsaill have bin very bitter with their *Agent* here about it, and threaten not only to withdrawe the *French* which are there, and all other Assistance, but to declare Warre against them, and to banish them wholly from trading in *France*. Notwithstanding, I do not finde but they meane to persist in their Course: And these Men beginne to be more calme (as their Nature is) finding the other resolute, and are contented to hearken to some Overtures of devyding the Profit that shall be made of these *Licences*. Monsieur de *Villeroy* in speech of this matter with r. 165 the *States Agent*, said the *Queene* would have attempted such a matter, to have barred the King's Subjects from trading into *Spaine*, by staying and taking them at Sea; but that the King would not endure it, and would rather have declared Warre against her; which Speech I could not but note, and thought good to advertise.

I received a Letter from the Lords of the Counsaill of the 27th of *November*, but not delivered me till the 6th of *January*, wherein their Lordships will me to deale with the King about the Proclamation of the *Rochellers*, forbidding any *Englishman* to remaine in their Towne above four Moneths. Before I moved the King in the matter, I thought good to speak with a Gentleman that remaines here in Court continually for the Affaires of them of *Rochelle* and others of the Religion of *Poitou*; who understanding of it, hath given me some hope of accommodating the matter otherwise, and prayed me to forbear to deale with the King in it, till he had written and received Answer from *Rochelle*, for which he required 20 Daies. The Terme is almost expired, and if I receive not Contentment by his Answer, I will presently move the King about it. From Mr. *Edmonds* I have heard nothing since he went from *Calais*; but I heare by other meanes, that he hath had twise or thrice Audience, is very well entertayned, and shall accompany the *Archduke* to *Cambray*. The King is advertised from his Ambassador in that Court, that the *Queene* desires to have that Treaty in *England*, but that they will not yeeld, but desire rather to have it here in *France*. I send your Honor here inclosed a Letter I received from *Bayonne*. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

An. 1599.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

S I R,

Paris 27th Jan. 1599. O. S.

I T may please you to remember that I wrote unto you from *Blois*, in Recommendation of one *John Mangas* of *Olone*, who complained, that a Shippe of his called *la Catholique*, was taken by one Mr. *Morgan*, and detayned contrary to a Sentence given by the Commissioners in his Favour. As he reports his Cause, it caryeth a very evill Shew of apparent Injustice, and gives an evill Taste of our Proceeding here. There be som Men of Qualitie interested in the Cause, which lett not to spredd their Discontentment to our Disadvantage. I have written to the Commissioners the State of the Complaint, as he reportes it, and have prayed them to cleere her Majestie's Honor and their owne Reputations in it. I beseech your Honor to recommend the Cause earnestly unto them, that all Mouthes may be stopped, and her Majestie's Proceeding may be justified to be, as it hath bin alwaies, most just and princely. So shall I have also the better occasion to urge Satisfaction in the behalf of her Majestie's Subjects that be grieved in the like kinde. And so shall the Amitie so much desired, betwene their two Majesties and their Subjects be best preserved. And thus I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 17th Feb. 1599. O. S.

I Shall not neede to trouble your Honor much at this tyme; seeing this Gentleman was present at those Audiences I had since his comming, and can very sufficiently relate what passed between the King and us in them. For the Place required for the Commissioners to meet in, it is very frankly accorded, with offer of *Diepe* or *Abbeville* if we list; because it is conceived *Bollogne* will scarce afford good Commoditie for the Trayne. The King had conceived a Jealousy, as yf we had intertaigned him but with Shewes of Formalities, and had bin agreed in the meane tyme in the Substance of the Treaty, which he seemed to take offensively; but in the end both he and his Counsaile remayned well satisfied. At our first Audience, upon fresh Advertisement brought me of the Proceeding of the Practize to bannish our Clothes, I dealt directly with him in it, because I had received but a slight and doubtfull Answer from the Chancellor and Monf. *Villeroy*, when I sent unto them about it. His Answer was good, "that I had not scene him hitherto to do any thing rashly [to the Prejudice of his Allies, nor should not finde to do yt hereafter, especially towards her Majestie, to whom he renewed his former Professions, and promised that I should be made acquainted and heard before any thing were concluded. But withall, he spake somewhat of the Necessitie of his People, which he was bound to regard, and complained of the Wrongs done by our Nation to his Subjects, and want of Justice when Pursute is made." To the latter Point, both my selfe answered as I had done before to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, and Mr. *Edmonds* particularly related what had passed betwene my Lords of the Counsaile and his Ambassador at a Conference purposely held about those Causes. Many Discourses he had with us, of the Wants and Weaknes of Spaine, of the Necessities of the Archduke, of the Duke of *Savoy*, of the Scottish King, and of some other Points, which I leave to him to relate.

"At our second Audience I remembered him againe of his Promise to give her Majestie some Contentment in the matter of his Reimbursement, and urged an
"Answer;

“ Answer; shewing that the Delay of it was allmost as prejudiciall to her Ma-
 “ jestie as the Refusal, and using the best Reasons I could to move him to take
 “ some serious Consideration of it. His Answer was, that his Counsaile had bin
 “ very busy about this Negotiation with the Duke of *Savoy*, but he would now
 “ commaund them to intend it seriously.” Notwithstanding, the Duke of *Bou-*
illon's Speech to Mr. *Edmonds* promiseth but little Satisfaction. His many
 Interlocutorie Speeches of his Journey to *Calais*, and *Inclination to see her Ma-*
jestie, and of the Newes he had that Morning received from his Ambassador
 touching my Lord of *Essex*, I leave unto Mr. *Edmonds*; as also many other
 Particulars of his Conference with these Men here, and of the *Spanish* Ambassa-
 dor comming to my House, and his Discourse with us; Assuring my self I can-
 not commit them to a better Relation then his. And my self having an Infir-
 mity in my hearing growen upon me, which caused me to loose much of that
 which was said.

For the matter between the Duke of *Savoy* and the King, we heare that this
 Day they are accorded, That *the Duke* shall within two Moneths either ren-
 der the *Marquisat*, or deliver in exchange *Bresse*, and the rest which I have
 heretofore signified. I received lately your Honor's Letter of the 18th of *Janu-*
ary, by which I am instructed what to answer if I be dealt with about the Com-
 plaints exhibited by the *French* Ambassador; but no Man speaks yet to me of
 any such matter. This Gentleman is well furnish'd with all the Occurrents that
 this Court yeeldes. Therefore with Remembrance of my humblest Duty, I con-
 clude and rest

Sent by Mr.
Edmonds.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 20th February 1599, O. S.

I Send this Messenger expressly, and with as much speed as I can, to lett your
 Honor understand, that yesterday there arrived here two Carriers one after
 another, with great speede out of *Spayne*: And I am secretly informed, that
 they brought Newes ether *that the King of Spayne is dead, or desperately sick.*
 I cannot absolutely say it is true, but I received it from a good hand, and one
 nere about the King, which makes me bold to advertise it with speede. I will be
 carefull to understand the Truth, and if I learne certainly ether Confirmation or
 Controllement, I will dispatch another Messenger presently.

The Duke of *Savoy* is this Day gone out of this Towne towards his owne
 Country, and hath tyme till the end of *May*, to resolve whether he will render
 the *Marquisat*, or the Exchange required of him; having bound himself by a
 Writing signed by himself, to do ether the one or the other in that tyme. The
 King I heare hath taken some *Discontentment* with a Letter which the *Pope*
 wrote lately unto him, both touching the Duke of *Savoy's* Cause, and the *Resti-*
tution of the Jesuits. In which point, *he hath challenged the King for not*
performing his Promise, seeing he hath on his part accomplished as much as
was desired of him touching the King's Divorce. The King I heare made a
 round Answer to the *Patriarch* about it, and the same Day dealt *as sharply*
 with the *States Agent*, upon fresh Complaint to him of more Shipps taken by
 their Men of Warre upon the Coast of *Calais*.

The last Letters I sawe out of *Spayne*, made mention that the King was going
 into *Portugal*, and that the *Adelantado* was committed Prisoner to his House at
Madrid. That the *Indian Fleet* was not heard of, and therefore not looked for
 till *September*. That there were ten or twelve Galeons prepared to go meet
 them. That the Scarcitie of Money continued there very great, but that the

R r

King

An 1599. King had notwithstanding, given order for twelve hundred thousand Ducats to be sent with all Expedition into the *Low-Countries*. That the Count de *Fuentes* was established Governor of *Milan* and one of the *Grandeas* of *Spaine*, and was to come away presently with 4000 Spaniards. These Letters were written in the beginning of their *February*, but the King's which he received, came thence as I am informed, in eight Daies.

For the Prohibition of the Manufactures of Wooll, notwithstanding the King's Answer and his Counsailes made to me and Mr. *Edmondes*, I do much doubt it will proceede. And I am credibly advertised of Levies of Money and Contributions made in divers Townes of this Kingdome for the effecting of it, and that the Drapers make full account of it. I have gone as farre as I can in the stay of it, unlesse I should descend to a direct *Protestation* against it, as a Breach of the Treaties, and the Amitie depending upon them, which I dare not do till I have warrant from her Majesty. But assuredly Sir they are so careless and confident in their Proceeding with their Allies, especially with us, that if they be not very roundly dealt with, they will adventure upon any thing for their Profit. But if her Majestie will but follow their Example, and bannish their Wines for a time, you shall see them humble ynough, and drive them to seeke to you: For those Contries live wholly by the Vent of their Wines, and will be ready to rebell, rather then be put by it. In the meane time, the Queenes Custom will not be much impaired, for if *French Wines* be forbidden, there will be the more *Spanish Wine* spent, which pay as great an *Impost* or greater then the other. And moreover, such a president would greatly establish her Majesties Reputation, and teach them to proceede the more respectfully with her, in all things els. I am bold to extend my self a little beyond the Bounds of my Charge in this Point, out of an Indignation and disdain to see her Majestie so ill requited, where she hath so much deserved; which if it hath carried me too farre, I crave Pardon.

Since Mr. *Edmondes* Departure, I went to complementise with the extraordinary Ambassador of *Venice*, who is now, (though late) come to congratulate the Peace with *Spaine*; and finding him lodged right over against the *Spanish* Ambassador, I could not avoyde to see him, seeing he had bin here with me before. Our Speeche was little besides Complements, and that little was in generalities, in Commendations of Peace, and Detestation of Warres. I would willingly have drawn from him what the Points were they meant to insist upon. And to that intent, "when he prayed God to dispose the Harts of both Sides to passe by
" all Difficulties, and to conclude a good Peace; I told him, that they must then
" dispose themselves to require nothing unreasonable nor dishonorable, and that
" if any difficultie arose, it was in all apparance to growe from their Demaunds,
" not ours, for difficulties did growe alwaies from Particulars: And I did not
" conceive that our side were likely to propounde many Particulars, but only
" the generall incidents and consequents of Peace, and the Particularities were
" rather likely to be proposed on their part. Which he confessed to be true, but
" said he was fully assured that the reasonableness of their Demaunds should well
" testifie their sincere Intention and Disposition to Peace. I answered that that
" being so, there was no doubt to be made of the like Disposition in her Majesty, who both by Sex and Profession was ever peaceably inclined, untill she
" was by too great Provocations forced to a necessary Defence of herself. We parted with kind Complements, he giving me the *Preseance* in his owne House, as the Custome is, and as I had before done to him in myne. This is all I thinke fit to trouble your Honor with at this tyme. And so, &c.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 26th Feb. 1599. O. S.

THE Report of the King of Spaines Death or Sicknes, whereof this Court was full for three or four Daies, begins now to growe cold, and instead of that Danger of the Kings, they pretend to have advise of a burning Fever of the Queenes, which it is thought she will hardly escape. This is confessed by the Spanish Ambassador, and avowed unto me by Mr. de Villeroy. Notwithstanding, I knowe the King was very pleasaunt upon the first Newes, and began to talke of the Recovery of Navarre and of other Desseignes. So that many do yet believe the former Report may be true, but that it is covered for a time by these Men, upon some purpose. The opportunitie of Sir Robert Druryes Returne, is the Cause that I sent no Messenger purposely with this Advertisement, (as I promised in my last,) hoping it will come by his Meanes in reasonable tyme. If I discover any more certainty of this Matter, I will certifie your Honor of it with speed.

The King's Jorney into Picardie is broken, and instead thereof he intends to take the Dyett for a Fortnight or three Weeks, for some of his old Griefes, which are growing againe upon him. I understand he hath appointed the Bishop of Bollogne to repaire thither, to give order for all things necessarie against the Commissioners comming. I would gladly urge an answer about the Queenes Money before the Treaty be concluded, and for that Purpose I have desired Audience any time these eight Dayes, but am still put off; which makes me feare that they linger purposely, till they see what will become of the Treaty. I am often sollicitied by our Marchants, to deale with the King and his Counsaile about the Abatement of the Impositions, raised upon our Commodities since the Treaty of Blois. But because it is a Point that depends upon that Treaty, which is offered here to be renewed, I thinke not fitt to meddle with that Particular alone, but to include it in the generall Confirmation of the Treaty, if it be her Majestie's Pleasure to renewe it. I beseech you Sir therefore I may understand her Resolution in it, and how I shall otherwise satisfie the importunate Desire of our Marchants, who think me very negligent in my charge, that I have so long differred to sollicite that Point for them. Surely somewhat will be necessary to be done, if you intend to continue any traffick here. For now all is at liberty, and the King bound to nothing; the Treaties that concern the Commerce being determined, and that of Troyes and the last of 1596 which be only in Force, either not meddling with that point at all, or in such generalitie as we can take no great hold of them for our Benefit.

The unkindnes betweene the King and the States, is aggravated by the continuall Complaints which come of French Shippes taken by them. I am told that there is fresh Complaint brought hither alio, of two Shippes of Newhaven sonke by some of her Majestie's Shippes. If any such thing be, I beseech you to direct me what answer I shall make unto it, for I make no doubt but they will expostulate it with me. And so, &c.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Since my last, I have seene a Letter from Madrid of the 7th of February, wherein it is certified, that there is a Caruile of Sinigaglia arrived, which affirmeth that the Indian Fleete is at the Havana, and expected to be at home by the end of March.

Sir

An. 1599.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 27th Feb. 1599. O. S.

THE Earle Gowry, a Nobleman of Scotland, who hath spent some time in these Parts, is purposed to returne home through *England*, and desires to have the Honor to kisse her Majestie's Hands as he passeth. And because I know him well, and have had good Communication with him, and therein found him to be of very good judgement, and exceedingly well affected both to the common Cause of Religion, and particularly to her Majestie, and that which may concerne her Honor and Service; I have thought good to recommend him especially unto your Honor; and to beseech you to be a meanes that he may receive that Honor and Favour that he is worthy of, that so he may depart confirmed in that good Devotion and Respect, which he beares already towards her Majestie. If your Honor please to conferre with him about these Alterations feared in Scotland, I beleve he will give you good Satisfaction, and that you will finde him to be a Man of whom there may be exceeding good use made. I have given him my Passport, to serve him till he come to her Majesties Court, in as ample and favourable sort as I could. The rest I referre to your Honor's good favour towards him, whereunto I humbly recommend him. And so, &c.

Your Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

The Lord Hume purposeth shortly to returne likewise as he telleth me, and hath already prayed my Passport, which I cannot denie him. But you will be pleased to have regard to some of my former Letters.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 2^d March 1599, O. S.

I Am bold to recommend unto your Honor this Nobleman of Scotland the Lord Hume, who is now returning into his Contry, and mindes to take his way through *England*; beseeching you that by your Meanes he may have a Passport for his free Passage, and receive such other Favour, as her Majestie useth to extend to Men of his Qualitie. It hath pleased him to do me the Honor to visite me often, and to make me many kinde offers. In requitall whereof, I would be gladd to be a Meanes, of any Honor or Favour to be done him in *England*. Wherein because I know your honorable Disposition to be very prone, I shall need to use no more Wordes, but will only present my Service unto you, and so humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

2^d March 1599.

ALTHOUGH I would be gladd at all times to advertise you of Certainties, (it being a touch to both our Offices to affirme things that fall out contrary) yet because I see conjecturall Reports often flye before Resolutions, and when those fall out to be true, that then you may thinke your self neglected; I have thought good now to advertise you in what case things stand. Immediately after the

the Arrival of Mr. *Edmondes* (to whose Negotiation you were privy) there followed *Verheyken* the *Audencier*, he hath had an *Audience* of the *Queene* within three Daies after his Arrivall, which was the 18th of *February*; the Effect whereof was *complementary* on both Sides, he protesting that her Majestie should fynde nothing but sinceritie, and she affirming to requite it with the like. He was then referred to be treated withall by the *Lord Treasurer*, the *Lord Admirall*, the *Lord Chamberlen*, and my self. The Substance of his comming we plainly discovered, which was rather to propound and receive answer, then as having Commission to give us Satisfaction. Which when we discovered, we carryed our selves accordingly, as shall appeare unto you by this inclosed. For it is true, that as there be some things, which needes not to be decyded untill the Commissioners meet; so seeing they in *Spaine* and the *Low-Cuntries*, may get many more Advantages by *vayne Treaties* (without Conclusions) then we may, her Majestie hath reason to be precise in ingaging her self, by sending her Commissioners over Sea, except there be some probable Assurance that the extreme Points should be better reconcyled, then will appear unto you by his Proceeding here, who could give no other Satisfaction. Only I found by himself, (though he durst not speak it as a Commissioner) when I expostulated with him the strangenes of them, he answered me privately, *Ah Monsieur; les premieres Propositions ne sont point logeés, à la Conference on en avisera mieux.* You shall therefore now understand, that this Day the Resolution was taken to send this Letter, and within four Dayes or five Mr. *Edmondes* shall goe with an *Instruction*, whereof this is the Project which I doe send you, being yet in minute, because I was lothe to stay till you should heare any other Reports. And therefore if some Particulars be altered before the *Queene* signe it, you may judge of it accordingly. I have had a great Desire that you might be one at this Conference, both because I am not sure whether I shall be exposed to it, (where I do infinitely desire to see you) but also because you are able to do the *Queene* Service, and because in so doing it may intitle you to a better Place hereafter. You may therefore please to knowe, that I do fynde the *Queene* resolved you shall be a Commissioner, as the *Spanish* Ambassador is on the other side. And therefore, allthoughe by this inclosed you may see how uncertain the Day is, yet it is good that you do prepare, and accommodate your self against you be summoned. Only this was one direct Speech the *Queen* used to me, that she would not have you think of comming over, though you came so nere the Sea; it being her full meaning, that you shall compleat your second Year. For she did plainly tell me, that there could be no greater wrong to her Service, then to be ever sending those, who as soone as they have gotten one Yeares Experience, then they make sute to come home; and yet shall be see, (saith she) at his two Years end that I will take care of him. Thus do you see that I do write you truth, howsoever it please or displease; Wherein the rather I do advertise you beforehand, because you may not be deceived in any Expectation: Hoping you will also assure your self, that you shall ingage me at all tymes in any thing that concerns you, as farre as any Friend you have. It remayneth now that I take notice of *Jaspar's* Arryvall, and of those Letters, with which the *Queene* was exceeding well satisfied: saying, that you were too like some body in the World (who is now in Heaven) to whom she is afraid you are a little kin, to be content to carry Coales at any Frenchman's Hand. For the matter, she will deale plainly with the Ambassador here concerning those Manufactures of Wooll, and you shall receive Directions in all things belonging to the same. And so, &c.

From the Court
at *Richmond*.

Your very assured Friend, &c.

RO. CECYLL.

Though now you know what Mr. *Edmondes* carries, yet I pray you Sir keepe it to your selfe, for it would not be there divulged; considering, that the opinion of a Peace toward, keepe up the *Queenes* Reputation.

S f

Sir

An. 1599.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 12th Mar. 1599. O. S.

I Was desirous (as I wrote in my last) to have drawn some Answer from the King in the Matter of the Money due to her Majestie, before the Treaty of Peace with Spaine had bin so farre advanced. And for that purpose, I have any time these three Weekes desired Audience, as also to the intent to have dealt with him about the Proclamation of the Rochellers, whereof my Lords of the Counsaile wrote unto me, and to have procured some favour to poore Captain Thynne, who is imprisoned here. But I have bin continually put off upon one Pretext or other, and sondry Assignations disappointed; although in the mean time both the Nuntio, the Venetian Ambassadors, the Scottish Ambassador, and the Patriarch, have all had Audience. Which is a kind of Proceeding that argueth small Affection or Regard to her Majestie, and whereof in that respect, I cannot but be sensible, and have thought good to advertise it, that it may please you to direct me, how I shall carry my self if these Courses continue, and what Resentment I shall make of it. The Matter is evident, ether to be done as a skorne, or upon dessein to avoyde the Answer I am like to presse them to. Both are injurious to her Majestie, and the latter a kind of Mockery, not to vouchsafe her an Answer, but to shift her off by these Delusions. I have occasion, and will ynough to be warme in this matter, but I am not willing to presume too farre without Direction, which I do therefore humbly desire, that I may have a Rule to guide my self in all such occasions.

The King is this day gone to Fontainebleau a Hunting, and promiseth to returne upon Satterday. He altered his mynde for taking the Dyett, but about fifteen Dayes since he toke Phisick two or three Dayes. He doth undoubtedly purpose a Journey to Lyons in the beginning of May, so that he may be at hand when the tyme expires which the Duke of Savoy hath taken, to resolve ether to deliver up the Marquisat of Saluces, or the Exchange demanded, of which many are of opinion he will do neither. And that opinion is confirmed, by the Count de Fuentes comming to be Governor of Milan with 5000 Spaniards, and with a very large and extraordinary Authority and good Store of Treasure, to be provyded against all Events that may ensue in Piedmont. This is one cause of the King's Journey into those Parts. Another is to receive the Princeesse of Florence, whose Match with this King is thought to be secretly concluded by the Grand Duke's Secretary, which hath bin here closely for that purpose these four or five Moneths; and Monsieur de Sillery is by this tyme I suppose at Florence, with absolute Power to conclude the Contract there publikely. In so much as they beginne heare already to designe the Estate of her House, and appoint her Officers. It is very probable, that the King will marry her upon her first Arrivall; so that if her Majestie intend to send any Nobleman to assist at the Mariadge, (as her use hath bin,) it will be tyme almost to think of it; for I am perswaded the Princeesse will be at Marseilles in June at the farthest. But I will endeavour to learne the Certainty of her comming as soone as I may, and advertise it forthwith.

I have seene Letters out of Spaine of the last of their February, wherein is mentioned that a Caravell of Advise was arrived at Seville, which brought word, that he left the Indian Fleet on this side of a place called Bermuda, and that it would be arrived in all likelyhood by the middle of March, the Windes having bin so fitt for their course, and so strong. The Valew of it in Coyne, Bullion, and other Marchandize, was esteemed to be sixteene Millions. That Count Fuentes was dispatched for Milan, and that d'Oria attended him at Barcellona with 12 Gallies. That the Nuncio, which was sent thither extraordinarily about the matter of Final, was now to remayne there in ordinary, and that the Pope seemed to be growen cold in that matter; and that there was great Expectation

pectation and Hope of the Peace with England: but withall, some feare that there might growe some Prejudice to the Christian Faith, by the free Accesse and Con-
versation which the Heretiques were like to have thereby into those Parts. That *Don Christoforo di Mora* is elected *Viceroy of Portugall*, wherewith that Na-
 tion is much discontented, pretending that that Dignitie ought not to be conferred
 upon any but a *Prince of the Blood*. Here is arrived out of *Spaine* on *Sunday* last,
 and departed yesterday towards *Bruxelles*, *Fernando Carrillo*, a *Spaniard* that
 hath lived long in the *Low-Countries*, and served as a Judge Marshall in their
 Armies; a Man of good Learning in the Law, and otherwise sufficient, as I am
 informed. His coming is as I understand to be of the *Counsaile of State* in the
Low-Countries, and one of the *Commissioners* in the *Treaty*; which makes Men
 conceive it may prove more full of Difficulties then was expected. For this Man
 is knowne to be no great Favourer of Peace, and withall very haughty and pe-
 remptory, like a right Spaniard.

Of the *Queene of Spaine's* Sicknes or Recovery, there is no more Newes com-
 since my last. I receaved lately this inclosed from Mr. *Hawkins* out of *Spaine*,
 and likewise the other from *Bayonne*. I am informed that there are two *Irish-*
men, the one a Lieutenant called *Jenkins*, the other a *Enseigne* called *Stani-*
hurst, esteemed good Soldiers, to depart shortly out of the *Low-Countries* into
Ireland, with the *Archduke's* Leave and Passport.

The *States* have at length suspended their proceeding against the *French*, and
 have rendred the *Shippes* they had taken; which hath pacified the King and his
 Counsaile, who were greatly exasperated against them. But withall I understand,
 they labour still by request to the King, to hinder the *Staple* at *Calais*, and the
 furnishing of their Enemies by that meanes, which they are in hope he will be
 wonne unto by *Intreaty*, though in Honor he could not indure they should extort
 it from him. But for my part I scarce beleieve they will obtaine it, because I see
 6122 Monsieur *Villeroy* so ready to traverse their *Dessaignes* in all things: But
 d.100 the *Duke of Bouillon* and Monsieur du *Plessis*, with others of that side,
 do what they may to counterpese the Ballance in their Favour.

The *Princes of Germany* have assembled themselves at *Francfort*, and given
 hope of some new Enterprize this Year in the *States* Favour, or at the least of
 some Succour both of Men and Money. But there is a Fire kindling (as I learne)
 among themselves, which if it be not warily and speedily suppressed, I feare will
 prove very dangerous to the whole Party of the Religion in *Germany*; and that
 is the *Administrator of Saxonie's* Pretence to the *Electorat*, from which his
Grandfather was dejected by *Charles the 5th*: whereof being now in Possession,
 as Tutor to the young *Electer*, and the *Emperor* favouring his Clayme, (upon
 dessein to nourish Division among the *Protestants*.) it is thought it will be an
 easy matter for him to hold it, which cannot but engender an eternall Strife be-
 tweene the two Houses and their Partakers; whereof in all likelihood the other
 side will prevaile, to the Ruine of them both.

I have heard nothing from m. 177 *Rome* of the matter I have intertayned there;
 only l. 163 (the Person I employ) shewed me another Letter from the same Par-
 tie, of fresher Date then the former, (but yet written before his Answer he made
 could be arrived there) wherein he desires to know, whither l. 163 my Agent will
 take the matter upon him, wishing him to be well advised, because he feares it
 may prove an Action of Daunger to them that shall deale in it, and like ynough
 to preferre them into the Ranke of Martyrs before their tyme. But we expect
 shortly to heare from thence at the full, in answer of that he wrote, upon the
 first Letter.

Mr. *Thinne*, poore Gentleman, is here in the *Chasselet*, arrested for a Shippe
 called the *Holy Ghost* of *St. Jean de Luz*, which Sir *Robert Crosse* and he toke in
 the Year 1591, in that Voyage wherein the *Revenge* was lost. Mr. *Thinne* pre-
 tends that he did nothing but by Sir *Robert Crosse's* Commandement, who was
Reere-Admirall of the Fleet, and was to command him, being severed from the
 rest; and saith that he brought her safe into *England*, and presently advertised
 my

An. 1599. my Lord your Father, and my Lord Admirall, by whose Order some part of the Goods were sold; and that afterwards upon Prooffe made, that the Shipp was French and not Spanish, there was Restitution awarded both of Shippe and Goods; but that the Shippe and the greatest part of the Goods were cast away in the Haven by Mischance, after she was out of his Charge, and without any Fault of his. Upon which Consideration, when the Owners pursued him and others to Justice in the Admiralty, he saith he was discharged of it. All this we alleage here, but because it hath no other Credit but of his owne Word, who is the Party, we can gett little help yet for him. We have evoked the matter before the Counsaile, where I labour to gett him enlarged, upon his *Juratory Caution*, and such other *Caution* as he is able to give, (out of his Wive's Estate which he hath recovered here) that he shall answer the Sute, and abide and performe that which shall be judged. This is all I can doe for him, if I can effect that. They require *Caution* of Burgessees, or Men knowen here to be of sufficient Estate; but the Summe is so great of 23000 Crownes, that it deterreth every Man. Yf your Honor will be pleased to do him any Favour from thence, either by the Queene's Letters, or otherwise as you shall think good, you shall do a Deede of great Charitie; for surely he is much afflicted with it, and is in Danger to sustaine some Misery. And so for this tyme, longing very much for your Letters, which I suppose to be upon the way, as having received none since that of the 18th of January. I most humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir, after the King's Departure to *Fountainebleau*, he sent Monsieur de *Leoncourt* to excuse my long delay for Audience, by whom I am assured that at the King's Returne I shall have present Accessse.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 20th March 1599. O. S.

I Have received your Letter by *Jasper* of the second of March, with an Advertisement of her Majestie's Proceedings with the *Audencier* since his coming into England, for which I humbly thanke you. It may please your Honor to remember, that I have often written, that it was not beleevied the King of Spaine had any sincere purpose to make Peace. These exorbitant Demaunds, to my simple Understanding, do import as much: And for more Confirmation of it, g. 142 the Spanish Ambassador doth affirme directly (as I understand both by 6 120 the King himself and w. 209 Charles Paget) that unlesse the *Cautionary Townes* be rendred, they will make no Peace. Withall the said w. 209 Charles Paget doth assure me, that he knoweth by very good means, that there are three Shippes dispatcht from m. 173 Spaine into a. 102 Ireland, with Mony and Munition, and that in one of them there goeth a Knight of Malta, called the Grand Prior of Ireland, Brother to c. 132 Odonel with Commission to consider thoroughly the Estate of the Affaires there, and to make some Contract with b. 102 Tyrone and the rest, who offers to acknowledge c. 100 the King of Spaine absolutely, and to do nothing without his Direction; proffering likewise, when he list to make any Attempt upon a. 101 England, to furnish him with six or seven thousand expert Men. These things, as I am not too credulous of, so am I not willing to despise them, being related by one who hath good Intelligence with that side, and who in this Report can have no Dessen in particular. For as of one side he delivers his Concept, that they intend not Peace, but with great Disadvantage and Daunger to us, by the Delivery of those Townes, joyned with infinite Dishonor; so doth he likewise assure me on the other side, that Peace not succeeding, c. 100 the King of Spaine resolveth to sett up his Rest, and

and venture his whole Fortune upon us; which notwithstanding he thinks safe. *An. 1599.* fer for us to endure, then to render those Townes, which would in the end make them Masters of those Seas, and inable them to give us the Lawe for our Trade as they would. This Advertisement I was willing to relate with speede; that if you finde it to concurre with the rest of their proceeding to that Purpose, and see that you are not like to have a Peace with safe and honorable Conditions, you may, if you please, advise in tyme, what Use or Advantage may be made of 6 120 the French King whiles the matter rests doubtfull. For undoubtedly he could be contented it were broken, and whiles it is in ballance, would perhaps be drawen to somewhat; which afterwards when he seeth it broken of itself, he will hardly be brought to. The Points that I could wish he were urged in are these; To renewe the Alliances defensive in case of Invasion, in such sort as they were made betweene King Henry the 8th and Francis the 1st; to pay the Queene a certaine Somme of Money yerely, till his Debt be discharged. To establish our Traffick in France, with such Freedome, Abatement and Exemption from Impositions, as the Treaty of Blois appointeth. To forbidde all Armes and Munition, to be carried into Spaine. To forbid his Subjects to serve at Land or Sea against us. To continue his Assistance to the States, that they may be enabled to subsist. To interpose his Creditt with the Emperor and Princes of Germany, to restore our Trade there. To do the like in m. 175 Scotland. To stay such Practises as c. 100 the King of Spaine may have there, and to keep that part in good Devotion. And lastly, to ayde the Queene in Ireland (if she list to require it) with two or three thousand good Shott at her Charge. Which I mention; because it seemes that Service, is of most use in these Warres of Ireland, and that our Men newly levied, do not commonly make the best Proof that way.

There is a Report here of a Preparation of divers Gallies in Spaine, that shall come downe to the Sluce and joyne with the rest. The Indian Fleet is returned as the King is advertised, for so he told me at my Audience some two Daies agoe; at which tyme I likewise pressed him for som answer in the matter of the Money, which he hath promised to give me presently after the Hollydayes. I dealt with him also about the Ordennances made by the Rochellers in Prejudice of our Marchants and Trade there, which he hath promised to redresse. I gave since to Monsieur de Villeroy the very original *affiche* under the Mayor of Rochelle's Hand; which was sent me from thence. As soone as I have any particular Answer in it, I will advertise my Lords of the Counsaile of it, as they commanded me by their Letter.

I have bin carefull not to divulgate the Difficulties growen in England about this Treaty; but it needed not, for I found Monsieur de Villeroy well advertised of them all, in the same sort your Honor wrote unto me. Therefore being forced to acknowledg somewhat, I said for the other Points, that they were proposed indeed, but not with intention (as it seemed) to be insisted upon; but for that of renewing the ancient Alliances offensive and defensive, I was willing they should conceive here it to be much stood upon by the other side, but yet refused by the Queene, and so like ynough to breede the greatest Difficulty and Stoppe in the Treaty.

The Advertisements I mentioned to come from w. 209 Charles Paget, and the faithfull Affection which he seemes to beare in Sinceritie to a. 100 the Queen and his Country, (notwithstanding the cold Comfort I gave him lately) I would be very gladd might breede some Compassion and Alteration in the Hart of a. 100 the Queen. Questionles if your Peace succede not, it cannot be but profitable to reclaime and recall as many of that kinde as sincerely seeke it, and have any worth in them. For so you shall disappoint the Enemies of many serviceable Instruments which they intend to work by; and give withall some Contentment to those at home, of the same Disposition; with whom also, these Mens Perswasions, and Discoveries of the Enemies tirannous Intentions, under his faire Pretexts, will more prevaile to assure them in their Obedience, then any meanes els

we can use. I am bold to discover my poore Concept in the generall, although I am in a manner desperate of prevailing in this Particular. *There is none of these I meane, but offer Oath of absolute Obedience to the temporal Gouvernement, and to employ Body, Goods and Life against any Invadors, renouncing all Benefitt of Dispensation, or other Evasion from it.*

There is a fresh Complaint come to this Court, of 12 of our Shippes that should be within the *Streights* upon the Coast of *Provence*, which are said to spoyle and take all Men. The Letters came that Day I was with Monsieur *de Villeroy*, yet he said nothing to me of it; but *d. 100* the Duke of *Bouillon* gave me knowledge of it. They say the King takes it very ill; as I heare more I will advertise.

I do prepare my self according to the Warning your Honor gives me, to come to *Bullogne*, and shall be very willing so to do, so as I may waite upon your Honor there; which I purposed to doe howsoever, if you came over. But otherwise if your Honor come not, considering what a Journey I am to take presently upon my returne from thence, and perhaps before the Treaty be finished, I would take it for a favour to be excused. I would have bin gladd after so extraordinary a Charge as this Journey to *Marseilles* will be to me, to have found her Majestie disposed to have shortened to me the ordinary time of Residence here, considering my Estate so unable to beare it. But if her Service will not permit me to attayne that Favour, I shall depend yet with Comfort upon her gracious Promise at the two Yeares end; and be bold to put your Honor likewise in mynde of yours made me to the same effect, at my first undertaking the Charge. In the meane tyme I will endeavour to serve her Majestie with all Diligence and Fidelitie, and to my abilitie omitt nothing that may be for her Honor or Service. And so for this time I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 2^d April 1600, O.S.

An. 1600.

UPON occasion of many probable Conjectures, that this intended Treaty will have no such ready Passage as was conceived; in which case it cannot be amisse her Majestie should know, *what Assurance and Foundation she may make of her Allies*: I presumed (though I had no speciall Direction so to do) to presse the King at a late *Audience*, for a direct Answer in some Points I had heretofore moved him of. I found him in a very good Humour, and very willing (as he pretended) to give the Queene all the Satisfaction and Assurance he was able, of his sincere Affection towards her; with very liberall Offers of his Person and all his Forces, to be employed in her Defence, if she needed. And for the Points I had proposed, he willed me to make a short Note of them, and to deliver it to Monsieur *de Villeroy*, promising to advise of them thoroughly with his Counsaile, and to give me an expedite Answer. " He fell of himself into Discourse of *this Treaty with Spaine*, wishing that her Majestie should " give them the Lawe in it, as he had done, rather then receive it from " them; and was of opinion, that if her Majestie would stand off a while, " they would come to any Reason. He found great fault with their exorbitant " Demaunds; and told me that his Opinion was ever, that the King of *Spaine* " desired not Peace, but in respect of the Archduke's Necessities; which for the " Interest he had in them, would inforce him in the end from his owne Inclination. He willed me to lett her Majestie knowe from him as a Secret, that he " was certainly informed that the Archduke and Infanta had received Advise " out of *Spaine*, that the King had bin desperately sick, but recovered so as he " is past daunger of his Life; but that in this Sicknes of his, it hath bin disco-

vered

“ vered that he is impotent, and not able to have Children. Whereupon the *An. 1600.*
“ *Marquis of Denia* and other chief Men (despairing belike of the King’s long
“ Life or likelihood of Issue) begin to make Court to the *Infanta*, and to in-
“ nuate themselves into her Favour by Presents and all Serviceablenes. He told
“ me also, that the *States* intend to sett out another Fleet this Yere, but not to
“ make any long Journey, but only to keep upon the Coast of *Spaine*; and seem-
“ ed to be very affectionate to their Conservation, wishing that her Majesty,
“ though she made a Peace, would do for them as he did and would. He con-
“ cluded my Audience with many Protestations of his sincere Affection to her
“ Majesty, and his Desire to continue that streight Friendship he had ever held
“ with her.

This Day I delivered the Note of that I had proposed to Monsieur *de Villeroy*,
(whereof I send a Coppy) who hath promised to procure me a speedy Answer.
In the three latter Points I am perswaded you may have any reasonable Content-
ment. In the first I have some hope, though it be feeble. I have not found
Monsieur *de Villeroy* in better tune at any time, which confirms me in mine
Opinion, that if her Majesty intend to make any use, or to drawe any assurance
from hence, this is the true tyme for it, and the Opportunity would not be
omitted. I have presumed thus farre of my self, which although I had no direct
Warrant for at this time, yet I hope her Majesty will interpret it graciously, con-
sidering I have not any way ingaged her, but only sought to ingage the King in
those Points I have heretofore had Commission to propose; that so her Majesty
being cleered of his Intention, may resolve the more freely in this weighty Busi-
nes. If it be her pleasure to sound the King in any of the other Points I men-
tioned in my last Letter, I beseech your Honor I may understand in tyme. The
King is of opinion, that the Meeting will be put off yet a good while, and that
there will be sending to and fro about it twise or thrice before it be agreed on.
w. 209 Charles Paget is advertised from his Friends at *Bruxelles*, that they have
little hope there now of the proceeding of it. The Scottish Ambassador here
told me, the like was written from thence to him. Monsieur *de Villeroy* spake
to that purpose the King had done, that if her Majesty held off, they would
fall in their Demaunds.

I understand by him, that the King intends shortly to send a Man of Qualitie
into *England* to be installed for him. I would gladly have known whom, but
he said it was not yet thoroughly resolved upon, yet assured me it should be a Per-
sonage of such Qualitie as we should well like of. Now, Sir, it may please you
to direct me with some speede, (which in this time is very necessary) how I
shall further carry my self in the prosecuting of this I have begon, or any thing
els you thinke necessarie to be proposed, in this seasonable time. For the re-
newing of the Treaty, (in my simple Judgment) it will be very profitable, partly
in regard of the Assurance of the Traffick depending upon it, but chiefly to in-
gage the King, and to be somewhat retentive to him, that he be not caryed a-
way with so maine a streame towards *Rome* and that side, as he hath of late
seemed to be; but rather that some diffidence might be renewed by this meanes,
betweene him and that side: which I would hold a point of very good Advan-
tage for us, and I know would greatly rejoyce all those of the Religion in this
Realme, who begin to apprehend very much of his Declination in Affection from
them, and are jealous of his too strict Combination with the Pope and that Par-
ty. And no doubt but it would be some good stay to the Motions and Deseignes
in *m. 175* Scotland, which are greatly nourished by the Concept of this King’s
Alienation from us, and consequently of the Declination of our Party, and the
Growth of the other. Yf there be any Opposition made, in respect of Abate-
ment of Customes that must follow on both Parts, I suppose you may rule that
Point as you will, and begin a new from this Day; leaving the matter of Customs
and Impositions, in the same State it is in: For they have reason to be well con-
tented with it, having raised since that Treaty three times as much upon our Com-
modities, as the Queene hath done upon theirs. But I think rather, the Mar-
chants

An. 1600. chants that trade hither, might be induced to make good unto her Majestie, that which she should lose by it, so there might be an abatement generally of all that hath bin raised since that Treaty, and some certainty established for their Trade hereafter.

For the Complaint I made against those of *Rochelle*, as well upon the Proclamation sent me over from my Lords of the Counsaile, as likewise upon another they have published since, (injoyning all forrain Marchants upon a paine, to bestowe the sixt part of the valewe of all the Marchandize they utter there, upon Wine of that Contry and other Commodities proper to that Place;) Monsieur de *Villeroy* told me yesterday, that the King had written unto them, commanding them to informe him upon what grownd they had presumed to make such Ordinances of themselves without his Privy; and forbidding them to put them in execution till his Pleasure were knowen. Monsieur de *Villeroy* complained unto me, (but in some milder sort then he hath used at other times,) of great Spoiles done by some Shippes of ours within the *Streights* upon the Coast of *Provence*; and the King himself told me, they had taken six or seven *French* Shippes. I gave them the best assurance I could, of her Majesties Intention to doe good Justice upon such Offendors, upon Prooffe made against them; and said that these Outrages might perhaps be committed by some Pyrates, which were not avowed by the State, but proscribed and proclaimed for such, which were intertained as we understood, by some Princes of *Italy*. And therefore I prayed him to suspend his conceipt, untill it were knowen who were the actors in the Offence. Monsieur de *Villeroy* said we did our selves much dishonor, and made our Nation infamous generally for such Misdemeanors; and alleaged, that the *Signorie* of *Venice* had upon like occasion stayed all our Shippes there; that the *Grand Duke* had once done the like, but that the King temporized, hoping in the end to receive some Satisfaction. By occasion of these ordinary Complaints against us, for Spoiles committed without any Restitution, I have had a perticular Conceipt which I will be bold to impart to your Honor; *That for such Offences against this Nation as fall out to be plaine, and whereupon it will be fit to award Restitution, her Majestie should take the Benefitt of that Restitution, and assigne over to the Complaynants, so much of the King's Debt to her for their Satisfaction; they likewise resigning to her, all their Action and Demaund against the Offendors.* This Courte the King cannot except against, and by this meanes ether he will become *lesse egre* in the prosecuting of such Matters, or at least her Majestie shall receive some part of her Mony, sooner then otherwise she should doe.

Of the King's Journey to *Lyons*, we are not yet certain when it will begin, depending much upon the assurance or doubt of the Duke of *Savoyes* performance of his Treaty; whereof * I send your Honor a Coppy, though it have bin kept here as a very great Secret. The common Speech is, he will be at *Lions* by the end of *May*. But if that occasion hasten him not, in respect of the *Princesse* of *Florence*s comming, he shall not neede to sett forward so soone; for I understand she stayeth till the *Grande Dutchesse* be delivered, who is desirous to accompany her, and who is not yet passing five Moneths gone with Child, so as it will be the end of *September* or later ere she can arrive; before which time the King will have six Gallies ready to conduct her, which are now building at *Marseilles*. The Duke of *Guise* is already departed towards *Provence*, to assist at the *States* holden there, and to prepare for the King's comming, and the intertainment of him and the *Princesse* when she arrives. The Marshall of *Biron* is likewise gone into his Government of *Burgundy*, and Monsieur *Lesdiguieres* into *Dauphine*.

I have received Advertisement from sondry Hands, confirmed also by Monsieur de *Villeroy* unto me, that there are 25 Gallies prepared in *Spaine* to be

* The Copy of this Treaty is amongst Sir *Ralph Winwood's* Papers, but I shall forbear to publish it, being printed at large in the *Recueil des Traictes*, published in *France*, Vol. 2.

brought downe into the *Low Contries* as soone as the Season will permitt it; and for that purpose perhaps, they will take the opportunitie of *this Treaty*. But if you see no likelyhood of the Proceeding of it, I hope order will be given that they shall not have too easie a Passage. I remember *Elliot* told me, their purpose was the last Sommer to have brought their Gallies to *Milford*, so to have kept both the Channell to *Bristowe*, and to have barred the Passage into *Ireland*. We knowe not what Desseign they may have now, but me thinks before there be any meeting, it would be accorded on both sides, *that there should be nothing innovated nor attempted by either, during the Conference, nor in certain time after.*

Sir *James Lindsay*, Brother to the Erle of *Craifurd*, is shortly (as I heare) to goe for *Spaine*. The Erle *Bothwell* is allready gone thither, having receaved but only 400 Crownes of the *Archduke* at his Departure, to carry him thither.

Here hath passed of late certain Challenges betweene Monsieur *du Plessis* and the Bishop of *Eureux*, whereof I send your Honor Coppies. Whether it will come to any issue or nay I know not, but beleeeve rather that *the Sorbon will hinder it*; for I heare they interpose themselves, and that the *Nuncio* hath likewise excepted against it, *as done without the Pope's privitie*. In the meane time here are certain Gentlemen, whereof one of good account called *Sancte Marie de Mont* of *Normandy*, which forlooke their Religion, and became *Romanistes* against this Easter. But in exchange, there was a *Sur-indendant* of the *Finances* called *Maupeau*, of good account, that declared himself of our Religion, and came to the Communion on *Easter day*.

Of the Progresse of the *States Forces* in *Bommelrewerdt*, against the Forts of *Creveceur* and *St. Andre*, I am sure your Honor is better advertised then we can be here. The *Archduke's* Forces are drawn into the Field under the Command of *Don Aloyse de Velasco* and the Marquis of *Bergben*. The *Admirante* was removed from that charge, upon an intention to imploy him in the Treaty; but by the comming of *Carillo* he is eased of that paine, but not restored to his former Place, at which he is much discontented; and the matter had like to have growen to a great quarrell betweene him and *Velasco*, the *Spaniards* taking part with the one, and the *Italians* with the other. It is thought if they can reduce the Mutiners, they will be able to bring into the Field some 15000 Men of all forts. This is all I have to advertise your Honor at this time. And therefore I will here conclude most humbly taking my leave and resting.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

A Memorial presented by Sir Henry Neville to the French King,
the 8th of Aprill, 1600.

SIRE,

Sur ce qui a esté respondu de la part de vostre Majesté par Monsieur de Villeroy, à la Proposition faicte dernièrement par l'Ambassadeur de la Royne d'Angleterre: Le dit Ambassadeur faict declarer à vostre Majesté; que pour ce qui concerne la Confirmation des Traictés, il en est demeure fort satisfait, & croit fermement, que la Royne sa Soveraine en recevra grande contentement. Mais pour ce qui est du remboursement de quelque somme d'Argent ceste année pour luy subvenir en ses necessitez & occasions presentes, il trouvé la dite responce imparfaicte & incertaine; & desire partant, qu'il vous plaise luy en declarer vostre plaisir plus ouvertement, & ne le point remettre au temps de la confirmation dudit Traicté, estant chose qui n'en depend aucunement, & qui a esté traictée par ledit Ambassadeur separément, & à laquelle il a eu promesses reiterées de prompte Responce avant qu'il proposast dernièrement le renouvellement

U u

An. 1600. *ment des Traictez: Joinct aussy, que c'est le point qui importe le plus à la Royne, & auquel elle est plus pressée de desirer de sçavoir l'intention de vostre Majesté; afin que prenant par Arguments d'effect & non de paroles seulement, pleine assurance de vostre Affection & Amitié, elle s'en puisse entierement fonder, comme sur une Base & Colonne ferme de son Estat. Et à ceste fin le dit Ambassadeur supplie humblement vostre Majesté, de luy declarer quelle somme vous avez deliberé de payer à la dite Dame c'est Année, & en quel terme, estant bien content, que la conclusion du paiement annuel se puisse remettre au Traicté. Et si vostre Majesté desire pour quelques raisons, que ces deux points, du Remboursement de l'Argent, & du Renouvellement des Traictes, marchant ensemble; ledit Ambassadeur supplie, qu'il vous plaise pour le moins donner à la Royne une promesse & assignation assurée de quelque somme, payable sur la signature dudit Traicté de sa part; & desire que vostre bon plaisir soit de luy faire donner prompte Responce à tout ce que dessus.*

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

I Have now received two Dispatches from you, (one by *Vaccondary*, and another by *Hosier*) since I wrote unto you by *Jaspar*: At which time I could not advertise more then I did, although it seemeth, that many Particulars of the same have bin carried over to others. There hath nothing since that time been heard from Mr. *Edmondes*, which hath been an occasion that hath made me differre to write unto you; but now that the Opportunity of this yong youth presenteth it self, I will first let you knowe that her Majestie heard your Letter this Day, and that she doth very well like your Courtes, and that you do heare of all sides; only I do find it deeply imprinted in her Majestie's mynde, to be diffident of any thing, that comes from *w. 209 Charles Paget*. For prooffe whereof, (although it be true, that *Verheyken* did propound that matter of the Townes) yet as an Argument that his Intelligence is badd, we found full well by him underhand, that if they can obtain of us the Retraction of the *Auxiliarie Companies* only, the intertayning whereof with her Majestie's avowed Lycence, doth demonstrate her Intention to uphold them against the King of *Spaine*, (by the Reputation whereof, the incertain Humours of the populer are contained in that State, which is a maine point in their Constitution) they will be easily induced to give over the Demaunds for the *Cautionary Townes*; because they are not so simple to thinke, that her Majestie will quitt both her Honor and her Interest, for a new Reconciliation.

Where you did write unto me in your Letter by *Vaccondary*, to be directed how to carry your self, if the King should differre his Audience; because this Letter sheweth you have satisfaction in that Point, I shall need no farther to insist upon it then thus; that when in your Judgement you shall finde the suspense to be voluntary and disgracefull, you shall then doe well to seeme sensible of it, and to use this Argument; that his Ambassador is used here with better forme, being never kept three Daies from Audience, whensoever he desires it.

For the points concerning the Treaty, you doe very wisely and seasonably remember them; not that I thinke he will be brought to many of those things, but because I see the lack of renewing Treaties betweene him and the Queene, makes him think that he doth her Majestie a Pleasure to suffer her Cloth to be vented, or almost any certaintie observed for Imposition. Only I have thought good to lett you know, that I am doubtfull least there will be propounded some Conditions, that will abate her Majestie's Customes, which of late Years have had augmentation. And therefore if you could informe your selfe underhand, what Conditions it is like they will insist upon, I would further carry on the purpose of entering into a Treaty: Although at this time, we have now (as you know) two

Treaties

Treaties towarde, one with *Spaine*, and the other with *Denmarke*. In the *An. 1600.* Treaty of *Denmarke* these are the Commissioners, the Bishop of *London*, Mr. *Parkyns*, and some other Civilian. The Meeting is at *Emden*, where the King doth send his Chancellor, and an another principall Person. If it seeme strange that a Bishop is employed, it may seeme rather straunger, that all other Princes doe employe them, and only here in England they have Barrons livings, and doe noe Service, but walke in Cloysters. For *France*, the Erle of *Northumberland*, yourself, Mr. *Harbert*, and Mr. *Beale* shall be the Commissioners. Or if there be any change, it will be some other in the Place of Mr. *Harbert*, because his qualitie is not sufficient to answere *Richardott*. Of my owne comming over I hope to make prevention; for besides that I would be loath to undergoe the Burthen, it doth no way agree with my fortune to be at new Charges. For yourself, no Man should be gladder to see you if I did goe: But for the Journey to *Lyons* or *Marfeilles* you shall not neede to provide, for her Majestie will dispense with it.

Having now imparted unto you as much as the present tyme affordeth, I must conclude my Letter with a Request. This Bearer, is a yong Gentleman whose Name is *Townshend*; he hath bin well bredd, and by his owne Industrie attayned to a good superficiall Knowledge in the *French* and *Italian* Tongues, and would be able with a little exercise to write faire Hands. My end is (at his Returne) to have him attend upon my Boye, in which respect I can be content to be at some moderate Charge with him. Now Sir I shall take it for a very great Favour, if you will please to cause some of your People to place him in *la Chambre garnie* in *Paris*, and to agree for all Charges incident. For I know by Experience, that if those yong Men that goe over, were severed from Companie of English, that their Language would increase in much shorter tyme: And I am purposed he shall not stay long, and doe desire his Tongue may be pure. To this I must adde only this Request, that you would be pleased (even for my poore Boyes sake your Wive's Cosen) that Mr. *Wynwood* or some of yours, may hearken whether he use any riottous Life or Disorder, and certifie me, to the Intent that I may gesse whether he be fitt to be neere my Sonne: And further, that you will direct him to resort to the Exercises of the reformed Religion, and that you will be pleased to give him leave to repaire to your godly Exercises; but in no fort to be conversant in your House, because it is full of *English*. When you have done me these frendly Offices, (to trouble yourself for my sake) I pray you certifie me how the State of the Charges stands, and I will pay it here to whom you will assigne: A course which I think meeter to be used, then to have left him to make his owne provision for any of those things. And because I meane to Proportion the Charge he shall put me to, I desire to heare from you before I assigne him any other Receipts, especially for uncertaine Expences, both because it may be a Motive to lavish spending, and because my meaning is (though he be a Gentleman born) to have him fashioned in his Disposition to doe my Sonne service. Only I doe desire that your Stuard or Secretary, may give him such Mony from time to time, for Apparrell and other Necessaries, as you shall think fitt; which I will see discharged, though not with ten in the hundred, yet with the Interest of many Thanks. Her Majestie doth very well allowe that you have pressed for the Debts, and meaneth herself to deale straynably with the Embassador. And soe, &c.

Your very loving Frend, &c.

RO. CECYLL.

Since the Writing of this Letter, her Majestie hath commaunded me to tell you merily, that altho' you write one Letter of *State Matters*, yet she must have allwaies one half Sheet of *Court Newes and Accidents*. The Erle of *Essex's* remove to his House, is agreeable to that I have formerly written, and soe will be the rest of the Proceeding, futable to the *Queenes benign Disposition*.

Sir

An. 1600.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 9th April 1600. O.S.

I Wrote unto you lately by a Servant of mine owne, advertiſeing you what Propositions I had made unto the King, to diſcover his Intentions in the moſt materiall Points I had negotiated with him ſince my comming; that ſo her Ma-
 jeſtie being fully cleered what account and aſſurance ſhe could make of him, might reſolve with better ground in this her great Buſineſs. The *Satterday* after I diſpatched him, *Monſieur de Villeroy* came unto me, and brought me this Anſwere, " That the King's Intent and Deſire, was not only to entertayne all former Treaties and Alliances made with her Maſteſtie and her Predeceſſors, and
 " namely that of 1572, but to fortiſie and renewe them, and if neede were, to increaſe them; proteſting of the King's exceeding Affection towards her Ma-
 " jeſtie, and of his great Obligation that he acknowledged to owe her; and therefore made offer, that the King would ſend purpoſely into *England*, as ſoon
 " as it ſhould pleaſe her Maſteſtie, a Man of very good qualitie; to conclude, and performe what ſhould be fitt, touching that Treaty. And that the ſame Party ſhould have Power likewise to agree of the Tyme, and Forme of Repayment of her Money, both for this preſent Yere, and for an annuall Somme
 " till the Debt were diſcharged: And likewise to determine of ſome good courſe to her Maſteſtie's Contentment, touching the two laſt Points containd in my
 " Proposition. I replied, that the Anſwere was unperſitt and uncertain in the firſt and chiefeſt Point I had propoſed, touching the Mony; which had no Affinitie with the other matter of the Treaty, which I had always ſeverally negotiated, and wherein the King had ingaged himſelf by many Promiſes to give
 " me a ſpeedy Anſwere; and ſaid, that if the King had any purpoſe to give her Maſteſtie Contentment therein, I ſaw no reaſon why he ſhould reſuſe to declare
 " it, his *Eſtate* being already *perſaited* for this Yere, and ſower Moneths of it already paſt, and the Sealon come, wherein her Maſteſtie might with reaſon
 " expect, rather to receive Mony then to debate of it. That no Treaty could binde the King to the Payment of the Money more ſtrongly, then he was already bounde, nor yet make him more able to do it. That by performing in
 " ſome meaſure the Contracts he had already made, he ſhould give the Queene more cauſe to truſt the Trearyes he offered to renewe: Whereas otherwiſe, re-
 " fuſing to ſatiſfye herein the leaſt Demaunder ſhe could make him, (but wherein ſhe had greateſt Reaſon and Juſtice of her ſide,) he gave her little cauſe to
 " hope of Favour and Aſſiſtance, in any greater meaſure, if ſhe ſhould neede it. Therefore I prayed I might receive a more direct and plaine Anſwere in the
 " matter of the Money, without which I ſhould have little comfort to relate the reſt. And for that purpoſe I deſired him to procure me *Audience* of the King
 " with ſome Expedition. He ſaid he would relate my Speech unto the King, and procure me *Audience* if he could." The next Day I ſollicited my *Audience* both by him and *Monſieur de Gondy*, but could not obtaine it. The Morning after early the King went to *St. Germaines*, promiſing to returne that Night, but came not till the next Day after Dinner, and that Evening departed towards *Fontainebleau*, to be private and take the Dyett for 10 or 12 Daies. Wherefore ſeing I was not like to have Acceſſe unto him of a good time, I made a little ſhort Reply in writing, (whereof I ſend a Coppie) upon *Monſieur de Villeroy's* Promiſe to preſent it to the King, and to procure me an Anſwere. This Morning I went to him to receive the Anſwere, which he delivered me in this ſort;
 " That whereas I deſired to knowe certainly what Somme of Money the King
 " would paye her Maſteſtie this Yere, he could not abſolutely give me anſwere,
 " nor would he reſolve, till he heard an Anſwere of his laſt Diſpatch he made
 " into *England*, which he hoped would give her Maſteſtie good Contentation.
 " In the meane time he praied me to have Patience, and to interpret the beſt
 " of

“ of his Answer, both in myne owne Concept, and in my Report to her Ma-
 “ jestie. An. 1600.

Now, Sir, to deliver you my Concept of this matter, this it is, *They are infinitely desirous to breake off this Treaty of Peace, or if that cannot be, at the least to hold the chief Place and Interest in her Majestie's Amitie; and for that purpose are willing to renewe the Treaties. But they are jealous that her Majestie hath no Intention to do it, and found themselves therein, (as Monsieur de Villeroy himself discovered in speech unto me) upon some cold Answer, Monsieur de Boisfisse receaved in that matter about two Moneths since, ether from her Majestie or your Honor.* And I learne for certaine, and by good meanes, that Monsieur de Villeroy takes all this that I have done, to proceede from me, d'Office as they terme it, *only to sound them, and drawe some Promise of Money from them; which done, her Majestie (he thinks) hath no purpose to renewe the Treaties.* But if it please her Majestie to cleere them of that Doubt, and to offer to renewe the Treaties, upon Condition they will pay her such a Somme of Money as she shall think fitt this Yere, (which notwithstanding will hardly be above 2000000 Crownes, if so much,) and assure her of an annuall Payement till the Debt be discharged; ether you shall drawe that Contentment and Assurance from them which you would, (as I verily beleeeve you may at this tyme) or you shall gaine another Point of no small Advantage, namely, *to discover that you are not to trust or build upon any thing from them at any time.* For if they will doe nothing now, (her Majestie's Occasions to maintaine her Warres, and their owne Interests to assure her Amitie so seasonably requiring it,) you may make a sure Conclusion, that no other occasion will drawe it from them. And if there be no other Fruit but that made of this Negotiation, I thinke it not impertinent nor unfruitfull for her Majestie, *that she may not be deceived in the account which happily she makes of this King.* But as I said, I rather beleeeve the former: And the better to drawe them to it, *it will not be amisse to entertayne the Treaty with Spaine, whether you think to conclude it or nay, at least till you have receaved from hence the Satisfaction you looke for.* And though you should both intend and see likelyhood to conclude a Peace with Spaine, I see not why it should not be good for the Queene to differre it soe long, till she might both assure her Marchants State and Trade here, and drawe hence peradventure fifty or threescore thousand Pound: whereof the Peace being once made, she is in daunger never to see a Penny. *They will not offer to binde you not to make Peace with Spaine, but only seeke to assure themselves, that you will not make Alliance with Spaine against them, which is the thing they extremely feare, and whereof in my poore Opinion they would be held in doubt, till you drawe Satisfaction from them.* If her Majestie be pleased to continue this Negotiation, she must first advowe my Proceeding with them, els your confirme Monsieur de Villeroy's Suspicion, and overthrowe the very Ground of all. Next I desire to have an Answer with all possible speede. Monsieur de Villeroy receaved a Packett upon Munday last from Monsieur de Boisfisse in four Daies: I suppose it imports somewhat, comming in such haste, though I cannot learne what. The last Weeke before he brought me my Answer, he sent away in great speede, which made me likewise send away my Servant at the same tyme. I understand he sends againe to morrow, and therefore I have dispatched this Messenger, willing him to take Post all the way, that he may prevent his Currier if it be possible. Your Honor will be pleased to have some Consideration of him accordingly, for sure the ordinary Allowance in that case will scarce defraye the Charge.

The King purposeth about the 10th of May to beginne his Journey toward Lyons, which argueth that he is not fully assured of the Duke of Savoy, though his Ambassador here intertaine him with many faire Promises. Your Honor seeth, that if you will have any thing negotiated with this King, you must lose no time. Monsieur de Villeroy told me, if the Queene would, the King would send within these three Weeks to renewe the Treaty. I beseech your Honor, if you will

An. 1600. have any thing done, use speede in directing me, and send by an ordinary Messenger, for Gentlemen that bring Packetts make no haste. And so, &c.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

The Party whom the King doth purpose to send to be installed in the Order for him, is Monsieur de Chattes Governour of Diepe; who, as Monsieur de Villeroy doth assure me, shall have Commission to treat likewise of these Points which herein have bin mentioned. The States have already this Yeare receaved 50000 Crowns here, and are promised 50000 more in June next, with assurance also of 100000, to be payed them before the end of this Yere.

Memoire présenté au Roy le 11 d'Avril 1600.

SIRE,

L'Ambassadeur de la Royne d'Angleterre ayant receu commandement de s'ap-
prester pour se trouver à ceste Assemblée Des Deputies à Boulogne, ou il y
a apparence qu'il trouvera aussi quelques uns des principaux Conseillers des
sa Majesté, qui luy commanderont paraventure de leur faire rapport de ce qu'il
a negocié avecq vostre Majesté depuis sa venue, & de la Responce qu'il en a ti-
rée, afin qu'estant bien esclairs de la Volonté & Intention d'icelle, ilz puissent
avec plus de Lumiere & Fondement se resouldre & proceder au faict de ce
Traicté: Supplie pourtant treshumblement vostre Majesté, de luy faire decla-
rer avant qu'il parte, vostre plaisir & resolution déterminée aux points suy-
vans, lesquels il vous a cy devant à diverses fois proposés, sans toutesfois en
avoir peu recevoir la satisfaction qu'il desiroit.

Primierement, que suyvant la promesse que vostre Majesté a souvent faicte
à la dite Dame Royne, par le dit Ambassadeur, que par le sien en Angleterre,
de luy repayer ceste année quelque bonne somme de ce qu'elle luy presta durant
ses troubles, il luy plaise declarer quelle Satisfaction Elle entende faire à la
dite Dame, tant pour ceste année presente, que pour les années suivantes, jus-
ques à ce, que ladite dette soit deschargée: Et ce, tant en Cas que la paix se
face, qu'autrement.

Secondement, qu'ayant vostre Majesté fait entendre par cy devant au dit Am-
bassadeur, que vostre intention est, non seulement d'observer & entretenir les
Traictés faictes avec Ladite Dame tant par vostre Majesté que par vos prede-
cesseurs & mesmes celui de l'an 1572, mais aussi de les confirmer, & renouvel-
ler, & les augmenter si il en est besoyn: Il vous plaise declarer audit Ambas-
sadeur plus particulièrement vostre volonté la dessus, a sçavoir, quant au dit
Traicté de l'an 1572; puis qu'il semble, qu'une simple signification de vostre In-
tention, n'est pas suffisante pour le remettre en force, ains qu'il aura besoyn
d'estre expressement renouvelé, quand & en quelle sorte vostre Majesté entend
de proceder à la confirmation d'iceluy, & que c'est qu'elle desire d'y adjouster; a-
fin que la dite Dame se puisse esclaircir de vostre Intention, & sçavoir le fon-
dement & assurance qu'elle pourra faire de vostre Amitié en tous evenemens.

Tiercement, Puis qu'il n'y a rien plus contraire à la condition de bonne A-
mitié & aux Traictés mesmes que vostre Majesté a faict avecq la dite Dame,
que de permettre que vos Subjects aillent servir aux Navires des Ennemis de
la dite Dame, au prejudice notable d'icelle, ce que vostre Majesté a promis au
dit Ambassadeur de ne pas permettre dorenavant, mais d'en faire les defenses
requises; Qu'il plaise à vostre Majesté declarer, en quelle sorte elle entend
d'y proceder, en Cas que la Guerre duré entre la dite Dame, & Le Roy d'Es-
pagne, & l'Archiduc.

En Quatrieme lieu, sur ce que vostre Majesté a cy devant aussi déclaré au
dit Ambassadeur, que son Intention n'est que ses Subjects abusent de la liberté
du

du trafficq & Commerce en Espagne au prejudice de la dite Dame, en y portant An. 1600. de la France, ou d'ailleurs, Armes, Munitions, Artillerie, poudres, ou autres choses propres & necessaires pour l'Equippage & Attelage des Navires, qui de fait ne se peuvent simplement & proprement conter entre les Marchandises, mais ont tousjours esté Subjects à un reiglement particuliere; Qu'il plaise à vostre Majesté, declarer au dit Ambassadeur sa volonté particulierement la dessus, en quelle sorte Elle a deliberé de l'empescher, ou permettre que la dite Dame l'Empesche, en Cas que la Paix ne se face avec le dit Roy d'Espagne.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

19th Aprill 1600.

I Have now received two especiall Packetts lately from you, (since I wrote unto you by yong Towneshend) whereupon I will make you answere, after I shall have acquainted you how Things have passed here. You shall understand that Mr. Edmondes is arrived three Daies since, who hath declared the Substance of his Negotiation, which is this in effect: That those *three Points*, to which her Majestie gave Refusall, have bin declared to the Archduke with Protestation, as being Things of so extreme and exorbitant Nature, that her Majestie can in no wise yeeld unto them. To the which, (although they seemed mightily to oppose) yet in Conclusion they desire a Meeting by their Letter, which containeth (*implicative*) that seeing they desire to meet, we ought to ymagine they have a purpose to accommodate; for if they had not, it may be well judged, that it doth behove them to be as sensible of a wayne Colloquie, as the Queene.

Hereupon her Majestie hath returned this Answer, which will appear to you by the Letter inclosed. And you are further to understand, that it is her Majestie's Pleasure that you shall be a Commissioner; for which purpose you shall do well to draw downe to some good Towne nere Bollen, whereby you may meet (upon a Daies Warning) the rest of your Fellowe Commissioners, that shall be deputed from hence, without being driven one of you to stay for another. It is also her Majestie's Pleasure, (in respect of the Qualitie and Place you hold there) that you shall supplie the supreme Place in this Commission; out of this Reason, that the King of Spaine's Ambassador must not appeare in the World, to be too good to be matched with her Majestie's Ambassador, yea though there were odds in their particular Qualities, (which if it be, the best I am sure is on your side.) When it was thought that the Admirall of Arragon should have bin one, and had the supreme Place, then was it meant to have sent the Earle of Northumberland; but now perceiving this Transposition, and that Carrillo is come in his place, her Majestie intendeth that Mr. Harbart, Mr. Beale, and Mr. Edmondes, shall be appointed to answere him, Richardott, and Verreyken. I pray you, Sir, lett this Letter give you sufficient notice of this her Majestie's Resolution; which I doe send unto you with all Expedition, because you may the better provyde for all things fitt for you at Bollen. For which purpose I thinke you may do well to send over some Servant of yours, that may behold the manner of their Preparations that goe from hence, to whom I will be an Assistant in all things that concerne you as to my owne Brother; protesting unto you, that I am glad her Majestie hath elected you to be a Steerer in this waighty Affaire, because both her Majestie doth take you, (and so doth my self with others assure our selves,) that you have too much Religion and Discretion, to give way to any private Passion or prejudicate Disposition, ether violently to Warre, or blyndely to Peace, more or less then the matter it selfe shall carry, upon safe and honorable Grounds.

It

An. 1600.

It remaineth now, that I returne you this Answer to both your Letters; as well the one containing the *first Proposition*, as the other wherein you doe advertise Monsieur de Villeroy's Replie. On *Sunday* last (before which tyme I had acquainted her Majestie with all Particulars) the Ambassador craved *Audience*, at which time the Substance of his Speech was to take notice of your fyrst Memoryall, and withall to beseech her Majestie to open her self, "what time she would appoint for the Treaty, and what Somme of Money she would aske, to the intent that when there should be any Persons appointed, that matter might likewise be accommodated; still affirming, that although it might be that the Legistes (as he termed them) might conceive the Treaty at *Bloys* (which Henry III. did renewe by his Letter) to be extinguished, because the King that now is had not observed this Forme; yet he could never imagine but in true Construction, the two Crownes were possessed of all the Interest which could be derived from that Treaty. Upon this Speech her Majestie told him, it seemed wonderfull preposterous to her, that this matter of the Money (wherein she had so long attended a particular Resolution) should have any new reference to the matter of the Treaty; and therefore told him, that although she was exceedingly disposed, and ready to enter into any Treaty, yet if she thought the Answer for the point of the first Payment, should have any Dependency or Suspension, for any Circumstances that must erher goe before or after the Treaty, she should thinke her selfe unduely proceeded withall. Wherein she still ranne the course, to shewe that she nether intended to treat in respect of the Money, nor to vauewe the Money more then the Treaty. From that he fell still to aske her Majestie what Somme she would have of the French King; who (being not a little moved to heare nothing but dilatory Questions) answered him roundly, "That she had no other Particular to speake of, but to desire to be payed her Debt, and so brake of somewhat discontented." With this he was not a little troubled, and came to my Lord Admirall and my self, and told us what had passed; "saying that the Queene asked Impossibilities, for the King would begin to pay her, if she would be content to take some Portion, but to take all it was in vaine to speake of: Whereupon we required him to forbear to make his Dispatch, untill we might speake with her Majestie, with whom we thought we should so cleere the point, as she would bring him a better Subject for his Letters." Herewith he seemed satisfied, and so yesterday in the Afternoone he had Conference with her Majestie's Counsaile. At our Meeting, we told him "That her Majestie had commanded us (for he had complained the Day before of lack of Justice in matters of Depredations) to declare these three Things. First, the great Care her Majestie had taken, by constituting certayne Commissioners summarily to determine those Differences, wherein we were able to give him some Instances of Justice done on our parts; where (for ought that we know) there was very fewe or none of the French King's part. Next we told him, that (because her Majestie had scene many hard Measures offered in France to her Subjects, and many Priviledges denied, wherein they were interested by virtue of former Treaties) her Majestie hath caused her Ambassador to presse a Re-establishment of the same; and soe much the rather, because yt hath fallen out, that when Complaint was made by our Marchants, for Courses taken repugnant to such Priviledges as have bin graunted by former Treaties; they have bin answered by the King's Ministers in such cold manner, as though they were beholding for new Curtesies, if old Orders were observed. In which Consideration, her Majestie had commaunded you, to propound to the King some convenient way to be established, that the Subjects of eche Prince might knowe what to trust to. Thirdly we told him, he must not conclude that her Majestie had no meaning, to presse the King of all the Debt at once, (because she demaunded no Summe in particular) but that she did thinke it preposterous for a Creditor to aske a Portion of a Debtor, to whom it belonged to make the Demaund in particuler, if he found himself not able to pay the whole. This did a little

" quiett,

“ quiett him, and he thereupon desired, if we would not speake it to him as
 “ Mr. *Ambassador*, that we would (out of the Opinion we had of his Intention
 “ to doe the best Offices) declare unto him what we did privately conceave
 “ would be accepted by the Queene, if it were offered. Whereunto we told
 “ him, though we had no warrant, yet we would thus farre open our selves, that
 “ if the King would pay 100000*l.* at three Payments in one Yeare, the first in
 “ *May*, the second six Moneths after, and the last at the Yeares end; we were of
 “ opinion, that her Majestie would make some accord (amongest other Articles
 “ of the Treaties to be renewed) for the Payment of the Residue, in such sort
 “ as should be reasonable; desiring only to be cleared in the first Point, what to
 “ trust to of this first Yeare; without Reference to further Treaty; considering
 “ that it should discover a Weaknes in her, to have more debating upon that
 “ which is past Disputation. We did also lett him knowe, (because the Circum-
 “ stances of Commissioners to be employed in the Action of Treaty were subject
 “ to many delaies) that such was her Majestie’s opinion of his Integrity and
 “ Judgement, as she meant to require you to move the *French King*, (and so
 “ you must doe) to use no other Formalitie in that point, then to give his Em-
 “ bassador here, large and ample Power to treat and conclude all things for Re-
 “ stauration of the Treaties in force. Which she desired so much the more, be-
 “ cause she thought it something detractive from the Opinion which the World
 “ had formerly conceived of the Perfection of their Amity, when a League
 “ was made offensive and defensive, there should appeare necessitie of new Trea-
 “ ties betweene them two; which was the Cause that she did wish the same might
 “ be carried as much as might be *sine strepitu*; and withall commaunded us to
 “ adde farther, that if the King and his Counsaile did thinke the Treaties of 1572,
 “ sufficiently in force without any further Treaty, and that he would by his
 “ Letter write that he tooke it soe, and meant to hold it so, her Majestie would
 “ never goe further, but doe the like to his full Satisfaction”. This I write
 by her Majestie’s Commaundment, both because the Embassador seemeth here to
 urge it, that the doubtfullnes of the Strength of the former Treaty proceeds
 first from us, (when they tooke themselves to be absolutely bound) as also, be-
 cause her Majestie would not have the purpose of sending new Commissioners hi-
 ther, to be the Cause of delaying an Order for the Payment of the Money. Nether
 (to you be it spoken under *benedicite*) doth she much care to renewe Treaties,
 except it be necessarie for the good of her Subjects Trade, seeing there is so small
 assurance by them. It is true, that he complayned to the Queene for lack of
 Justice; but we made him at our Conference confesse, that he had both received
 Justice and Execution in divers things. Then he began to lay the fault upon
 the Proceedings at the Common Law, which did graunt Prohibitions oftentimes
 against the Admiraltie, which bredd chargeable Delaies. Whereof, (when we
 drewe him to speake of some Particulars) we found he could give us no instance
 but in one case, which is shortly this. Whensoever an Offence is committed at
 Sea, the Court of Admiralty may arrest, seaze and graunt Execution upon all
 that is brought in, in what place soever the Offenders or any for them have be-
 stowed their Goods. But when it falleth out, that Goods taken at Sea are after
 sold upon the Land, and so the Property changed, it is true they are within the
 Jurisdiction of the Common Law. Which is nether so frequent, nor of so great
 Importance for him to mislike, considering that it is provided for by Statute Law
 in that case, that upon the Parties exhibiting his Bill in Chancery, the Lord
 Keeper will give him his Remedy. Whereof when we informed him, he told us
 that the Commissioners should have directed the *French* to this Course, which
 they understood not. To which we answered, that the Commissioners used not
 to give Counsell, but that it properly belonged to their Advocats, who if they
 did not put them into the right way, the fault was not ours. Some other Com-
 plaints he made, which being examined are things done by the *Pyrats*, who he
 is sure (by the Experience he had already) shall receive Justice even by the losse
 of their Lives, which is the only Satisfaction any Prince can give, except she

An. 1600. should pay out of her owne Coffers, for the Robberies of Offendors. Besides I pray you to note, and so I pray you to avow, that since the *Accord* passed, for sufficient Orders and Cautions in these Cases of *Reprisall* to be putt in when Shippes goe to Sea; he is not able to complaine of one Offence, wherein he hath not had true Execution of Justice. But for as much as he pretendeth here, that divers of her Majesties Subjects have received Execution upon Judgment, and that we doe not heare of any one that is satisfied, I pray you lett me be informed how they are used there. For Alderman *Watts* (whom he alleaged for one) complayneth, that though he have had Sentence of one of his Causes, he is no whitt neerer Execution.

I doe send you herewith a Letter written in the favour of Mr. *Thynne*, wherein her Majestie would be gladd you could procure some good Course. You shall also doe well (upon your accessse to the King) to say formally, that you were commaunded to impart unto him, her Majestie's further Stepp towards the Treaty, because he shall not think himself to be too farre a Straunger. How things have bin carried heretofore, I neede not repeat unto you, nether is there any great Necessitie of Repetition unto him. It may suffice that you declare now unto him, that seeing her Majestie hath soe discharged herselfe to the Archduke by Mr. *Edmondes's* last Negotiation, as they cannot be ignorant of her Resolution in poynt of Consequence, and yet (that being sufficiently known) he still inviteth her to have a Meeting; her Majestie hath thought fitt (having formerly ingaged her self by promise that she would treat) to take occasion now under the Judgment which she doth make of his last Writings by Mr. *Edmondes*, wherein he still did presse the Meeting, rather to proceed on to the Colloquie, then to breake off before: Whereby she might receive the scandall of Indisposition to peace and quiettnes, (from which humour she hath ever disclaymed.) Though she is pleased that you shall satisfie him from her, that (whatsoever may be their Ends or Artifices) *she will never be drawen by all the Conference in the World, to any other then good and honorable Conditions, with care for ever of her Allies.* Next you must thank him on her Majestie's Behalf, for his courteous Offer of the Towne of *Bollen*, whereof she doth accept, and from whence she doth meane to acquaint him as there shal be cause, with the Degrees of her proceeding; being yett but only able to give him this tast of the first beginning. You shall doe well to make choice of some confident Person whom you may leave behinde you, and so to proportion your tyme of coming from him towards *Bollen*, as he may not take occasion by your too hastie coming away, to deferre that which her Majestie most expecteth; but that (if it be possible) you tarry to procure some certain hold for the Mony, which will be an acceptable Office to the Queene; who hath precisely commaunded me to will you, not to part away from him sooner, then by necessitie you shall be occasioned for your arrivall at *Bollen*, where your fellow Commissioners shall meet you with *Instructions*.

I pray you Sir informe your self what you may, of the best Arguments we may use to maintaine our *Precedency* with Spaine, and by your next Letters give me some tast, what you can learne there of it. For though I meane to furnish my self here with as many Arguments as I can; yet because the matter (as I doe understand) was in question betweene *France* and *Spaine* at the last Meeting, I would be gladd to heare with what Arguments ech Partie maintayned their Pretensions. I pray you also lett me have a coppye of such demaunds as you have made of the Debts to the *French* King, that I may see to what Somme you drawe them, and by what Authority you maintayne them; that our Conference here with the Embassador may agree with yours there.

Thus I have (as lively as I can) represented unto you the true Image of the Affaires here, wherein although it be true, that the Embassador here hath a *picquant Spirite* cladd with externall Formalitie, yet may you so proceed there at this time, as you shall finde that he by his Letters hath carryed himself; for he hath written a Dispatch this Day, and promifeth to performe Miracles by earnest

earnest Recommendation of her Majestie's Demaunds. And thus having tyred you and my self with a long Letter I commit you to God and remayne. *An. 1600.*

From the Court
at Greenwich.

Your very loving Freind, &c.

RO. CECYLL.

Since the Writing of this Letter, a most unfortunate Newes is arrived: For the Erle of Ormond, in a Parley with a vile Traitor one *Onney Mac Rory* of *Lemster*, is taken Prisoner by treachery of an Embuscade. Sir *George Cary* the President of *Mounster* was in his Company, and the Rebells had hold of his Horse and him, but by the Strength of his own Horse and his own Resolution, he brake from them. Till this infortunity to his Lordship's Person, (which is a very great dishonor) things went very well for us in *Ireland*, and good likelihood there is still.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 24th Aprill 1600, O. S.

I Received more then 8 Daies since your Honor's Letter by Mr. *Townshend*, which I have differred to answere hitherto for want of a Messenger. And this being the first opportunity offred, I would not omitt it; but was willing to let your Honor understand, that I have placed Mr. *Townshend* in a Minister's House, where I am sure he shall be very well used, and have many helpes both for the Language and any other Study he affects; which he could not have elsewhere. The Charge of his Lodging and Dyett will be ten Crownes a Moneth, which I will see disbursed from time to time as it shall be due, and likewise furnish him for his other Wants as your Honor requireth. I will be carefull also to looke into his Conversation, so to make some judgment of him whether he be fitt for that Employment that your Honor designes him for, which I know to be of great Regard and Importance unto you.

Since my last by *Simons*, there hath happened no great matter worth the advertising. The King hath bin and yett is, at *Fontainebleau* in his Dyett, which he began on *Fryday* last, and will finish to morrowe; during which time there have bin some offers and tenders of a Conference betweene Monsieur *du Plessis*, and the Bishop of *Eureux*, but they cannot agree of the forme and method of it. The Journey to *Lyons* holds, so as the King doth appoint to keep the Feast of the Order du St. Esprit at *Moulins* upon *Whitsunday*, having now transferred it from New-yeares-tide till that time, as more proper for it. We beginne to be uncertaine of the *Princesse* of *Florence's* arrival; it is thought the King will not lett her stay for the *Grand Duchesses* Companie, but will hasten her comming so, as she may be at *Marseilles* in *June* or *July*, because he would make a speedier returne into these Parts. Her Dowry will be about 400 thousand Crownes, besides some 250 thousand that the Duke had lent this King, which shall be drowned as Parcell of her Portion. The Count *Fuentes* Soldiers are already arrived in part at *Genova*, and himself with the rest is expected presently. He comes with the same Authoritie that the Duke d'Alva had in the Warre against *Paul* the 4th: Namely to command all the Spanish Forces, (if occasion be) in *Milan*, *Naples* and *Sicilie*, and with Commission to levy 6000 *Suisses*, and to make an Army of 20000 Men, if neede be. He brings with him a Million of Treasure. This maks all Men (as I wrote,) doubtfull of the Duke of *Savoy*, yett his Ministers entertayne the King with good Words, and in outward Demonstration he seemes to beleve them: Yett he hath already sent away the Duke of *Vendosmes* Companie of Horse to attend him at *Moulins*, and the Regiment of his Gards hath order to march that way likewise. There is an embleme that passeth here underhand, whereby some shrewde conceited Fellowe would represent the present

An. 1600. present State of France. The Devise is this, a Globe supported by fower Pillers, every Piller representing a principall Personage, as the one the *Chancellour*, with this Word *Inutilis equitas*; another *Monsieur de Rosny*, with this Word, *Utilis iniquitas*; the third the Marshall *Biron*, with this Word, *Fidelis temeritas*; the fourth *Monsieur de Villeroy* with this Word *Prudens infidelitas*: Upon the Topp of the Globe the King is made sitting with this Word, *Infelix Felicitas*.

After great and long instance made by the Pope's Ministers, the King hath assented to the Reception and authorising the Councile of Trent in this Realme, and there is an Arrest of the Privy Counsaile already given for it. Not long since the Chancellor proposed the Matter to the Presidents and Chief Counsaillors of the Parliament, sent for purposely to his owne House; requiring them in the King's Name, to ratifie that which had bin done by the Counsaile. Their Answer was, that it was a matter that had bin often offred unto that Court, and throughly debated, but allwaies rejected, as dangerous and derogatory to the Estate, Liberty, and Honor of this Crowne; and that they saw not what new Reason could be alleaged for it now, more then had bin heretofore, which might make them differ in judgment and opinion from those that had possessed their Places in former times, and therefore desired not to be pressed in it. The Chauncellor in the end replied with some choller, that if they would not doe it with their good Wills, there would be meanes found that they should be forced to do it. Which Speech of his was found very straung by them, and very offensively taken. Since I heare, they are commaunded to certifie unto the Counsaile, all the Acts and proceedings that have bin formerly in that Court, touching that Matter. It is a thing that all Men look after, especially those of the Religion who apprehend a very great disadvantage by it; although it is not intended to passe, but with Reservation of the Libertye graunted by the King's Edict.

The King hath bin much troubled to retire a Promise he made in writing under his hand unto *Madamoyselle d'Entragues*, to marry her if she proved with Child within six Moneths after he enjoyed her. She was very resolute a while not to depart with it, but to keep it for the Justification of her Honor; that it might appear, she yeilded not to him upon any base or dishonest Consideration, but upon such a direct promise of mariage: And she did likewise for a tyme refuse him her Companie, pretending that she was so injoynd by her Confessor at Easter. But since, both Honor and Conscience have given place to Profit; She hath delivered up the Writing, and the King must give her a Pension of 6000 Crowns a Yeare, and to her Father and Mother to each of them a Pension of 4000 Crowns a Yeare; and besides she must have in ready Money 100000 to marry her. Upon this accord, they have mett againe at *Fontainebleau* according to their former manner, (*ut dicitur*.) notwithstanding the Confessors Inhibition. But in this meane time of unkindenes betweene them, the King was not unprovided, but had sondry haunts in this Towne; and among the rest within three Houses of me, whence I think he will not be long absent, for he is expected in Towne upon Fryday or Satterday, and his Counsaile likewise. These pettie Matters I am bold to write your Honor to give some Satisfaction to the Postscript of your last Letter, which I therefore beseech you to interpret the best of. And soe hoping every hower of some Answer to my two last Letters, because I heare *Monsieur de Villeroy's* Curryer is returned, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

*Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris 27th Aprill 1600. O. S.*

I Received yesterday in the Evening by *Simons*, your Honor's Dispatch of the nyneteenth of this Month, and do attend an Opportunity to negotiate with this King as I am therein directed, which I feare will not be these five Daies at the soonest. For the King comes this Day from *Fontainebleau*, and will ether intertayne himselfe with some Pastime by the way, or if he come to this Towne, it will be for his secret Pleasure, and so, as he will not be knownen to be here till his *Counsail* come likewise, which will not be till *Tuesday* at the soonest. I will urge my *Audience* with as much Earnestnes and Expedition as I may, to the end I may bring with me a cletre Answer from the King in the Points I have proposed; which I am exceeding gladd that her Majestie hath so well prosecuted with the Ambassador there, and thereby *avowed* my Proceeding here, which they were doubtfull of. I hope we shall effect some Good by it, although not in so great measure as you propounded to the Ambassador. But for the offering to authorise and revive the Treaty only by Letters betweene the Princes: First I hold it very uncertain for the Queene's Subjects, who cannot pleade that in any Court of Justice as they may the Treaty, and thereby must needs stand at the Will and Curtesie of the King's Officers here, and be subject to Innovations, which will be daily offred; as there is one at this instant, by a *Decree of the Counsail* (notwithstanding my Opposition) forbidding any Cloth to be brought into this Realme but White or dyed in the Wool, which cutts off the chiefe of our Trade into *Brittaine*, *Gascony*, and *Rochelle*, where our dyed Cloathes of all Colours are best vented. Of which Innovation, (as likewise of all other to our Prejudice,) the renewing of the Treaty will be the only Remedie, and reduce things to a Certitude. And seeing we intend to have some Treaty with *France*, why should we not as well desire to have that, as any other, being the most beneficiall and the most honorable for *England*, that ever was made betweene these two Crownes? Secondly, I feare that this Offer being made them, they will lay hold of it, and the King will presently write his *Letters declaratory* therein to the Queene, and thereby drawe the like from her, and afterwards make no great haste to content her for the Mony: For (as I wrote before) it is the Treaty that must drawe on the Money from hence, though her Majestie have reason to distinguish them, and not to tie her self to any Conditions or Obligation for receaving her owne. But seeing it is their Desire to renew the Treaty, and a thing no way prejudiciall, but rather profitable to her Majestie; it is good in my poore Opinion to make use of it, to pull on the Contentment desired in the other Point; and not to give them any hope of reviving the Treaty, either directly, or by Interpretation, without Satisfaction about the Mony; or any cause to mistrust, that it is the Mony only we seeke, and that we do not greatly desire the Alliance; for in both these Cases, they will be found less forward to give her Majestie the Contentment she expects. The surest way, in my poore Opinion, is to agree of a Summe to be paid upon the Conclusion or Signature of the Treaty; and for the more Expedition, that present Commission and Power to be given to the Ambassador there, to treat and conclude it.

I have sent your Honor a Note of the King's Debts to her Majestie, such as I have heretofore delivered to Monsieur de *Villeroy* and to Monsieur de *Rosny*. For the Verification of the most, I brought over Coppies of the Bonds, and Mr. *Meredith's* Accounts, signed and attested by your Honor: But for the Charge of the Forces in *Picardy*, (after the first six Moneths, for which there is a Bond of the King's) and for the 30000*l.* lent in the Year 1587, and for the Charge of the Army levied by the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the 6000*l.* for the Charge of the Forces brought over by my Lord *Willoughby*; I have nothing but a Note your Honor sent me to *Bloys* the last Sommer, out of which I have taken that which I have alleaged in my *Memoriall* touching those Particulars.

Z z

For

An. 1600.

For Satisfaction made here upon Complaints of any *Englishman* in matter of Piracy absolutely, I must say I knowe none as yet. In Mr. *Alderman Watts* his Complaint against those of *Rochelle*, there is a Judgment in the *Admiralty*, from which the other side hath appealed, and so it depends. In another Cause, (wherein he with others have appealed from a very injurious Sentence given by the Judge of *Rochelle*, confirmed as injuriously by the *Marble Table* here) the King's Advocat, when it was pleaded in the *Chamber of the Edict*, made his *Conclusion*, that our Men were not to be received and admitted to the Appeale, because they had not begon it within a Yere and a Day after the Sentence was given, from which they appealed; whereupon the Court toke tyme to be advised. What they will judge yet I know not, but if they judge it so, I think they will at once wipe away most of our Complaints. For the Custome hath bin, presently upon any Prize taken, to gett it jugded good Prize by the Judge of the Place, which was an easy matter; and then our Men that had the Wrong, (having little hope during the Troubles of *France* to obtayne any Justice) intermitted for the most part their Sutes; and so by this meanes (if it be established for Lawe) they shall be utterly excluded from any Remedy. I have interposed my self in it as farre as I may, and so meane to contynue; with what Successe, will appeare when it is judged.

The Points which were stood upon betweene the *French* and *Spaniards* for *Precedence* at their *last Treaty*, I shall hardly be able to get Knowledge of. For there is none here that was a Commissioner in it but the *Chancellor*; and how I shal drawe it from him I know not. Directly sure I shall not, but I will do the best I can by oblique meanes.

* The King hath bin much troubled with the Newes he hath received from *Rome*, that the *Demoniaque Woman* (whose Imposture was discovered here in *Lent* was *Twelve-moneth*) is come to *Rome*, and there in her *Pangs* hath delivered much scandalous Matter against him; as if he were a dissembled Huguenot and no *Catholique*, and that he did but watch his tyme to declare himself, and to do some notable Prejudice to the *Catholiques* in favour of the *Heretiques*. Whereof I dare undertake he is nothing guilty, but do rather perswade my self, he will prove the most dangerous Enemy that our Religion hath. He is very carefull to stopp this Scandall, and hath written earnestly to the *Pope* to cleere himself, and to have the *Demoniaque* punished. He hath proceeded against the *Abbot* of *St. Martin* in *Berry*, (who carried her to *Rome*) by *Adjournment personall*, and by Seazure of his Benefices. And to give a better taste of himself to that side, whom he wholly seeks to content, he hath declared himself very partiall and passionate, in this Conference betweene Monsieur du *Plessis* and the Bishop of *d'Eureux*. An Essay whereof your Honor may take by his Letter written with his own Hand to Monsieur *d'Espernon*, who is now in great shew of Favour with him. On the other side the Count *Soissons* went from the Court in great Displeasure and Discontentment; in so much as I here, the King hath given order to stay the Payment of his Pensions. In some, Sir, I assure your Honor there are infinite Discontentments here, and especially amongst those of the Religion, who receiving nothing but Distaste and Diffidence in all that concernes them, (ether publickly or privately) beginne to retire and to relie themselves, with purpose to stand upon their Gard and Strength. And the Opinion of all Men is, that this State will not continue long without Troubles. In which Subject I have had some Ouvertures made, which I cannot now relate.

I heare our *English Fugitives* have bin very well intertayned of late in the *Low-Cuntries*, and have their Pensions (which were once suspended) revived againe, with promise of the Arrerages, and to be better favoured then ever. What may be concluded of this your Honor can best judge. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's very, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

* See a large Account of this Affair in a Letter from Cardinal *d'Ofsat* to the King, Vol. 3. p. 591, &c.
Mr.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

THE Letters which I have received by your Servant require very small Reply at this time, saving only for that which concerns your Particular, whereof I take so much care, as I have sent an expresse Messenger about it; wherein I think good to declare freely unto you, that it is not possible that this Cuppe can passe from you, her Majestie being resolved to send no Nobleman to the Treaty; nor to doe her selfe that wrong, where her Ambassador is one, to have him second to any other. For the Charge, I cannot deny but you must needes be sensible of it; and yet I thinke it not amisse to tell you, That there is no Cause why you should use any Excesse therein, for I doubt not but your Port, as the Ambassador there (by that I have heard) with very little Addition, may very well serve the turne, to which I will prepare her Majestie's Mind accordingly. The Commander of *Diepe* hath now performed the Ceremony, and will I hope acknowledge himself to have bin honorably used. He hath bin feasted at the Court by the Queene, and likewise at *Windsor*, and hath this Day taken his leave. He had no other Commission to deale in Matters as you toke it, but only in this Ceremony. All things els, both for the Time, Place and Persons appointed for the Treaty, holdeth according to my last Letters.

This Night I have received Newes, that on *Munday* last the 28th of this Moneth, the Fort of *Rossne* otherwife called *St. Andre*, in *Bomellswart*, is yeilded up by Composition to Count *Maurice*, who hath lyen long before it. And notwithstanding the *Archduke* had sent an Armye to relieve it, (which lodged within half a Myle of it) yet thus hath proved the Successe, praysed be God, to whom I recommend you, and rest

Your very loving Kinsman, &c.

RO. CECYLL.

*Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris 9th May 1600, O.S.*

I Received yesternight your Letters by Captain *Primme*, whereby I perceave, as it pleaseth you to write, that this Cuppe cannot passe from me, and therefore I resolve to submit my self to her Majestie's Will, hoping that no more will be exacted of me then my Meanes and Warning could afford. Within two Days after my last Dispatch, understanding that the King's Purpose of comming to this Towne was altered, (by reason of Monsieur *d'Alincourt's* Return from *Rome* and *Florence*;) I sent to *Fontainebleau* to demand Audience, and received Answer, that the King would be in Towne the *Fryday* after, and therefore prayed me to have Patience till then. He came indeed the *Fryday*, but I could not get Audience till *Sunday* in the Afternoone, at which time I presented him her Majestie's Letters, declared the Contents of them, and afterwards delivered what I had in Charge. The King answered little, and indeed lesse than at any time he hath bin accustomed, whereby I gesse he was not the best contented. He only said, " that he had no Intent to couple the Queene's Satisfaction for her Money, " and the renewing of the Treaties so together, as if he meant the one should depend necessarily upon the other; but he had proposed them both together, " as things he thought would have bin both acceptable to her Majestie. I told " him they were both things acceptable to her, and therefore she had given me " Charge to signifie, that she was ready to renew the Treaties whensoever it " should please him, yf he thought they needed any Confirmation. But for the " Reasons

An. 1600. " Reasons alleaged to his Ambassador, (which I likewise repeated unto him) I
 " said her Majestie was willing it should be rather managed and negotiated by his
 " said Ambassador, then by any other expressely sent about it. And that the
 " Point which her Majestie misliked was this, that there was no certain Offer
 " made her of any present Satisfaction for this Yeare, whereof she expected
 " some Assurance long ere this. And therein I did earnestly urge his Resolu-
 " tion before my Departure, that I might carry with me some Certainty in this
 " Matter, which I had negotiated ever since my comming. He told me he
 " would advise of it, and that I should have an Answer: Adding little, but on-
 " ly some Newes which he said he had received, that Count Maurice had sur-
 " prized *Velascoes* Troupes in three of their Quarters, and defeated them; who
 " was thereupon retired, and the Fort upon his *Retraict* entred into Parle,
 " (which since we heare is rendred as your Honor writes.) And that the great
 " Riches of *this late Indian Fleet*, is farre short of that it was first bruted to
 " be, and instead of 16 Millions, is now certainly knownen not to amount to a-
 " bove nyne, whereof not above two and a half to the King's Use; which he
 " said would not suffice to pay the *Partie* which he made with the *Genoues* for
 " the last, and this present Yeare.

Touching Mr. *Thynne*, whose Cause I opened unto him at large, " he answere-
 " red nothing, but willed me to give him a Note of it, and his Counsaile should
 " consider of it, and give me Answer." The next Day being *Monday*, I sent
 to Monsieur *de Villeroy*, to desire him to be a meanes to procure me an An-
 swere to those Things I had dealt with the King in with some convenient Expe-
 dition, that I might make some Report of it before my Departure hence, as her
 Majestie expected, and had given me in Charge to doe. But the Man was very
 waspish, and would give no other Answer, but that he would doe as the King
 should command him. That Afternoon the King went to *St. Germaines*, and so
 about the Country, with a purpose not to returne till *Satterday*. But on the
Tuesday Morning the Counsaile went to him to *St. Germaines*, and returned that
 Night. On the Morrowe I sent againe to Monsieur *de Villeroy*, signifying that I
 had Commandement from her Majestie to presse an Answer, and that I stayed only
 for yt, and offring to come that Afternoon to him to receive it. He prayed me
 to forbear him a Day or two: So on *Thursday* in the Afternoon I went unto
 him, having before bin with the *Chancellor* about Mr. *Thynne's* Cause, and ob-
 tained Promise that it should be heard this Day. " I told Monsieur *de Villeroy*,
 " what Letters I had delivered from her Majestie to the King, and what I had
 " further dealt with him in according to my Charge, praying againe I might re-
 " ceave an Answer to carry with me, as the King had promised me. He said,
 " the King would write answer to the Queene's Letters, and send them to his
 " Ambassador. I replied, that I had delivered most of my Charge in Speech,
 " which required an Answer, as well as the Letters; and urged him to lett me
 " understand the King's Pleasure therein. Whereupon, (although he would not
 " give me any direct Answer till he had spoken againe with the King,) yet he
 " was contented to enter into Discourse of the Points I had negotiated. And for
 " the Mony, he said the Queene demaunded Impossibilities, requiring her whole
 " Debt at once. I told him it was not well understood, nor well reported unto
 " him; and that the matter which passed betweene her and Monsieur *de Boisfisse*
 " was nothing but this. When Monsieur *de Boisfisse* had twice or thrice urg-
 " ed her Majestie to declare what Summe she required presently of the King,
 " but withall offred nothing, she (taking it to be a kind of Dallyance and im-
 " pertinent Proceeding with her) told him, that the King's Bonds did declare
 " sufficiently her Demaunds; meaning, that if the King found any difficultie to
 " satisfie the whole this Yeare, it was rather fitt for him to make offer of that
 " he was able to pay her, then for her to apportion her Debt. Wherein I said
 " Monsieur *de Boisfisse* had bin sufficiently cleared by your Honor, and some o-
 " ther of her Majestie's Counsaile, with whom he had had particular Conference
 " after he had spoken with her Majestie. I (said he,) they spake to him of

“ 300000 Crowns, which is as impossible to the King to pay as the whole; and *An. 1600.*
“ thereupon fell to discourse of the King's great Occasions of Expence for his
“ Mariadge, for the Contentment of the *Suiffers*, and for the Uncertainty of
“ the Affairs with the Duke of *Savoye*. I replyed, that there was none of these,
“ to which he was by Honor and Justice more tyed then to the Satisfaction of
“ the Queene, if he did but remember the State he was in when she lent him
“ her Mony, and the Occasions she had now to redemaund yt; nether did it
“ argue in them that due regard of her that she had deserved, to be so much
“ more carefull to give Contentment to the *Suiffers* then to her, as to pay them
“ a Million and a half this Year, and to her nothing. I denyed not but that the
“ *Suiffers* Amitie had bin profitable to this State, and so might be hereafter:
“ But I avowed that they had never deserved better of this State then her Maje-
“ stie had done, especially of this King: And that therefore she might as well
“ looke to be regarded in her so just Demaunds, as the *Suiffers*, or any other
“ Princes or State whatsoever. He said they were able to discern of the Utili-
“ ty of their Alliances, and to render to every one his due regard as should most
“ import them. But for our Demaunds, he said, they were such as they could
“ not tell what to answer us, being very loath to refuse us, and yet not able
“ to content us. From that matter he proceeded to the other of *renewing the*
“ *Treatie*; complaining, that whensoever they had offred to bring the matter to
“ some Issue, the Queene gave back; so had she done when upon my first Mo-
“ tion of it, the King had assented to it at *Bloys*: the like when their Ambassa-
“ dor had revived it some Moneths since; and now againe, when the King had
“ offred to send one over purposely to conclude it, the Queene seemed willing
“ rather to avoyde it then to desire it, by referring it over to the handling of
“ their ordinary Ambassador, which (considering the fresh Example of our pro-
“ ceeding with him *in the Treaty for Marine Causes*) gave them little hope of
“ any speedy Issue, but rather that we meant to drawe it in length, which
“ they saw no purpose of. He complayned also, that her Majestie had refused
“ to accompany the Point of her Satisfaction, with the other of renewing the
“ Treaty, which he conceived had bin to have gon together, and would have
“ bin a meanes to have effected her Majestie's Contentment the better: But that
“ she had refused, even that which I had thought reasonable, *to accept of some*
“ *Satisfaction upon the Signature of the Treaty*. I answered, that her Majestie
“ had sufficiently declared her Intention in this Matter, by commaunding me at
“ the first to move and presse it. That the fault that it proceeded not when
“ the King assented unto it at *Bloys*, was theirs, not ours; For the Breach or In-
“ terruption of the Treaty growing from their Default, it was reason the renewing
“ and reviving of yt, should likewise proceed from them: And it was sufficient that
“ her Majestie had summoned them unto it. Of any Offer made afterwards by their
“ Ambassador and refused by her Majestie, I never understood; and if there
“ had bin any, no doubt I should have been advertised of it. And for this late
“ Proceeding, her Majestie's Intention was very cleere; that she thought not to
“ *recule*, but to advance it by that she had signified unto Monsieur *de Boisfisse*;
“ namely, that she was ready to enter into Conference, and to treat with him-
“ self of it, whensoever the King would give him Commission. Her Desire it
“ should be managed by him, rather then by any other expressly sent, was for
“ such Reasons, as she thought would have bin as gratefull to the King as to
“ her; and can no way admitt any such Interpretation of a purpose of Delay
“ as he inferred, but must rather be holden the readiest course for a quick Dis-
“ patch of the Busines; the sending of another, requiring some length of time
“ both for them to resolve, and for him that should be appointed to prepare.
“ That her Majestie had great reason not to couple those two matters of the
“ Money and the Treaty together, or to binde her self to Conditions and Capi-
“ tulations to come by her owne, which she had so frankly lent. That she had
“ made it sufficiently appeare how willing she was to renewe the Amitie, but
“ that the Justice of her Demaund for her Money depended upon former ex-

An. 1600. " presse Contracts, and not upon those which were offered to be renewed. Therefore it was fittest for both their Honors, that the King should make her remboursement absolutely without any Condition, and that the Amity should be likewise renewed simply, without Reference to any thing, but to their good Disposition and Inclination one to the other. That the point which he said I my self had thought reasonable, was never refused by her Majestie, for it was never offered by their Ambassador. Finally, that in the Conference betweene him and her Majestie's Counsaile about it, they had assented, (so that the King would give her Majestie the Contentment she expected for this present Yeare,) that the future Payments should be agreed on at the Treaty. Which Course of hers, I sawe not why they should dislike or refuse, if they intended to proceed as sincerely as she did. His Reply was not much, but that he would conferre with the King, and then give me answer as he should be commaunded.

Touching a Memoriall of some Complaynts I had presented at my Audience to the King, (whereof I send a Coppy) principally against an *Arrest of the Privy Counsaile*, the Execution whereof I desired to be suspended, and the Matter to be referred to a Conference betweene Deputies of both Sides, as the Treaty appoints, " I had much Contestation with Monsieur de Villeroy, he upholding the Arrest very impertinently, and pretending that it was no Innovation, but a Reiglement, (as if it might not be both) and that it was not generall but speciall for Rouen, which is manifestly false"; and in respect it is generall, it is most prejudiciall to our Trade, namely in *Bretaigne*, *Gascoigne*, and the adjacent Parts. But in the end, I could drawe noe promise of Satisfaction from him, although the King thought my Request reasonable, but was fayne to leave him to his obstinacie, and the Matter to her Majestie's Consideration; whereof I hold it very worthy, as a Matter wherein it seemes they meane to trye her Patience, how she will beare that which peradventure they intend, to her further Prejudice. Monsieur de Villeroies chiefest subterfuge was Recrimination, "pretending that the Contraventions were farre greater on our Side. But being urged to declare wherein, he persisted in generalities, which I told him I was not bound to answer." In the end he fell into his ordinarie common Place of our Refusal of Justice in marine Causes. I told him if those were the things he meant, they were particular Offences, that deserved Punishments; but no Contraventions to the Treaties by publick Authoritie, as those were which I complained of. And for those Offences, I told him there had bin Justice done in very many Causes, as their Ambassador had acknowledged lately to her Majestie's Counsaile, shewing therein very good Satisfaction, and that I marvelled he would seeme soe well satisfied there, and complayne so hottly here. He said he had written, that I had said in that kynde heretofore unto him, but that he denied it was so; and said further, that they began now to be out of any hope of Justice at all there; for they found some of our greatest Men so interessed and linked with the chief Offendors, as they knew they should be allwaies protected; and therefore they were resolved to take some course in yt themselves henceforth, and to complaine no more. In particular, he exclaimed of a great Outrage done in December last upon a Shippe of St. Malo, where the Men were murdered with exceeding Crueltie and Barbarousnes, as he reports it", Since he hath sent the Party that complains unto me, and I have given him Letters unto your Honor and to the Commissioners. This being the Effect of this Conference betweene us, although it contayne no direct Answer to the chief Points of my Negotiation, yet I thought good to acquaint your Honor with it with Expedition, that it may give you some ground to judge by of their purpose; and because I understand Monsieur de Villeroy hath likewise made a Dispatch to their Ambassador.

This Bearer is the Party that I meane to leave here behinde me to follow the King; wherein because he is like to be long absent and farre off, he was desirous for some speciall occasions of his owne to make a Stepp first into England, and

so to returne presently in Post. The Journey into those remote Parts, is like to be long and chargeable: It may please your Honor therefore to sett downe what Allowance he shall have, and whether he shall receive it from me, or directly out of the Exchequer. *An. 1600.*

It is conceived the King will not returne into these Parts till the next Spring, but passe this Winter after the Princesses coming, (which will not be till September at the soonest) in *Languedoc* and *Guyenne*; not without some purpose (as it is feared) to favour and fortifie with his Presence, a Desseign he hath, to dismantle the Townes holden by those of the Religion. Which if he doe or attempt, it is like to prove the first Act of the Tragedie which all Men expect here within short time.

I understand there are two Shippes now finished in *Calais*, which were begonne there by the *Spaniards*, while they possessed the Towne. The King hath given them leave to furnish them with Ordnance and other Necessaries, as I heare, and to depart at their Pleasure.

The Ambassador of *Wirttemberg* told me lately, that he had received Advertisement from a Friend of his in *Hambourg*, that the King of *Denmark* makes very great Preparation by Sea, which gives occasion of much Discourse, no Man seeing any apparent Cause for it. I doe not doubt if any such thing be, but your Honor is sufficiently advertised of it; yet I thought it my duty to relate what I heard of it, considering his demeanour the last Sommer toward our Fishermen, and the Northern Jealousies.

I send your Honor here inclosed an offer brought unto me by the Party himself that makes it, with great Protestations of a Desire to doe somewhat that may recover her Majestie's Favour, and his Contry. If you embrace it, he desires it be not communicated to any more then her Majestie and your self. For into your Honor's Hands he saith he will put his Life, but into no Man's els; acknowledging you dealt honorably with him, when some other held a contrary Course.

The King returnes not till to Morrow Night, so that I have but Soday to receive his Answer, and to kisse his Hands; for upon *Munday* I must needs set forward, the Day of Meeting being the *Fryday* after at *Boulogne*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable, Between *Amyens* and *Abbeville*, 14th May 1600. O.S.

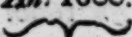
I Could not have access to the King till Soday in the Evening, and even that was obtained with great Difficultie, and reckoned to me as a great Favour, being upon so Festivall a Day. The King of himself entred into the Discourse of this Treaty, and of the Difficulties he conceived might grow out of the Demands on their part, which he supposed would be these. That the Cautionary Townes should be rendered, or at the least that they might be free for them to have access unto, as the other Parts of the Queen's Dominions were. That the Traffique of our People should be ether wholly withdrawen from *Holland* and *Zeland*, or at least indifferently established in his Provinces, as well as there; and that her Majestie should joyne with him to free and secure the Passage from the *Hollanders*, that would seeke to impeach it. On our part he supposed also that there would be required Liberty of Traffick into all the King of Spain's Dominions, and namely to the Indies; and that it should not be lawfull for that King, upon any Pretence against the *Hollanders*, to bring any great Navy into the narrowe Seas, nor above a certain Number, such as should nether breede Jealousy nor Daunger to our State. About which points he

An. 1600. " he thought there would be much disputing, and that before any Conclusion
 " were made, there would be occasion to send once or twice in *Spaine*, which
 " would drawe the Treaty to some Length. He said also, that there would
 " growe some Controversie about *Precedence and the Point of Honor*. Where-
 " upon I took occasion to demand of him, how that Point was agreed upon at
 " *Vernin*. He said the Matter come not much in question, by reason that the
 " Meetings were ever at the *Legat's Lodging*, who kept allwaies the End of
 " the Table; and that his Ambassadors had the right Hand of the Table, and the
 " other the Left. *His Opinion was, that it were best to determine it now by*
 " *Lott, without consequence or prejudice to either Side.* But Monsieur de Vil-
 " leroi, who was present said, *that was not ynough, for we had ever had the*
 " *Place till Charles the 5th Time, and since it was never decyded.* So that we
 " were in Possession of the *Preseance*, and to referre it now to lott, were to
 " make it questionable, and to put it in doubt by our owne Act and Consent,
 " which he thought we intended not. After these Speeches, I offered to take my
 " Leave of him, desiring to receive his Commaundements to her Majestie and
 " his Answer to those things I had dealt with him in by her Appointment. He
 " told me he would send his Answer to his owne Ambassador; which for any
 " thing I can gesse, will not be much to her Majesties Contentment. For the
 " Preface he used, of his great occasions of Expence this Teare, by reason of
 " his Mariadge, (which he said would cost him 500000 Crownes,) of the Con-
 " tentment he was forced to give the *Suiffers*, and of the uncertain Termes he
 " stood in with the Duke of *Savoy*, methought tended to no good Conclusion to
 " usward". Monsieur de *Villeroy* said the same in effect. If nothing come
 upon these occasions and respects, as I have heretofore written, *I thinke her*
Majestie may very surely make account never to receive any thing from him,
 and shall doe well in my poore Judgement not to build any deliberation upon it,
 nor upon any other Assistance from hence. *For the Freindship is very hollowe,*
and will growe every day more unsound, as his Combination with Rome grow-
eth more streight, to which he is wholly carried by those that doe absolutely go-
verne him.

The next day in the Morning after I was come away, a Man of Monsieur de *Villeroyes* brought this inclosed to her Majestie to my House, which was presently sent after me. What it contains I knowe not, for I had no Coppie sent me: But whatsoever it be, I thought it fitt to send it away by the first Opportunity; and withall to beseech your Honor that we may receive full Direction, how to cary our selves in this point of *Precedence at Bulloigne*. For I fear it will be a *difficile Point*; and not being accommodated, will hinder much our proceeding, and take up much time in the *Parerga of the Treaty*.

At my coming from *Paris*, I left the Journey to *Lyons* fully resolved, and the Counsaile allmost ready to retire every Man to his House for a little tyme, and so to proceed to *Moulins*, where the first rendezvous is. It is now determined, that the *Princesse of Florence* comes not till *September* at the soonest. There will accompany her the *Grand Duchesse*, the *Duchesse of Mantoua*, and the *Cardinall Aldobrandino*. All Men hold, that without some extraordinary Occasion recall him, the King will not returne into these Parts till the next Sommer. I beseech your Honor therefore, to thinke of me with that favour that you have allwaies vouchsafed me; it will be an infinite Charge for me to followe him, and to very little purpose for any Business of her Majesties, which they are willing to put off upon any Pretext, much more upon so colourable an Excuse as this will be.

The morrowe after I dispatched my last Messenger unto your Honor, the Chancellor at my Instance heard extraordinarily Mr. *Thynnes* Cause, and gave judgement that he should be enlarged, paying only fower score Pounds to his adverse Party; so that I hope he is at Liberty by this tyme. I gave the King thanks for it, and the Chancellor likewise, who best deserved it; and whom I take to be one of the honestest Men in the State, though he be otherwise a great Friend to
 Rome,

Rome, and one that concurreth with Monsieur de Villeroy to perswade the King *An. 1600.*
to runne that Course. This is all I will trouble your Honor with at this time. 
And so, &c.

Your Honor's most, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.

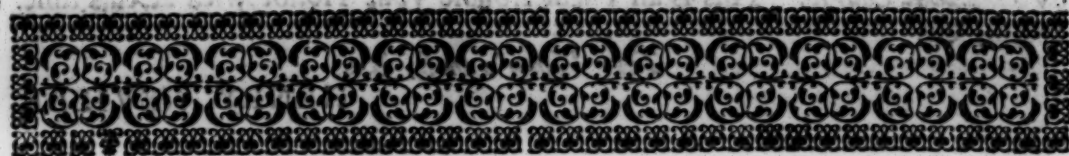
Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,
I Perceave by both your Letters, (as well those by Mr. *Winwood*, as by *Peter Browne*) how discretely you have pursued all her Majestie's Directions, although for ought I can perceave, *the Seed that is sown, is cast into a barren Soyle.* But Sir, if the worst be of it that we shall have no Returne, yet it is one way good, to know what to trust to, before we have lesse to trust to of our owne. Concerning the King's Mariadge, I know not what to think, because you write, and so doe others confidently from thence. But for my self, I protest to you, it will not yet take deep Impression, that we shall see the *French King* married before *Christmas-Day.* For your going with the King, especially if he reside in those remote Parts, it will be both infinite Charge and Trouble, but therein have I not spoken with her Majestie, because I received your last Letters but this Night. And now to come to the Point of *Precedence*; whatsoever Monsieur *de Villeroy* saith, you shall fynde by the Time this Letter comes to you, how you are all instructed, which I have no warrant to alter, but now attend what will be the first Prologue to that Comedy; *being of opinion, that Monsieur Villeroy would have us fall out at the Meeting, because we should never agree at the end.* Concerning the inclosed offer made you, I have enlarged my self to Mr. *Winwood*; for whose employment as I knowe there is no reason you should be burdened, so will it be very difficult to procure any new Warrants, and therefore I wish you to allowe him what you think reasonable, and then it shall be included within your Bill of Intelligence; which although it be a Matter meere-ly concerning her Majestie's Service, yet would it be of more difficultie, in respect that lately I have had so much adoe to procure you another Allowance. In which as in all other things els that shall be fitt for me, you shall ever finde me,

Your very loving Friend, &c.

RO. CECYLL.





A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS, &c.



BOOK III.

The Transactions in the Treaty between Queen Elizabeth and the King of Spain and the Archduke Albert at Bulloigne, Anno 1600.



A Copy of the Commission for the Treaty of Bulloigne.

ELIZABETH Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regina fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus & singulis visuris has præsentis nostras literas patentes salutem. Cum præcharissimus frater noster Henricus quartus Galliæ & Navarræ Rex, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo octavo, tractatum quendam instituerit de Pace & concordia ineunda cum Catholico Rege Hispaniarum Philippo ejus nominis secundo, atque eodem tempore (prout antea mutuo inter nos conventum fuerat) nos sollicitaverit, ut in eadem pace facienda cum ipso nos conjungere vellemus, significans nobis præfatum regem tum in vivis existentem desiderare, ut omnes priores controversiæ quæ inter nos & ipsum intercesserant una amice componerentur; sed per mortem præfati Hispaniarum Regis quæ non diu post insecuta est, ac alias occasiones, dictus tractatus non sit sortitus aliquem effectum, sed intermissus sit, donec nuper dilectus Consanguineus noster, Reverendissimus & Illustrissimus Cardinalis Andreas ab Austria Episcopus Constantiensis, tempore gubernationis suæ in Belgio per literas nos certiores fecerit, idem desiderium pacis remanere in præcharissimo fratre nostro Philippo ejus nominis tertio Hispaniarum Rege, necnon in Illustrissimo Consanguineo nostro Alberto Archiduce Austriæ, & Serenissima Principe Infanta Isabella Clara Eugenia Consanguinea nostra, quibus Rex Catholicus concessit provincias suas Belgicas & Burgundicas; qui singuli pro parte sua contenti fuerant ut talis tractatus fieret, ad dissidia omnia tollenda, ita ut firma pax & amicitia, quæ olim fuit inter Coronam nostram Angliæ & Reges Hispaniarum ac Portugalliæ ac principes hereditarios dictarum regionum, restabiliretur; ac etiam idem nobis significatum fuerit post adventum suum
in

in Belgium. Hinc est, quod nos in presentiarum certiores facti, prefatos principes deputasse quosdam Commissarios cum plenis autoritate & mandatis, ad tractandum cum iis qui à nobis ad opus tam pium & sanctum constitui possent; ut toti Christiano orbi innotesceret, qualiter semper affecti fuerimus ut bona & sincera pax Christiano orbi restitueretur, prout conscientiam testem habemus, & ex precedentibus actionibus nostris apparere potest, quum sæpius antehac diversis in Hispaniam & Belgium missis legationibus, pro pace & concordia inter eundem regem, & dictas provincias intercesserimus: Idcirco sciatis, quod nos de fidelitate, industria, & provida circumspectione, dilectorum & fidelium nostrorum Henrici Neville equitis, legati nostri ordinarie apud Christianissimum fratrem nostrum Francorum Regem residentis, Johannis Herbert unius de privato consilio nostro & Secundi Secretarii nostri, Roberti Beale Secretarii nostri in partibus Borealibus, & Thomæ Edmunds Secretarii nostri in lingua Gallicana plurimum confidentes, Assignavimus eos vel eorum tres, nostros veros & indubitatos Commissarios Procuratores, Oratores, & Nuncios generales & speciales, ad conveniendum, communicandum, & tractandum, in urbe Bononiæ in Regno Franciæ, cum Oratoribus, & Commissariis tam prefati Hispaniarum Regis fratris nostri, quam Serenissimæ Infantæ & Illustrissimi Archiducis Consanguineorum nostrorum, potestatem similem, sufficiens & plenum mandatum à dictis principibus respectivè habentibus, de & super omnibus & singulis differentiis, querelis, questionibus, litibus, injuriis, hostilitatibus, spoliis, arrestis, gravaminibus quibuscunque, hinc inde illatis; necnon de induciis bellorum, abstinentiis, pace, fœderibus, inter nos & Successores nostros, & prefatos fratrem & Consanguineos nostros & Successores suos; ac etiam de renovatione & redintegratione commerciorum, & amabili interkursu mercandizandi subditorum utrinque, tam in Regnis Regis Hispaniarum & Portugalliæ, quam in ditionibus Belgicis & Burgundicis, inter nos, hæredes, & successores nostros, Regna, terras, & dominia nostra quæcunque: Dantes & concedentes eisdem, plenam & omnimodam autoritatem & potestatem, nomine nostro paciscendi, transigendi & concludendi, sub illis pactis, modis, formis, conditionibus, conventionibus, & securitatibus, quæ ad firmitatem, validitatem, robur & perpetuitatem bonæ & sincera pacis & concordie videbuntur expedire; litteras etiam & scripta, super eisdem conventis & conclusis tradendi, & consimiles nomine nostro petendi; necnon, ad aliam Dietam, prout conveniens & opportunum ipsis videbitur, prorogandi & continuandi, ac generaliter cetera omnia nostro nomine faciendi & petendi, quæ circa præmissa necessaria videbuntur & opportuna, atque tanti negotii qualitas requireret, etiamsi talia essent, quæ mandatum requirerent magis speciale. Promittentes bona fide, in verbo regio, nos, pro nobis, hæredibus & successoribus nostris, firma, rata & grata habituras, quicquid à dictis Commissariis, Oratoribus, & Procuratoribus nostris, vel eorum tribus, concludi & conveniri contigerit; & insuper confirmaturas, per litteras nostras patentes, ea quæ ab ipsis sic pacta, conventa & conclusa fuerint; neque illis quoquomodo directe, vel indirecte, quovis quæsito colore, vel prætextu contraventuras, omni dolo, fraude, exceptione, & dispensatione penitus semotis. In cujus rei testimonium, presentes litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud Palatium nostrum de Grenewich, decimo die Maii Anno Domini & Redemptoris nostri Millesimo Sexcentesimo & Regni nostri quadragésimo secundo.

An. 1600.

The Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

20th May 1600. O. S.

IT may please your Honor to understand, that on *Fryday* the 16th at Noon, we *three Commissioners* that came out of *England* arrived here, and I her Majestie's Ambassador; in the Evening. The next Day about Noon, there came a Gentleman unto us from the *Commissioners* on the other syde to salute us; and to excuse themselves unto us, that by reason of the Indisposition of the *Audiencer* by the way, they could not arrive untill the next Day, which they did according in the Evening. Within one Howr or two after their Arrivall, we sent the Secretarie of me the Ambassador, to render the Complement which we had received the Day before; and withall to signifye, that her Majestie had sent us hither to performe that on her part, whereunto she had been invited by their Princes, which we were ready to accomplishe when the Health of the said *Audiencer*, and their Commoditie would permit yt; and in the mean tyme while he attended his Health, and the rest refreshed themselves of their Journey, not to be altogether idle, yf they thought good to communicate and send a Copy of their Commission to us, that we would do the like to them. And the Reason which moved us to take this Course was, for that being doubtfull whether the *Commissioners* for *Spaine* were authorized directly from that King, or only by *Delegation* substituted by the *Archduke*, (as yt was in the last Treaty with *France*,) we were desyrous to be cleared of that Poynt, to the end to receive thereby the better Light, how to proceed in the matter of the *Precedencie*: Intending in the one case to have absolutely insisted upon yt, and in the other case, to have carried our selves according to our Instructions. Our Message was kindly received, and on *Monday* (the next Day) about ten of the Clock, the *Audiencer* sent one to the Lodging of me *Thomas Edmonds* with this Message; that they had prepared a Copy of their Commission, which they would send unto us, yf we would do the like unto them, which we accepted of; and accordingly at three of the Clock in the Afternoone yt was agreed that the *Audiencer* should send unto me *Thomas Edmonds* a Copy of their Commissions signed by him, and that I should send a Copy of our Commission signed by me; which was performed, and theirs fyrst delivered unto me, before ours was unto them.

That Evening and this Morning, we conferred of the Validity of their Commissions, the Copies whereof we send your Honor herewith; and touching that which is from the *Archduke*, for his own particular, we see no Cause to except against yt; but concerning the other, we fynd in our Judgments these Causes of Doubt.

Fyrst, Because the Commission granted by the King of *Spaine* to the *Archduke*, is only under the *Privie Seale*, and ours under the *Great Seale*; and that we fynd that the Words of our Commission be, that we shall treat with Commissioners of the other syde, *potestatem similem, sufficiens & plenum mandatum habentibus*; and that we are likewise directed by our Instructions, to have full regard to see the Validitie of their Commissions, that they may appeare to be as fully authorized both from *Spayne* yt self, and from the *Archduke*, as we are from the *Queen*; and otherwise, in no sort to fall into Communication. We doubt therefore, whether we may hold their Power to be like, and as full as ours.

Secondly, Because in the Kinge of *Spaine*'s Commission to the *Archduke*, there be no expresse Words to give him Power to substitute and subdelegate, other then these Words, *trattar y hazer trattar*; whether thereby his Commission and Subdelegation ought to be esteemed valuable in Law, and his Substitute Auctoritie sufficient, and such as our Commission and Instructions do limit us unto to treat withall. And we found the more reason to offer these Doubts to your Consideration,

sideration, for that the like hath bin insisted upon, in a former Treaty with the Duke of *Alva*. An. 1600.

Thirdly, We fynd this Defect, that whereas in the late Treaty with the King of *France* at *Vervin*, the *Archduke* did in his Commission of *Subdelegation*, promise and binde himself, not only to approve, confirme, and observe whatsoever should be donne by his Subdelegates, *mais aussi si besoin est, le faire par sa dicte Majesté sollemnellement confirmer, ratifier, & approuver*; these Words recited in *Frenche* are now in this Commission clean omitted, and no Words to supply them. Upon these Dowbts, being such as are otherwise like to stop our Proceeding, we desyre that yt will please your Honor to procure her Majestie's clear Direction with as much Expedition as may be: And in the mean tyme to entertaine them, we will deliver them *Reasons of our Exception against their Commission*, and see what Satisfaction they will be able to give us upon them.

May yt please your Honor also to know, that this Morning *Vereykin* came to vissitt me *Thomas Edmonds*, and signified to me, that he having communicated the Copie of our Power to the rest of their Commissioners, they all do well like thereof; saving in this Poynt, that where the *Archduke* hath assumed unto himself and used the Title of *Serenissimus*, and her Majestie in her Letters hath likewise heretofore ever given yt him, that now in this Commission the Title of *Serenissimus* is only given to the *Infanta*, and but of *Illustrissimus* to him, which he desyreth may be reformed. Whereunto, yf yt shall please her Majestie to assent, we desire that for their better Satisfaction, another Commission may be sent by him that doth bring us Answer to these Letters.

Furthermore I *Thomas Edmonds* by Conference with the *Audience* do discover, that their Intent is to make but one joynt Treaty for *Spayne* and the *Archduke*; which because yt seemeth to oppugne some part of our Instructions in these Words, (*We do fynd that from this Conference, yf you agree, must proceed a League of Amitie and Intercourse with the King of Spaine, and another with the Archduke of Burgundy.*) We desyre to understand from your Honor, her Majestie's direct Intention in yt.

Lastly, For as much as yt is probable, that these Commissioners will in the beginning propound some Abstinence or *Cessation from Hostillitie*, during the tyme of our Colloquy, wherein we hold yt fit to be particularly instructed what Answer to make, to the end that they should not remaine ill satsfied for want of Power in us to give them Answer: We therefore humbly desire to be also dyrected, how to proceed in that poynt yf it be proposed. And so desyryng to receave your speedy Direction, we humbly take our leaves.

Your Honor's very humblie at Commaundment,

HENRY NEVILLE.	JOHN HERBERT.
ROBERT BEALE.	THO. EDMONDS.

We may not omit to let your Honor understand, that in the Conference which the *Audience* had with me *Thomas Edmonds*, in speeche with him of that poynt of the Exception which we take, for that yt is only sealed with the *Privie Seale*; He assured me, that the King of *Spaine* doth now use no other Seale, and that the Commission whereby the Commissioners treated at *Vervin*, was not sealed with any other Seale.

An. 1600.

The English Commissioners to the Commissioners of Spaine and the Archduke.

Illustres & Magnifici Domini,

21 Maii 1600. O.S.

*PER*gratum est nobis intelligere Copiam Mandati nostri, quam de Communi Consensu ad Dominum Verreykium nuper transmitti Curavimus, Dominationibus vestris communicatam esse; ipsosque nil improbasse, sed desiderasse tantum ut loco verbi (Illustrissimus) reponeretur (Serenissimus,) quo titulo Serenissimus Archidux uti solet. Quod cum de Substantia Mandati nil deroget, tam est exiguum ut non dubitemus, quin Serenissima Domina nostra Regina velit in eo Serenissimo Domino Archiduci satisfacere. Sed quia id emendari non potest, nisi per expressum consensum & mandatum Majestatis suae, nos ea de re jam interpellavimus, & brevi responsum suum expectamus, quo & Serenissimo Archiduci & Illustribus Dominationibus vestris satisfieri possit: Quamvis in antiquis Tractatibus reperiamus, Verbum ipsum (Illustrissimus) usurpatum fuisse, & de Archiduce Philippo Patre Caroli Quinti Imperatoris, & de ipso etiam Cæsare Gloriosa Memoria, absque ulla exceptione.

Nos rursus amanter petimus ab Illustribus & Magnificis Dominationibus vestris, ut nolint egrè ferre, nos illis etiam significare, quid sentiamus de illis copiis Commissionum quas ad nos transmiserunt.

Primum, non videmus adhuc causam improbandi vel emendandi quicquam in Commissione Serenissimi Domini Archiducis & Serenissimæ Infantæ, pro parte sua: Sed in illis Commissionibus, quæ vice & nomine Catholici Regis Hispaniarum exhibentur, existimamus justas & legitimas causas esse, cur nobis adhuc satisfacere non possint.

Nam quantum attinet ad Mandatum Regis Catholici, datum Barcenæ 29 Junii 1599, concessum Serenissimo Archiduci, utcunque generale videri possit, tamen non reperimus in eo contineri aliquam clausulam Subdelegationis & Substitutionis alicujus vel aliquorum, ita ut tutò nobis liceat cum talibus Subdelegatis agere, utpote neque habentibus sufficiens mandatum, neque potestatem similem nostræ. Et quantum ad aliud Mandatum spectat 10 die Octobris Anno Domini 1599, concessum ab Hispaniarum Rege Domino Balthazari de Cuniga & Fonseca de tractando cum Domina nostra Regina, id videtur sic obscurari & irretiri intermixtione & additione aliorum Commissariorum, non ab ipso Rege sed a Domino Archiduce constitutorum, ut dubitari possit, an Commissio ea censi debeat a Serenissimo Archiduce processisse, an a Catholico Hispaniarum Rege.

Præterea constat, ambas has Commissiones privato tantum Sigillo Regis Catholici munitas esse, unde dubitamus non esse eas ejusdem vigoris & Autoritatis, ac nostrum Mandatum sub Magno Sigillo Angliæ.

In ipsa etiam Subdelegatione Serenissimi Domini Archiducis desideramus clausulam quam cupimus adjungi, scilicet, quod Catholicus Rex Hispaniarum confirmabit, & ratum habebit, quicquid a Procuratoribus, & Delegatis dicti Serenissimi Archiducis gestum & conclusum fuerit, sicut in aliis Tractatibus ejusdem naturæ intelligimus, à dicto Serenissimo Domino Archiduce factum esse.

Super quibus omnibus amice petimus ab Illustribus Magnificentissimis vestris, ut nobis satisfiat. 21^o Maii Stylo Veteri 1600.

HENRY NEVILLE.
ROB. BEALE.JOH. HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.

The *Spanish* and Archduke's Commissioners Answer to the *English* Commissioners first Letter.

Illustres & Magnifici Domini,

Dominus Verrekius Secretarius Domini nostri Regis Catholici & Commissarius Deputatus à Serenissimis Principibus nostris Archiducibus ad præsentem pacis Tractatum, nobis exhibuit hesternæ die vesperi circa octavam horam, quoddam Responsum in fine chartæ subscriptum quibusdam characteribus & nominibus illustrium magnificarumque personarum vestrarum: Et ex eo præcipue adinvicem congratulati sumus, quod illustres & magnificas personas vestras nihil aliud spectare perspicimus quam commune placitum pacisque optatum finem, quod nos propter commune bonum quod inde procedit, & quia sic nobis mandatum est, ardentè cupimus. Et quia agitur inter Catholicum Hispaniæ Regem, cui Deus tantorum Regnorum molem Hereditario jure commisit, ac Serenissimam Angliæ Reginam, de cujus benevolo desiderio, & grato Zelo in futuram pacem non dubitamus, consultò in hujus Tractatûs limine aliquas omisimus sollicitas dubitationes quæ urgebant contra copiam mandati nobis exhibiti, concessique per Serenissimam Angliæ Reginam Illustribus Magnificisque vestris personis, quorum prudentiæ & præcautioni legali, majora si oporteret consideremus. Nec adhuc hoc necessarium, perpensâ rei naturâ quæ toto Christiano Orbi innotescit, & quales Commissarii, & quâ necessariâ sunt Autoritate Deputati, & quod in formâ utili & speciali, toto istius Tractatûs tenore inserto, confirmandum erit respectivè à Regibus & Serenissimis Archiducibus quicquid à nobis & vestris Illustribus & Magnificis personis conclusum fuerit, & hoc omne factò Deo Sollemni Juramento.

Obiter tamen consideravimus, & id neque querela neque petitione, quod attento præsentis rerum Statu, casu & non ex proposito, omisum fuisse Archiducis salutationem, cum sit Regis filius, & à Regibus sacrisque Imperatoribus descendat, & insuper sit Gener, Filius, & Frater Regum Hispaniarum, vir & caput Serenissimæ Isabellæ Infantis Hispaniarum primogenitæ; quod non exiguum sed maximum judicamus, propter honorem Serenissimo Domino nostro Archiduci debitum, maxime in rerum gestarum futuris monumentis: Quod quia notissimum, hoc idem fatentur Illustres magnificæque vestre personæ. Nec mirum aliquando Archiduci Philippo Illustrissimi titulum fuisse attributum, cum eodem tempore, in eodemque Tractatu, æqualis & idem titulus cum Rege Henrico Octavo fuerit observatus.

Nec dubitamus quin idem erit in articulo substitutionis opposito mandato Regis nostri Catholici, quasi defecerit facultas substituendi nostro Serenissimo Archiduci. Adest specialis & luculentissima (si verba Hispanica ex quibus fluit genuinè intelligantur) ibi — Para tratar y hazer tratar; quæ verba Hazer tratar, includunt formalem substituendi facultatem cum per medias & tertias personas id sit expediendum, ad quem effectum apposita fuerunt talia verba, & eadem substituendi facultas quæ in Rege Catholico residebat. Invenitur etiam in dicto Mandato alia verò Clausula, cum libera absolutaque potestate faciendi quicquid Rex Catholicus facere posset, si præsens fuisset, concessum fuerit absolutis & universalibus verbis Serenissimo Archiduci, quam substituendi facultatem ex dictis verbis Jura Civilia & Canonica probant, & ipsa naturalis justitia commendat etiam si hæc omnia omissa fuissent, quia similes Tractatus Infantes & principes Soberani non per seipsos sed per alios substitutos expediunt. Est enim inter privatam fortunam & Regale culmen medium observandum, ut quod in Privatis Mandatis solet apponi, in Regalibus, si concedantur Regi, sive principi Soberano, merito jure omittantur.

Mandatum autem Domini Don Balthazaris de Zuniga & Fonseca decimo die Octobris Anno Domini 1599, concessum ex se clarum est, & idem dicimus de Mandato Serenissimi Domini Archiducis, nec unum obumbratur ab alio, maxime per

An. 1600. per dationem substitutorum, quia talis substitutio procedit vigore Facultatis de qua supra in illis verbis y hazer tratar; quæ proviſio ſubſtitutionis ex rationibus ſupradictis continetur in mandato noſtri Sereniſſimi Archiducis à qua dependet noſtra ſubſtitutio & authoritas tractandi & concludendi, & ſic conteri- tur illa illaqueatio. Neque honeſtè credendum eſt, Sereniſſimum Principem no- ſtrum Archiducem aliquid circa præſentia præter voluntatem ejus dilectiſſimi fratris Regis noſtri Hiſpaniarum agere, ſed in ipſius ſpeciali voluntate quæ ex publico documento reſultat.

Utrumque autem mandatum adhuc non Intelleximus privato Regis Sigillo mu- niri, nec hoc nomen privati Sigilli adhuc audivimus inter nos, nec in ſimilibus Commiſſionibus. Sunt enim prædicta mandata propria manu Regis ſubſcripta coram ſuo Secretario ſtatûs, publico Regis & Regni Sigillo corroborata; & ſi tale Sigillum in magnitudine vel alia formâ diverſum eſt à magno Sigillo An- glia, hoc non mirum, quia unaquæque Civitas abundat in ſuo ſenſu. Communis autem ſtylus Regis noſtri Catholici ſic diu obſervavit, ita ut aliam diverſam Si- gilli magnitudinem, non robur & ſupplementum, ſed forſan nullitatem produce- ret, tanquam ab inſueto.

Quæ etiam deſiderant Illuſtres & Magnifici Domini in ſubſtitutione Sereniſ- ſimi Domini Archiducis, quod Catholicus Rex ratam habeat quicquid a ſubſti- tutis geſtum & concluſum fuerit, invenient hæc eadem & ſi placet majora & prægnantiora verba ad finem dicti mandati & ſubſtitutionis poſita; promiſerat enim prius Catholicus Rex, poſtea (ubi ſupra) idem promittit ſereniſſimus Archidux quicquid a nobis Commiſſariis factum fuerit omni ævo & tempore ex nunc prout ex tunc ratum habiturum, confirmaturum, omniaque firma, rata & valida eſſe; Idque ultra ſuperiora convincitur in illis verbis Hiſpanicis eſtar y paſſar, y eſtare y paſſare: Et hæc ex abundantia, cum verum ſit, Deo favente & concluſa pace, hæc omnia in forma ſpeciali confirmanda eſſe ab omnibus par- tibus reſpectivè.

Sed quoniam majora nos expectant, nec convenit in hijs moroſè detineri; enixe petimus ut quantum fieri poſſit properemus in cauſa, incipiendo à præſen- tiali & conſueta conferentia præſentibus omnibus in eodemque loco: Hæ enim Chartæ ſive Codicilli, Interrogationes ſive Reſponſiones ante præſentialem Confe- rentiam, ſunt præter moram præpoſteramque cauſam, & ſine dubio differunt; & quæ hic reſpondimus benevolè & amicè ſunt dicta, & in hunc tantum finem, ut ſatiſſiat voluntati illuſtrium magnificarumque Dominationum Veſtrarum.

Dat' Boloniæ Die primo Menſis Junii 1600. S. N.

Don BALTHAZAR DI ZUNIGA f. FERDINANDO CARILLO.
Le President RICHARDOT.
VERREYKEN.

The English Commissioners ſecond Letter to the Spaniſh and Archduke's Commiſſioners.

Illuſtres & Magnifici Domini,

ACcepimus heſterno die ſub horam decimam, reſponſum quod illuſtres & mag- nificæ perſonæ veſtræ fecerunt ad illa dubia, quæ, inſpectis veſtris Commiſ- ſionibus, maturiorique judicio ſepius & iterum à nobis conſideratis, meritò in- de enaſci videbantur. Nobis certè gratum eſt quod perſentimus, reſidere in vo- bis eandem animi propenſionem, quam in nobis ipſis agnoſcimus & proſitemur, ad promovendum & expediendum hoc tam ſanctum & pium negotium quod jam in manibus habemus. Et ſanè nihil nobis fuiſſet optabilius quam ut reſponſum il- lud, nobis omni ex parte tam plene potuiſſet ſatiſfacere, ut minime neceſſe fuiſ- ſet illuſtres & magnificas perſonas ea de re iterum compellare. Sed ut quod reſ-
eſt

est fateamur parum nobis adhuc est satisfactum, idque ob has quæ sequuntur *An. 1600.*
rationes.

Primum cum videamini in ea opinione esse constituti, verba (hazar tratar) expressa in illis mandatis quæ Catholicus Rex Hispaniarum serenissimo domino Archiduci nuperrime dedit, contineri plenam & absolutam potestatem substituendi & subdelegandi, nos certè unà vobiscum in eam sententiam non possumus descendere. Nam in antiquioribus Commissionibus factis à Catholico Rege Hispaniarum, in quibus animus fuit & propositum vicariâ operâ & industriâ uti, invenimus disertis verbis & concessam fuisse Commissariis facultatem substituendi, & regem ex parte sua stipulatum esse, se confirmare velle ratumque habere, quicquid ab iisdem subdelegatis factum & conclusum foret: Quod videre est in illa Commissione concessa illustrissimo Duci d'Alva ad agendum cum serenissima domina Regina nostra Anno 1573; similiterque, in illa altera concessa domino Ludovico Requezens Anno 1574: Quorum utrumque ut nobis videtur, in hac præsentì vestra Commissione penitus est omissum. Saltem illud posterius cuius ne minima quidem rationis umbra potest adduci utcumque ad superius illud, nempe ad constituendam subdelegandi facultatem verba ista (hazar tratar) iudicio vestrarum illustrium personarum inferri posse videantur. Illud etiam putavimus adjiciendum, quod quamvis Dux d'Alva ex eadem Commissione expressam habuerit facultatem substituendi, nihilominus domina nostra Regina, nec commodum, nec tutum putavit cum ejus substitutis agere, donec Rex Catholicus vigore alterius Commissionis diserte nominasset suæque auctoritate corroborasset eos ipsos delegatos quos ipse Dux d'Alva ante nominaverat, recepissetque suo nomine se ratum habere velle quodcumque facerent: Indeque consecutus est Tractatus habitus Bristolliæ, Anno 1574.

Quod vero illustres & magnificæ personæ vestræ negant se adhuc intellexisse mandatum privato Regis Sigillo muniri, aut adhuc audisse nomen privati Sigilli inter eas, illud sane nobis aliquo modo mirum videtur, cum ipsissima verba quæ sequuntur relationem Commissionis Catholici Regis Hispaniæ factæ serenissimo Archiduci hæc sunt, (& est ledit pouvoir cacheté du cachet secret de la Majesté;) quæ verba (cachet secret) nos nescimus alio modo interpretari nisi nomine privati Sigilli: Atque verbum (privatum) arguit, aliud esse ejusdem generis magis publicum; nec quod videmus, ulla extant verba quæ Sigillum istud, Regni esse Sigillum inferunt.

Porrò in prioribus Fœderibus inter Regna Angliæ & Hispaniæ, Commissiones datas fuisse sub Magno Sigillo constat, ut ex illis superius recitatis liquidd apparet, & ex eo habito cum Ferdinando & Johanna Castigiæ & Arragoniæ Regibus Anno 1515. Etiam in aliis Regnis, principes utuntur & Magno & Privato Sigillo, quorum illud semper plus Roboris & Auctoritatis habet. Non igitur nostra dubitatio sine causa proposita fuit, cum non sit quod crederemus privatum Sigillum Hispaniæ ejusdem Auctoritatis esse cum Magno Sigillo, nisi sit fortassè (quemadmodum vestræ illustres & magnificæ personæ affirmant,) quod quædam Civitas abundet in sensu suo, eo quod ab institutis & moribus aliarum nationum differat. Longè quidem absumus ab ea ignorantia, ut arbitremur magnitudinem Sigilli aut formam quamlibet, conferre aliquod ad Robur ejus vel augendum vel confirmandum; illud verò certò scimus, discrimen esse inter privatum Sigillum & publicum, quod in omnibus aliis Regionibus nuncupatur Sigillum Magnum, & ita videtur semper fuisse usurpatum in ipsa Hispania, sicut exempla superius allata demonstrant. Arbitramur igitur hac in re, aut id quod volumus non bene fuisse intellectum, aut non satis appositè nobis esse Responsum.

Verba quæ cupimus addenda alia non sunt quam quæ continentur in simili substitutione factâ à serenissimo Archiduce in Tractatu habito cum Regno Galliæ Anno 1597. In quo serenissimus Archidux promittit non solum seipsum velle confirmare quicquid à suis subdelegatis erit Gestum, idque tam amplè plenèque, ac in hac ipsa de qua nunc agitur Commissione: Sed etiam (si besoin est le faire solennement confirmer, ratifier & approuver par sa Majesté.) Stipulatio etiam Catholici Regis Hispaniæ in hac Commissionè, seipsam solum extendit ad ratum

An. 1600. habendum quod factum erit à serenissimo Archiduce, non ad illud quod factum erit ab Archiducis subdelegatis. Ideo illam Clausulam, quæ in hac serenissimi Archiducis Commissione omissa est, ut duximus maxime necessariam, sic cupimus inferendam esse.

Quod attinet ad titulum (Serenissimi) Domino Archiduci adscribendum, etsi non opus sit ea de re amplius differere, in qua illustribus & magnificis personis vestris satisfacere suscepimus, unum tamen illud silentio non duximus prætereundum, quod innuere videamini titulum Archiducis æqualem esse & eundem cum titulo Regum Angliæ; quod penitus pernegamus aut unquam fuisse, aut esse oportere. Dignitas enim & Prærogativa Coronæ Angliæ hæc semper fuit, ut Reges ejusdem, jure suo, præcederent omnes Archiduces, tum Titulo, tum cæteris quibuscunque Honorum gradibus.

Ultimò cupimus moras omnes amputari non minùs quàm vestrae illustres & magnificæ personæ, & devenire ad ipsum colloquium quamprimum illis videbitur, modò nobis prius satisfiat tum in necessariis hisce fundamentis, quibus mandati robur innititur, tum in aliis circumstantiis non minoris momenti: Nominatim verò in Prioritate loci & Præcedentia; ut is honos deferatur serenissimæ Reginae dominae nostræ, qui Jure ipso, & possessione ab omni serie & successionem temporum, Coronæ ipsius debetur. Et hoc quod replicamus petimus benigne accipi ab illustribus & magnificis dominationibus vestris, & eo candore quo nos interpretaturi sumus quicquid ab illis proficietur. Profitemur insuper nos arbitrari rationem istam spectare non ad moras faciendas, sed ad enucleandas definiendasque potius negotii difficultates, ut omnibus scrupulis prius è medio sublatis, cùm convenerimus rem ipsam & substantiam Tractatûs serio agrediamur.

Dat. Bollonniæ 24 Maii, Stylo veteri.

HENRY NEVILLE.
ROB. BEALE.

JOH. HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.

The Spanish and Archduke's Commissioners Answer to the English Commissioners second Letter.

Illustres & magnifici Domini.

Accepimus hodie vespere circa horam tertiam quoddam illustrium magnificarumque personarum vestrarum scriptum, & quoad defectum substitutionis mandati serenissimi nostri Archiducis, ingenuè fatemur substitutionem esse legitimam, quam opposita exceptio non excludit, & quia talis substituendi facultas reipsa ex ipso mandato procedit, si animadvertatur, in mandato ad Lites illam specialem substituendi facultatem ut mandatarius substituat requiri, in quo casu non sumus; in Mandato vero ad Negotia, (in quo Casu sumus) eo ipso quo conceditur, substituendi facultas, liberè & quodocunque, intelligitur concessa; quibus vocibus libere & quodocunque utuntur Responsa prudentum, ad quorum instar sacri Canones sic deciderunt, & communis rerum usus necessariò admisit: Sed quia habetis, ut ex assertis cognoscimus, Mandatum Regis Catholici serenissimo Archiduci ad Pacis cum Galliæ Rege Tractatum Anno 1597. concessum, animadvertendum est, (& hoc amicè rogamus,) Mandatum illud in nihilo à præsentem differre, & illius virtute factam fuisse substitutionem, & sine difficultate à Galliæ Regis Commissariis admissam. Est tamen inter hæc Mandata discrimen, quod illud caret illis verbis y hazer tratar, quæ sunt in nostro Mandato, quod hac in parte est primò uberius; & sic non mirum si persistamus in substitutionis veritate, tanquam in re in eisdem terminis admissa & observata: Quæ etiam observatio & Mandatorum æqualitas, ducis Albani exemplum quod fuit in dissimilibus Terminis exterminat, & concludit præter æqualitatem observantiae unitatem in terminis, in modo & forma. Et hoc idem Responsum, Magni Sigilli

Sigilli defectum & ea quæ afferuntur concludit, cum in Pacis Galliarum Mandato An. 1600. non sit aliud magnum Sigillum nisi præsens, ut ex ipsa inspectione constat: Et Revera quicquid dictum fuerit de Sigillo secreto, de quo ad privatum infertur, nobis Hispanis hæc nomina ignota sunt, & verissimum est nostro Sigillo Sigillata talis & tantæ Authoritatis & Roboris esse, ut nihil amplius addi possit; Est enim verum, quod Rex noster quando Negotia secundum Belgicarum Provinciarum Stylum expediebantur, illo Sigilli magni nomine utebatur, quod jam cessavit, & hæc juxta Hispaniarum stylum, in Commissionibus Concilii statim sunt expedita.

Fiat tamen ut petitur ut ea omnia verba quæ à serenissimo nostro Archiduce in præsentis substitutione fuerunt omissa, quæ apposita inveniuntur in substitutione facta Anno 1597. circa Galliarum Tractatum, hæc omnia ad eundem stylum & sonitum verborum reducantur; & serenissimus Archidux quoad hoc ad partium voluntatem, idem substitutionis Instrumentum ordinavit, quod ad omne beneplacitum infra paucos dies exhibebimus, & si oportuerit incipitur ab originali mandatorum prælectione, & ab hoc etiam quod nunc desideratur, & id ut illustribus magnificisque vestris personis satisfiat.

Sed rem quidem insolitam & novam audivimus; qualis enim honor, locus, & Majestas Serenissimæ Angliæ Reginæ debeat, nobis & omnibus perspectum est; sed de Prioritate agere quorsum hæc? Si enim æqualitas, nedum Prioritas & præcedentia loci, tanto Regi, multarumque gentium Patri opponatur, inauditum sane videbitur omnibus. Nos autem publicæ salutis & Christianæ Tranquillitatis desiderio accensi, (si licet) instanter petimus ut hæc sileant, quemadmodum hætenus semper & ubique, ipsa Regnorum natura, & communis totius orbis consensus usus & observatio judicavit. Quæ omnia ea sinceritate & animi candore quam res ipsa postulat, dicta sunt.

Dat' Bononiæ die 4 Mensis Julii 1600. S. N.

Don BALTHAZAR DE ZUNIGA, f.
Le President RICHARDOT.
VERREYKEN.

FERDINANDO CARILLO.

The *English* Commissioners third Letter to the Commissioners of Spain and the Archduke.

Illustres & Magnifici Domini,

PERlegimus scriptum quod illustres & magnificæ Personæ vestræ ad nos heri miserunt. Illa capita quæ substitutionis potestatem & Sigilli vigorem attingunt, statuimus non ulterius prosequi, confidentes de sinceritate serenissimi domini Archiducis, & acquiescentes in integritate illustrium & magnificarum vestrarum personarum, quæ nobis pollicentur bonam fidem in hoc quod agitur negotio, summo cum candore & humanitate conjunctam. Clausulam verò quam in serenissimi Archiducis Commissionem omissam esse superius demonstravimus, quamprimum commodumque videbitur, quod pollicitæ sunt vestræ illustres & magnificæ Personæ, petimus inferendam.

Quod vero illustres & magnificæ vestræ Personæ asserunt, insolitum & novum videri quod proposuimus de Prærogativa & Præcedentiæ Dignitate serenissimæ Reginæ Dominae nostræ semper debita, ne Æqualitatem quidem ei concedentes, (eo enim verbo uti vobis visum fuit,) dissimulare non possumus valde mirari, illud viris vestræ conditionis Eruditionis & Judicii novum esse & insolitum, quod universo orbi terrarum notum est & celebratissimum. Res enim est exploratissima quod cum Regio Hispaniæ distributa fuerit in diversa Regna, nullum eorum aut prælatum fuit Regno Angliæ, aut se præferri vendicavit. Sed cum illa Regna devoluta fuerunt in manus Regis Ferdinandi & Reginæ Isabellæ, Regnumque Granatæ insuper ei adjunctum unâ cum certis partibus Indiarum Occidentali-
lium,

An. 1600. *lium, orta est ista contentio, speciosè magis quam solidè rectèque fundata, de præcedendi Dignitate cum Regno Angliæ, tempore quo Papatum occupavit Alexander ejus nominis Sextus, natione Hispanus. Qua perducta ad Tempora Julii secundi, Volaterranus Author imprimis bonus, Historiographus Italus, nullo privato beneficio Regno Angliæ obstrictus, quique eodem tempore Romæ vixit, eaque de causa quemadmodum res Actæ gesta que fuerunt probè potuit intelligere, de hac re ita refert.*

“ Inter Oratores Henrici Septimi Regis Angliæ & Hispaniæ Regis, inter Sacra de Sedendo orta est contentio, quæ etiam sub Alexandro cæperat; Julius “ locum honoratissimum Anglis pro tempore adjudicavit.” Quod quidem jus & prærogativam Reges Angliæ possidentes tenuerunt, usque ad tempora Caroli V. Imperatoris; qui licet ratione Cæsareæ Majestatis supremam sedem dignitatis inter principes occupavit, illud tamen privilegium ad posteros suos, in præjudicium aliorum principum transmittere non potuit: Ideoque post obitum ejus, Quæstio de Præcedentia ad eosdem terminos unde antea digressa erat, reversa est. Cum igitur Reges Angliæ semper tenuerint priorem & augustiorem sedem præ singulis illis Regibus, priusquam Regna eorum in unum redacta fuerint; redactisque in unum indeque ea de re quæstione mota, jus suum ex sententia Papæ retinuerint, de quo nullo unquam tempore aut occasione cesserunt; extra Controversiam putamus esse, illud de Jure pertinere ad Coronam Angliæ, utcunque propagata sunt & amplificata territoria & Dominia Regni Hispaniæ, quod recta rerum æstimatione nihil valet aut valere debet inter Christianos Principes ad hanc præcedentiæ quæstionem; alioquin plurimi & Reges & Principes assumerent sibi præcedentiam in multos alios principes quibus eam & libere & libenter concedunt.

Amplius, in hac præsentī Controversiā de Præcedentiæ dignitate hoc ipso tempore, aliud est quod se non indignè offert, judiciis vestris examinandum: Nempe quod unus è nobis quem Serenissima Regina Domina nostra ad hunc Tractatum Pacis concludendum elegit, Legatus ejus est, qui quotidie residet apud Christianissimum Regem; quam dignitatem, unā cum omnibus Prærogativis qui eam concomitantur retinet, quoad in Regno Galliæ commoratur. Primus verò è vobis licet sit Legatus Catholici Regis apud Serenissimum Archiducem, cum jam sit extra territorium Archiducis, qualitatem eam dignitatemque exuit. Censeamus quoque nostrum in quo multiplicata ista dignitas elucet & dominatur, præferendum unicuique, qui singulari & nudo titulo, Deputati scilicet ad Tractatum Pacis indutus prodit. Vobis igitur si placeat quæstio ista alto silentio præmittatur, hæcque prærogativa de qua agitur maneat habitetque in Serenissima Regina Domina nostra, ad quam jure spectat pertinetque: Ita alacrioribus animis procedamus ad Conventum Colloquiumque, cujus causa hic accessimus. Ista omnia pro prudentia & moderatione vestrarum Illustrum & Magnifici Dominationum petimus amicè & candidè accipi, ut quæ profecta sunt ab observantia & Religione officii nostri, non à studio temporis consumendi, aut contentionis excitanda.

Dat. Bononiæ 26 Maii 1600. Stylo Veteri.

HEN. NEVILLE.
ROB. BEALE.

JOH. HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.

POSTSCRIPTUM.

Illustres & Magnifici Domini,

Licet ex rationibus superius adductis, certò nobis persuademus prærogativam præcedentiæ Serenissimæ Domine Regine nostræ deberi, tamen quia hic non accessimus hujus Controversiæ Causa disceptanda, & ut innotescat universo Orbi Terrarum Majestatem suam nihil in votis habere prius aut optatius, quam ut Tractatus iste Pacis ad bonum Christianæ Reipublicæ prosperos & felices successus sortiatur, parati sumus si placeat, viam quandam & æquabilem rationem inire, qua hæc Controversia sine præjudicio alterutrius Principis amicè transigatur:

gatur: Quo ipsum Negotium Pacis, cujus causa præcipue convenimus, cujusque An. 1600.
magna ubique expectatio est, facilius & sine more aggrediamur.

The Spanish Commissioners Answer to the English Commissioners
 third Letter.

Illustres & Magnifici Domini,

EX his quæ nobis & Illustribus Magnificisque Personis vestris novissimè fuerunt proposita, cognovimus, durum esse contra stimulum, & durius contra notissimam luce clarius Elucentem veritatem, calcitrare. Veritas enim nostra & vester stimulus, non aliundè nisi ex propositis constat. Dicitis enim & hoc primo loco, Regionem Hispaniæ in plura Regna divisam, & nullum Angliæ Regno prælatum. Sed an hæc cautè & consideratè sunt qui videant; Hispania enim non Regio nec Provincia, sed florentissimum individuumque Regnum à Genere Gothorum sumpsit initium legitimæ successionis continuatione. Fuitque diuturna Regum Gothorum Successio, & in Sacris legitimisque Comitibus quasi Luminaria magna, & summâ reverentiâ ab omnibus salutati, quo tempore nec multo postea Britannici Duces nec nati nec creati; cujus veritatis, authores summam majestatem & antiquitatem nostrorum Regum celebrantes, petite ex Antiquissimis Conciliis Toletanis usque ad septendecimum, ab Ecclesia & omnibus summa veneratione habitis, à Divo Isidoro, (vixit enim eo tempore) & à Gloriosa illa cohorte qui Arianorum deliria summo Dei Ecclesiæ Zelo profligarunt, & constabit etiam eo maxime tempore Ducum titulos (cum territoria & hereditaria jurisdictione dicimus) esse incognitos: Hispaniæ tamen Regnum jam ante latissimè & diutissimè invaluerat. Observate temporum seriem, legite Cosmographos, qui non sine ratione Hispaniam velut caput in Corpore humano constituunt; videte Feudistas, qui de Dignitatum Origine tractarunt. Supervenit & hoc multo postea plurimis jam transactis annis Agarenorum calamitas (justo Dei judicio) quæ etsi Regnum, non Regionem de Facto dividerit. Regius tamen sanguis nunquam defuit, à quo initio sumpto à Pelagio qui tanquam proximior Agnatus, ad Regni Successionem fuit admissus, Rex noster Catholicus sexagesimo octavo legitimæ descententiæ gradu distat, transactique sunt à Pelagio usque huc 900 anni: placatâque Dei omnipotentis Irâ, Gothorum Reges Hispaniæ Regnum sic laceratum à Maurorum faucibus Gloriosissimè jure Belli eruerunt, quod multis abhinc annis in nostris Regibus totum integrumque consolidatum fuit, & aliis Regnis, latissimisque ditionibus, favente Deo, amplificatum. Anne quia Invasio, spoliū, vis publica Infidelium aliquando invaluit ex injustissimi belli calamitate, vero Domino & legitimo Successori præjudicium fiet? Vel quisnam erit Christianus qui Infidelium & publicorum hostium facinore probato, ex tam turpi & inhonesto facto prædam querat? Vel an si Mauri Angliam invaderent, (quod Deus avertat) ipsa jam recuperata superstite aliquo de sanguine Regio, dicit quis Coronæ Angliæ Jura caducè deperiisse? Hanc vocamus elucentem veritatem, sed non ex nobis sed ex jure divino, ex Edictis Prætorum, & Prudentum Responsis, ex Sacris Comitibus, universalibusque Conciliis, & venerandis Ecclesiæ decretis quæ in omni genere rerum & dignitatum sic deciderunt, nunc jure Postliminii, nunc jure Restitutionis cum redintegratione totius Causæ in odium spoliū & violentiæ publicæ, nunc ex clausula salutifera generali qua restituit Prætor, vel ipsa naturali justitia, ne alioquin ex fraude & dolo quis sentiat commodum cum damno publicæ salutis. Notum est enim, & hoc legali Providentiâ satis manifeste, in omni causa, initium, originem, progressumque, continuati usus considerandum, declinationes verò intermedias fugiendas, quod omisistis, & hoc summa rerum Injuria, à divisione & tristi Infidelium Casu principium sumentes, cum aliter Res se habeat; Intellegebamus enim in nostris Hispaniæ rebus melius instructos, qua de causa summa

E e e

ratione

An. 1600. ratione tunc diximus & nunc affirmamus, novam & inauditam talem Præcedentiam.

Arguitis tandem ab unius Volaterrani Autoritate, quo genere Argumenti si nobis fas esset differere, unius loco, (qualis enim is sit, vel quod dicat, vel an verum dicat non est præsentis quæstionis,) Exponderemus sacra Comitia Conciliaque universalia à serie & Tempore Gothorum, Legionisque & Castellæ Regum gravissimos & valentes viros, qui in rerum gestarum monumentis Præcedentiam Regis nostri laudarunt, observarunt & referunt, idque communis sensus approbat.

Sed quia prohibitum est ne quis in sua causa judicet vel jus sibi dicat, nec volumus verbis aërem verberare; nec minus licet, petere plus ut minus concedatur si utrunque indebitum est; moti pluribus Piis & gravibus rationibus, ea qua pacis sunt, tantummodo agere constituimus; præteritisque iis omnibus qua vel jurgia vel contentiones parere possunt, ut & confidimus, Illustres Magnificasque vestras personas pro sua prudentia his finem imposituras; nec enim congruit deficiente legitimo iudice (nec in ea tam clara opus est,) in hiis ulterius procedere, nec verba effundere, sed de aliis (habita pro constanti Regis Præcedentiâ) pertractare.

Dat. Bononiæ die septimo Mensis Junii 1600, S.N.

Don BALTHAZAR DI ZUNIGA f.
Le President RICHARDOT.
VERREYKEN.

FERDINANDO CARILLO.

The Queen to the English Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne.

ELIZABETH R.

TRusty and right well-beloved we greet you well. By your Letters of the 20th of this Moneth, delivered unto us the next Day, we understand what hath passed between you and the Commissioners since your Landing; wherein we do commend that you proceed with Caution, in a matter of so great Moment. We have considered of your Observation of some Scruples probably moved as well upon their Commission, as your owne; upon which, althoughe we might with good appearance stand, and urge to have them further cleared, if the Assurance hereafter of Conditions to be agreed on now, did essentially depend upon the Formallitie of these Things: Yet because we wold have them know, that we are neither so greedy of Peace as we would pass over Matters of Substance, nor so careles of yt, as to spend tyme in reconciling Scruples of this Nature; you may let them know, that althoughe we do find Matter to which we might in strict Ceremony take Exception, yet seeing we have been drawn on thus farre, by no other reason so muche, as by Confidence in both the Princes Sincerities, (it being proper to us to judge the Spirit of others, by the Clearness of our owne Intentions,) we are contented without insisting upon these Things in the beginning, to pass on to further Conference; the rather to justifie thereby our clear Meaning in a Cause, to the Success whereof, there is among Christian Princes so great Attention. And therefore, in particular to answer the Doubts proposed by you; we find them to have reference partly to the Validity of the Spanish Commission, and their intended manner of making the Treaty one joynt Action, and partly Dowbts conceived of the sufficient Warrantize of your selves, by the Commission and Instruction which you have from us. The fyrst do consist in some four Points; one, that the Commission is sealed with a less Seale and termed a Privie Seale, and not a Great Seale as ours is. Another, that in the Tenor of the King of Spaine's Commission, (*hazar tratar*) are not sufficient as you think, to give the Archduke Power to subdelegate others. To both which our Answer is, That because we think yt were to small purpose, for

for the King of *Spaine* and the *Archduke* (who have engaged their Honor so far as they have done already in this Treaty) purposely to use any deficient Forme or Clauses insufficient in the Commission, (when no Man needs to doubt but when Things are agreed on by you, they must be ratified by both of us hereafter) We will accept this publick Act of theirs, as a sufficient Declaration of their Intent and Warrant to treat with us, being under such a Seale as yt is. So that for the matter of the Seale, yf they as Commissioners for the Princes will give their honorable Attestation, that the King (as *Verreyken* did say to *Edmonds*) useth no other Seale, and that the Commission to treat with France was sealed with the like, you may then forbear to stand longer upon yt. And upon the same Ground also of their true Meaning, we are contented not to urge the demanding of any more express Words of Power to subdelegate to be inserted in the Spanish Commission, but to accept of *Hazar tratar*, because we hold the Words to be forcible in that Language, and in *bona fidei Constructione* to import as much as is requyred, howsoever in Interpretation of Law they may be argued. And especially, because the Sense of this and all other Treaties doth not so much depend upon the Warrant given by Princes to their Ministers to treat, as upon that of Ratification of the Princes themselves, approving what their Servants have done.

A third Doubt moved by you is, That the *Archduke's* Commission granted to the Spanish and his Commissioners jointly, doth not containe one particular Clause, that he shall procure the King of *Spaine* to ratifye what shall be done, as he did in the like Commission granted by him to treat with the *French*. Whereunto we say, That, fyrst, yt seemeth to our Counsaill here upon the Perusall of both Commissions, That the Words are forcible enough to bynd the King of *Spaine* in Honor to approve his Ministers Doings, and that the *Archduke* himself doth promise all he doth, both in the King's Name and his owne. In which, althoughe he doth not use the Words *si besoign est*, as in the Commission for the Treaty with *France*, yet that need not be stood upon, because we see that you do treat not only with all whom the *Archduke* by virtue of the King's Commission doth subdelegate, but with some of them (as the Spanish Ambassador) who have an immediate Commission from the King of *Spaine*. To which maine Argument, this may happely be a good Cause why the *Archduke* used not the Words *si besoign est*, &c. as in *France*, because we do further call to mynd, that at the tyme of this Treaty with *France*, the Transport of the *Low-Countries* was not consummated, nor the Marriage of the *Infanta* perfected; so as the *French* had more Reason then to urge yt, and they to insert such Words in their Commission (whereby the King's Ratification was promised,) because the World could take no such Knowledge of that Absoluteness which the *Archduke* assumed. Whereas now, all outward Solemnities in the Transport are perfected, which gives an appearance of a perfect Cession of the *Low-Countries* to the *Archdukes*, who have received their Faith and Hommage. We may not in this case expect (howsoever by some secret Conjecture we may argue that the King hath reserved some Interest to himself) that they will insert any such Words now, as yf there were any Cause for the World to doubt, that for the State of the *Low-Countries*, there need be any further Refort to any other Authority then what the *Archdukes* themselves shall do. Further, yt is also incident to this Case, that yf the King of *Spaine* shall not give such Confirmation to that which shall be accorded as we shall like, we are at our Liberty to graunt nothing unto him. And seeing these Deficiencies appeare in his Commissions and yet are passed over by us, yt may give us just Advantage (yf ought shall fortune to be agreed on) to urge him to beginne with us in the Ratification. Wherefore, you shall not stay upon that point, neyther likewise make Difficulty upon the fourth matter moved, touching that which you perceave by *Verreykin's* Speache to *Edmonds*, that they mean to make but one joynt Act of *Spaine* and the *Archduke's* together, and not severall in this Treaty. For we cannot have of them any other manner of Proceeding then they will yealde; although discovering hereby, as by some other things,

An. 1600. things, that the Transport of the Low Countries to the Archdukes is not so absolute as they would have yt, we shall have reason alwayes to look the more substantially to such assurances as the King of Spaine is to give us for performance of that which shall be agreed, be yt by joynt or severall Act, as the Proceeding further of the Treatie will shew us to be needfull to require. And thus muche for Answer to the Poynts that concern the Imperfections of their Power.

And now touching that which concerns your own Commission. For the Word [*Illustrissimus*] whereto some Exception is made, we are pleased therein to satisfy them, and therefore have sent unto you a Chancerie Man (who wrote the Commission) to amend yt in the same hand; whom our Pleasure is you shall cause in your Presence to raze the Word *Illustrissimus*, and to make yt *Serenissimus* in as many Places as in the Commission yt is found; and for the doing thereof, these our Letters shall be to him and you a sufficient Warrant. And to the Commissioners you may say, that your selves knowing that our Meaning was never to abridge any prerogative of Title which by the Archdukes have been used, and that this Mistake was but the Clerk's Error, sending the Commission to us, you have yt returned to you amended.

Concerning the other two Dowbts, one about the Seale, which you think you are not warranted to take because it is not Equivalent to our Great Seale; the other the Want of Words in the Commission, which you think doth not correspond to the Words of our Commission to you, whereby yt is said you shall treat with Commissioners *potestatem Similem, sufficiens & plenum Mandatum habentes*; nor of your Instructions, whereby you are directed to have regard to the Power of those you shall treat with both from Spaine and the Archduke, that yt be as ample as that which you have from us. You may perceave by that which above is written, that our Meaning is not to stay at these Matters, to the end to discover what the Issue of this Conference is like to be, the clearing whereof will ask long tyme. And therefore, as we are content rather to adventure upon Trust of good dealing, so we for your Satisfaction expressly signify unto you, that we do supply hereby what Want soever there is by you conceived to be in the Words of our Commission above repeated, being literally taken, whereby you thinke you have not Power to treat with Commissioners Sub-delegates; and do dispense with the Words of our Instructions, as well for accepting their Commission with such a Seale as it hath, as also for not containing of more expresse Words of Power to Subdelegat; both which notwithstanding, we do will and warrant you to proceed with them according to the rest of your Instructions.

Last of all, for Answer to that which you desyre to know our Pleasure in touching Cessation of Arms; You shall understand, that for good Reasons we would have the Speech thereof avoyded yf yt be possible for you to shift yt; but yf yt be so urged that you cannot put yt off, you may then understand, that we can in no sort lyke that yt shall further extend, then to the narrow Seas and Places of the Archduke's Dominions. For Reason whereof you may alleage, that the stretching of yt further hath impossibility in yt; for that neyther suche Shippes of our Subjects as are already at the Seas in farre Voyages can take knowledge of the Cessation to any purpose for furtherance of the present Action, nor likewise the Notice thereof come in any convenient Tyme into Spaine, to hinder the Proceeding of any thing there already set forward, as happily there may be, for annoying us eyther upon our Coast here, or in Ireland. And further, that they have spoyled since the Assurance of Treaty many of our Subjects, both in the West from Spayne, and in these Parts, also to the North and West, which we did not think they would have done. We being constrayned therefore for prevention of the like, to set out divers Shippes that kept the narrow Seas to the furthestmost Part Westward for Safety to our Merchants, from suche as dayly come from the Groyne and other Parts in Biscay.

To all which Arguments we have thought good to furnish you with another Matter, and that is, that in this very last Moneth, two Shippes from the Groyne have carried both Munition and other Support to the Rebels in the North of Ireland.

Next

Next you shall receive a Letter of the King of Spaines under his owne hand, *An. 1600.* which came to ours, *even from the Traytors themselves,* (who would fayne have Mercy of us,) Whereby yt appeareth, *that notwithstanding all this shew of Peace, encouragement hath been given by the King to our Rebels in Ireland, of which we might take ground to misdecime of his Meaning in this Treaty; and yet we are pleased to pass it over, as things which some defend to be tolerated till Matters be concluded; expecting that he will proceede playnely and roundly with us in the maine.* Hereof we can be contented, that yf in talk between them and you convenient opportunity be ministred, you may both speake of this Letter and shew yt yf the Passage of things do give you Cause; eyther to use yt as an Argument, to affyrme that yf we be overreached, *yt is Confidence in the Prince's Sinceritie and not any lack of Providence or Caution;* or to let them see, that we are not so carelesse upon trust of Peace, but that our Eyes be open towards all Corners, from whence we may discover what is meant to us.

Given under our Signett at our Mannor of Greenwich the 24th Day of May 1600. in the 42^d Year of our Reigne.

The Commissioners for the Treaty of Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

29th May 1600. O.S.

Y^T may please you to understand, that we received her Majestie's Letter of the 24th of May the 26th of the same. Before which tyme (as we signified unto your Honour in our last Dispatch that we intended,) we were entered into a Conference by Wryting with the *Spanish Commissioners* touching the *Exceptions* to their Commission whereof we made mention, and had received some reasonable Satisfaction from them in all Poynts saving in the Matter of *Precedencie*, which we had likewise propounded in our Reply, marked with the Letter C, whereunto they answered, as may appeare in the Paper marked with D. By which Answer we *fynding her Majestie's Honor much touched*, we would not forbear but (according to our Instructions) to shew som part of the Reasons whereby we claimed the Place as due unto her, which your Honor shall fynd in the Writing marked E; and therewithall (to avoyd all further Delay which might grow by the prosecuting of that Question to our principall Busyness) we added by Postscript, an Offer to enter into Consideration with them of some *middle and equall Course, to accommodate that Poynt without Prejudice to eyther Syde*, whereunto as yet we have received no Answer. Notwithstanding we have thought fit to acquaint your Honor with our Proceedings thus farre, and to send you Copies of all, reserving the Originalls under their own Hands in our Custody. We purpose yf they shall offer any reasonable way, which may stand with her Majestie's Honor and our Instructions, to proceed to a Meeting: Otherwise to advertise such Overtures as shall be made by them for the composing of this question, and to expect her Majestie's Resolution.

Whiles this Question hath depended, there have bin private Visitations betweene me the *Secretarie* and the *Audiencer*, and likewise betweene me *Thomas Edmonds*, and the *President Richardott* and the said *Audiencer*. In the which, Speeche having bin ministred of this matter of *Precedencie*, they seem to fynd yt straunge that we would ever move yt, and that yt did never fall into the *Archdukes* or their Consideration, as a Matter which they thought would never have bin called in question. Although I *Thomas Edmonds* still maintained unto them, that I had expressely signified the contrarie to *Richardott* at my last being at *Brussels*, and urged his Answer thereupon, which he refused to give till the Meeting; saying only *nous ne rompions pas la dessus*. All the which he could not deny now, but said that his Meaning was, *that he thought we would not breake upon yt*. The same *Richardott* was now very earnest, *that we should not have replied to*

F f f

their

An. 1600. *their Answer touching the Precedencie, alleaging that the Spaniards would think themselves engaged by yt, not to determine any thing without advertiseing into Spayne. But because we conceived, that these Acts which passed in Writing between us, would remaine as Monuments to Posteritie, we were not willing to leave off with such a Blott and Disadvantage to her Majestie, as to have not only Precedencie but Equallity denyed her, unanswered by us; and therefore thought good, fyrst to fortifye her Majestie's Claime by Reasons, and afterwards to add the Postscript, to reconcile these Extremities by some indifferent Course, according to the Order of our Instructions. And amongst other Reasons which they alleaged, why they could not like of an equall Course with us in this Poynt, they stood cheesly upon this, that they contested with Fraunce for the Place; and we yealding yt to France, yf they should now assent to an Equallitie with us, yt were to quitt their Pretension against France; of all which we thought fit to make relation, that your Honor may see, that yt is likely there will be more difficultie in that Point then at first was conceived. When we had writen thus far, (the Wynd not then serving to send away) we received Yesternight another Wryting from the Spanish Comissioners marked with F, which we send unto your Honor with the rest; to which, for that yt containeth no Matter of Moment, we mean not to reply, but attend whether they will make any Answer to our Offer containyd in the Postscript; which yf they do not we must hold yt for refused, and desyre in that Case to understand her Majesties Direction how we shall further proceed; for that we take yt, that we have gone as far in this Point, as our Instructions seem to warrant us. In the meane tyme, we are very gladd we have drawn thus muche from them, that yt may appear upon how weake Reasons they found their Pretence of presceancey.*

As soon as any other Matter is offered we will advertise yt with all Dilligence. In the mean tyme we most humbly take our leave.

Your Honor's very humblie to be Commanded,

From Bullogne, &c.

HENRY NEVILLE.
ROBERT BEALE.

JOHN HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.

The Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

2^d June 1600. O. S.

IT may please your Honor, we thought good to take the Opportunitie of Mr. Cecyll's Returne, to advertise your Honor that since our last Dispatch there is no great Advancement in our Busyness. Only, the same day, the Audiercer came unto me *Thomas Edmonds*, and desyred to have a Copy of the Commission as yt was resourmed, and that I would take the Paines to advise with the *President Richardott* for the reconciling the Difference in Question. Accordingly I went unto him that Evening, and having delivered him the said Copy, I told him that we found yt strange that having answered the rest of our Wryting, they had made no Answer at all to our Offer containyd in the Postscript: That for our Parts, although we had just occasion to mislike their last Answer in Wryting and to reply unto yt, yet to pass by all questions that might hinder the proceeding in the principall Busyness for which we came, we were resolved to spend no further tyme in Replies, but to continue our former Offer, and to expect their Answer to yt; protesting that yf there grew any delay or breache for want of Conformitie in them, the Fault should not be ours but theirs, who would not be satisfied with Reason and Equallitie, but would needs urge a Prejudice and Disadvantage upon us. His Answer was at the fyrst very stiff in the Maintenance of the Poynt of Precedencie, but being put in mynd by me of what I told him before at *Brussels* touching that Poynt, and assured that we were resolved not to yeald

yeald in it, or to give away anie jott of her Majestie's Honor, he desyred in *An. 1600.* the end, that we would propound some way to accommodat the Difference; which I said I would relate, praying him likewise to think of some fitt Course, which he promysed to do. We made no halt to propound, desyring and thinking yt most for her Majestie's Honor, that the particular Offer should fyrst come from them, as the general Offer did from us, and so the Matter rested untill the *Satterdaie*; at the which tyme he the said *President* came unto my Lodging; and after many vehement Protestations of his desyre to accommodate the Difference, and to promote the Busyness, he made the Motion that we would be pleased to come to the *Spanish Ambassador's Lodging* to beginne the Conference, offering that there they would give us the fyrst Place. I tould him that I would relate yt, but to the end that I might not mistake him, I praied him to explaine himself whether their Meaning was, that we should there continue the Conference, or whether they would meet alternatively at ours. He answered me that he did understand, that the Meeting should continue at their Lodging, but that they would not stick somtymes to come to ours. I tould him that I was assured that this would nothing satisfie our Syde, being in Effect the same Poynt of Prioritie which had been all this while debated, and that her Majestie might as well have sent to treat in their Country, which he knew was refused. Notwithstanding he praied me to relate yt to the rest of the Commissioners, which I promised to do, and to send him their Answer soon after. Upon Conference amongst ourselves, we returned Answer, That we found the Offer very unequall, and could not by any means accept of yt for the Reasons beforementioned; but thereupon we took occasion to desyre that *Rychardott* and the *Audiencer*, yf not as Commissioners for the King of *Spayne*, yet as Commissioners for the *Archduke*, would take the Paynes to come and conferr with us at our Lodgings; to the end that we might at our meeting agree of some equall Course to satisfie both Sydes, and to proceede to our Busyness. They tooke tyme to communicate yt to the *Spanish* Commissioners, and afterwards retourned Answer, that they the said *Richardott* and the *Audiencer*, would meet us the *Secretarie* and *Thomas Edmonds* on the Sands at Five of the Clock, where we did use to take the Air sometyme; but because we had made the Motion to them expressely, as to Commissioners for the *Archduke* and not for the King of *Spayne*, and therefore took their Answer to be made as in the same Quallitie, we thought yt not fytt to assent to such an equallitie with them; but rather, that *Thomas Edmonds* should returne unto the *President Richardott* with this Message, that seeing they as Commissioners for the *Archduke* refused to come to our Lodging for so good an End, in that quallitie that we moved, yt seemed they meaned to raise a new Question of Competencie between her Majestie and the *Archduke*, and therefore we could not assent to meet with them in that Quallitie upon such equal Termes. That we had bin desyrous to conferr with them, as Men whom we conceived to be well affected unto the Peace, thinking by that means to come the sooner to agreement; which seeing they refused, we must returne to our former Desyre, that they would propose some equall Course to reconcile our Differences. When I delivered this Message, the *President Richardott* and the *Audiencer* were both together; and their Answer was, that yt was not their Intent to compare the *Archduke's* Quallitie with her Majesties; but that their two Quallities (as Commissioners for the King of *Spaine* and the *Archduke*) being so nearly joyned, the other Commissioners did not think fitt that they should come to our Lodging, but for their own particular that they could have been content to have done yt. Hereupon I tould them, that as long as they stood upon these Termes and would not think seriously of some Course of Equallitie, that we should never come together to do any Busyness, for we were resolute not to yeald to any disadvantage or dishonor to her Majestie; and therefore praied them, that if they had any such Fancy, to put yt out of their Heads. That for my owne part I saw but two Wayes to accommodate yt, eyther by meeting in a third Place where there might be no Preseance, or else to meet alternatively

An. 1600. tively at one anothers Lodgings, and the first Meeting to be determined by Lott; whereof I praied him to advise, and to let us know their Resolution, for so yt was agreed amongst us that I should saye. This Morning, (having receaved no Answer from them in the mean tyme) we sent againe the Secretarie of me the Ambassador to the President Richardott with this Message; that we had both by generall and particular Offers made yt appear, how willing we were for so pùblick a Good to accommodate the Differences between us; and that we did expect to receave some such Answer, as might declare the like Affection and Disposition in them; or howsoever, that we desyred to know their Resolution, that we might advertise the Queene our Mystriss of yt; who no doubt expected no such Stiffness on their Part; but made account rather that we were entered into Busyness. His Answer was, that he had thought of yt ever since his Conference with me Thomas Edmonds, and had conferred of yt with the rest of the Commissioners, but could not yet grow to any Resolution about yt, but that this Day or to Morrow we should receave an Answer. This is all which hath occurred since our last Dispathe, and therefore we will trouble your Honor no further at this tyme but humbly take our leaves.

Your Honor's humbly to be commanded.

From Bullogne the
2^d of June 1600.

HENRY NEVILLE. JOHN HERBERT.
ROBERT BEALE. THO. EDMONDS.

From the Lords of the Privy Councill, to the Commissioners in the Treaty at Bullogne.

2^d June 1600.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations. Her Majestie hath been made acquainted with all that hath passed between you her Majesties Commissioners and the others, as well in the Interim between your Dispathe and your Answer, as since. Whereby her Majestie perceaving upon how *exorbitant Conditions they stand for the Matter of Precedencie*, she hath commaunded us to reiterate againe her former Direction, *that she will never do herself that wronge, as to yeald in that Poynt any manner of superiority; being resolved as soon to keep her Sword drawn for maintenance of her Honor, as for her Possessions.* Her Majestie hath seen their last Reply marked with the Letter F, in which there is nothing of any Substance; for when they would derive their Titles of Greatness from the *Goths*, (who had Titles as they pretend before there were ever *Dukes of Britaine* born or created,) we do not see but the same may be said for *Brittanie*; For yt appeareth in many Stoaries, that the Possessors of *Brittanie* assumed to themselves *de facto* as *greate Titles ever since Julius Cæsar's tyme*, who was long before the *Gothes*. For the Poynt of the *Cosmographers* to resemble *Spaine to the Head of a Body*, there must be better Reason shewed then the Pamphletts of an idle Braine. For the third Poynt of the *lineall Descent from that Blood Royall of the Gothes*, the same may be sayd of her Majestie, who is as *lineally descended from the antient Kings of the Brittainys*. And for the *Generall Counsaill*, we can say no more then hath been said, that when *England* acknowledged the *See of Rome*, they have far more to shew for themselves then *Spaine* hath; as may well appeare by the Division of *Christendome into Nations, Italicam, Gallicam, Germanicam & Britannicam*, where *Spaine* is not so much as once named. To conclude, her Majestie would have you plainly let them know that for that poynt she is resolute, *further then to fall to some indifferent Composition, with Protestation on eyther syde that no syde shall be prejudiced.* In this Poynt if you find them *tractable*, her Majestie would have you shew yourselves conformable, rather then to frustrate all; although you may thus affirme, *that what Claime soever they make, or howsoever by the Power that Spaine hath had from the See of Rome, many Attempts have been made for Precedencie; yet they*

they shall never shew de facto, that ever they as Kings of Spaine had yt where An. 1600.
England was a Party; but contrarywise, that England had always claimed yt,
and oftentimes enjoyed yt. For our yealding yt to France, and their contesting
with them, howsoever any private Disposition to Warre or Peace have sway-
ed any other Princes to Contention or to yealding, her Majestie is not in this
Case to look to suche collaterall Contingents, but to respect her own present
State and Interest. Hereupon you shall make Judgment, at what Price her Ma-
jestie may vallew the Purpose of their Offers to make Peace. For yf their Ne-
cessities or Zeale be not greater, then that they will quytt that which they pre-
tend so Christianly to desyre, for this Punctilio without just Reason; we may
think then, that all this hath been rather to serve some present Turn then other-
wise. And in that Case, yf you shall fynd them to pretend to send for a further
Answer into Spaine, you may let them plainly know, that the Queene will
not suffer you to tarry any longer on that Syde of the Sea for the decyding of
such a Question. Whereof, considering how conformable the Queen shews her
self, there is no Man that will beleve that there is any friendly Meaning in
them, to make dowbt.

We also do send unto you an Abstract of a Letter written from the Commissio-
 ners at *Vervin* to the Cardinal *Albert* their Maister; by the Style whereof we
 dowbt not but *Richardott* will easily acknowledge the Letter, yt being then in-
 tercepted with other Letters at Sea, in going from the *Cardinal* towards *Spaine*.
 By which Abstract, out of their own Reasons (as *Subdelegates* only from the
Cardinal, and not intermediate Commissioners of the King of Spaine) you may
 make some present Use in this Treaty; and withall take Occasion, by their owne
Words there alleaged (of their Proceedings with her Majestie in 88,) to let
 them know, the just Causes of Diffidence which her Majestie may pretend by for-
 mer Example, of their Sincerity now; especially when her Majestie is contented
 to assent for the general Good to any indifferent Course. And forasmuche as yt
 was used once as a Reason why the *Precedencie* was graunted to *England* in 88,
that yt was in respect her Majestie sent her Commissioners into his Territories;
 you shall not sticke to let them know, *that yf they will send over two or three*
of their Commissioners into England, they shall be used with the like Curtesie in
that Consideration.

Lastly, because we see that they on the other Syde do justifie their *Pretensi-*
ons with farre fetched Reasons *historically*, I the Secretary have herewith sent
 you some Extracts out of divers Authors, of good Antiquity and Credit. Where-
 in although I doubt not, but you that are Men of Experience and Learning can
 better furnish your selves out of your owne Stoars; yet as an Argument of my
 good Will I have adventured to send unto you *Mr. Secretary especially*, these
 poor things, to be used as you shall think them pertinent or to suppress them.
 And so for this time we bid you very heartily farewell.

From the Court
 at *Greenwich*.

Your very loving Freinds,

THOMAS EGERTON, C. S.
 T. BUCHURST. RO. CECYLL.

I see not in any Sense why they should so insist, being but *Subdelegates*.

R. C.

The Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

12th June 1600. O. S.

AFTER the Dispatch which we made by *Mr. Cecyll*, we hard not from the
 other Commissioners untill *Thursday* the Sixth hereof; At the which tyme
 the President *Richardott* and the *Audiencer* came unto the Lodging of me *Tho-*

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mas

An. 1600. *mas Edmonds*, where I *Robert Beale* was likewise present. At the which Meeting, instead of making any Answer to our Offer or proposing any new Overture on their part, they only renewed their former Motion, *that we should beginne the Conference at their Ambassador's Lodging*; pretending that we had geeven them such a Blow, *by the direct Challenge to the Presence*, as that there was reason that we should make them some Reparation, by yealding something unto them; or otherwise that yt would leave too great blott upon them, and all other Princes would enter into the like Contestation with them. We answered, that for the Reasons before alleaged unto them we could not accept thereof, *as importing too great an Inequallitie*, and that we marvelled that they should againe propose a thing unto us, which we had before so absolutely rejected; adding further, *that our Commission extended not to admitt of any the least disadvantage or inequallitie*: and therefore seeing that we had opened ourselves so far as we could, we praied them to do the like, for that otherwise, we saw no likelyhood of further Proceeding. They said, they had Thought of yt, but that they found no other way to accommodate yt, without notable Prejudice unto them, considering the great Blow which we had given them by our former Challenge, in which Cases *le premier demandeur estoit le vainqueur*; and therefore praied us, yf our Commission did not extend to permitt us to accept yt of our selves, that we would communicate yt to her Majestie to trie whether she would be pleased to enlarge our Power in that Point. We answered, that we knew her Majesties Pleasure sufficientlie therein already, and should not need to attend any new Directions. But they pressing earnestly, that notwithstanding we would communicate it, we sayd that we would impart yt to the rest of the Commissioners, and thereupon let them know what we would do. Accordingly the next day Morning, (having in the mean tyme conferred among our selves and received your Honor's last Letters of the second hereof,) we the said *Robert Beale* and *Thomas Edmonds* (with the Advice of the rest) repaired unto the President *Richardott's* Lodging, whither the *Audience* likewise came; and there told them, that we had communicated unto the rest of the Commissioners what their Desyre was, but that we found their Overture so unequall, and understood her Majesties Pleasure so directly in that Point, both by former Instructions, and by a Letter received that Morning, that we held yt both needles and unfit to trouble her Majestie with any Advertisement of yt, unless they would deliver yt as their *last Answer*, and assure us that they had not further Commission to enlarge themselves; in which Case we would not faile (as our Duty was) to relate yt; that her Majestie might if she pleased resolve to revoke us, as we verely thought she would. They said they would relate unto the rest of their Commissioners what we had delivered, and give us a speedy Answer, and in the mean tyme praied us that we would use no Precipitation, promysing to advise of some convenient Course to accommodate our Difference, and desyring us that we would do the like. And thus the Matter rested untill *Tuesday* the 10th of this Moneth, at the which tyme perceiving they made no hast to give us any Answer, we thought good to send *the Secretarie of me the Ambassador* to the President *Richardott* with this Message; that we had made both generall and particular Overtures for the reconciling the Differences in question, whereunto they had promysed us a speedy Answer, but had yet returned none; that for our part, (as we had before assured them) we had enlarged our selves as far as we could, and desyred that they would do the like, that we might be able to give some account to her Majestie; who no dowbt would make some dowbtfull Interpretation of these Delays on their part, in a Matter wherein she had submitted her self to such reason for so publick a good, and expected according to their former Profession, the like Moderation and Conformitie from them. His Answer was, that we had prevented him, and that he did intend otherwise to have come that Afternoone to conferr with some of us of that Busyness; and accordingly he came to the Lodging of me the *Secretarie*, accompanied with the *Audience*, where they met with us, *the Secretary, Robert Beale, and Thomas Edmonds*; and declared unto us, that they had communicated

communicated with the rest of the Commissioners that which past betweene us at our last Conference, and that they had advised of some Means to accommodate the Point in question; but that they could think of no other so fit course as that which had beene formerly proposed by them. Wherein, though they did acknowledge that there was some little Inequallitie and Disadvantage to us, yet that they thought we might well yeald thereunto, to recompense the Blemish we had given them before by our direct Challenge. But being stillie answered by us, (in such sort as we have heretofore mentioned to the like Motion) and told that we marvelled that they would thus goe about the Bushe with us, seeing they knew in the end whereunto we must come; and being urged to come to the point of Resolution one way or other, they praied us to have patience for four or five Days, promysing to advise throughly of yt, and desyring us to do the like. We communicated these last Speeches with her Majestie's Ambassador, and upon Conference amongst us we resolved, that seeing this Proceeding of theirs *carried a shew rather of Dalliance then of reall Dealing*, we would urge them to open themselves more directly unto us; and for that purpose, that we *Robert Beale* and *Thomas Edmonds*, should retourne unto the *President Richardot* and the Audiercer the next Day (being the 11th of this Moneth,) and signify unto them, that we had conferred together of that which they had the Day before delivered unto some of us, and found it very strange, that having more then eight Dayes since promysed us an Answer within two Dayes to that Offer we made for the reconcyling of the Poynt that is in difference betweene us, they had neyther given us any direct Answer unto our Offer, nor proposed any thing on their part, but the same which we had before rejected; urging us still to make some new Propositions, althoughe we had protested that we had enlarged our selves so farre forth as we could; which Proceeding of theirs we thought to tend rather to amuze us then otherwise, and therefore we desyred them to proceed more seriously and really with us, and to let us understand their direct Resolution, *whether they would assent to a course of Equallitie in generall or nay*. And yf they liked not of that *particular way* which we had propounded, that they would open some other way of the same Nature, and which might be as equall for both Sydes. And because this was but the same thing which we had all along required, and which they have had long tyme to consult, we desyred that they would give us a present Answer, or else a Reason why they could not answer us; to the end that we might give the Queen an Accompt of our Stay here so long, with so little Fruit in the maine Busyness, who otherwise could hardly make any good Interpretation of this kind of Proceeding. Whereunto we received this Answer, That indeed the Offer which they had made was but the same which they had before proposed, and that we had reason to urge a clear Answer which they were sorry that they could not sooner give us, but that they would communicate this Instance which we had now made unto them to the rest of the Commissioners, and assuredly bring us their Resolution the next Day. Which they performed accordingly this Evening about six of the Clock, in the same place and manner as at the last Conference; and told us, that they had communicated our yesterdays Instance unto the rest, who prayed us to have patience for three or four Dayes till they might receive Direction from *Brussels*, whether they had written about yt and attended an Answer; and excused themselves that they had not signified so much unto us before. And because this their Answer did not refer for any Direction into *Spaine*, but only to *Brussels*, and for so small a tyme, we could not well refuse to admitt of yt.

We have forborne to write all this while unto your Honor, hoping we should have been able to have delivered some more Certainty unto you; but finding as yet they are not resolved of any certein Answer, we were not willing to leave your Honor any longer without knowledge of what we do here, and so till further occasion we humbly take our leave.

Your Honors humbly to be commanded,

HENRY NEVILLE. JOH. HERBERT.
ROB. BEALE. THO. EDMONDS.

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An. 1600.

The Commissioners at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

20th June 1600, O.S.

AFTER the writing of our last sent by the Secretarie of me the Ambassador, we stayed untill the four Dayes were expired, expecting an Answer from the other Commissioners according to their Promise; and finding that none came, upon *Tuesday* the 5th Day we agreed that we *Robert Beale* and *Thomas Edmonds* should repair unto the President *Richardot* and the *Audience*, and pretend that the Night before at the returne of the *Pinasse* we received Letters, whereby we perceived that the Queen's Majestie was not satisfied with the *Lingering and Delay which hath been used*; and considering the tyme that had passed since the Offer that we made to accommodate our difference by some course of *Equallitie*, she found that they might very well have received Direction long since from *Brussels* about yt, and therefore did not conceive that to be the Cause of their Delay, but expected a more clear Answer. They answered us, that it grieved them as well as us, that we were so long kept assunder. That indeed they had not signified our last Resolution to the *Archduke* at the first, hoping that we would have enlarged our selves further; but now finding that we had gone as farre as we could, they had advertised yt to the *Archduke*, and expected an Answer that Day or the Morrow at the furthest, which they prayed us to attend patiently. Accordingly the next Day being *Wednesday*, the said President *Richardot* and the *Audience* came to the Lodging of me the Secretarie, where we *Robert Beale* and *Thomas Edmonds* met them, and there declared unto us, that according as they had promised us the Day before, they were come to let us know the Answer which they had received from the *Archduke*, which was this: That forasmuch as the matter *did nearly concerne the King of Spaine in his Honor*, whereof it behoved him to be very tender according to the Trust reposed in him, that therefore for his better Information in yt, he desired that some one of the Commissioners might repayre unto him, with whom upon Conference he would take a more full Resolution then he could do by Letters. And said, that they had agreed for that purpose to dispatche the *Audience* next Day unto him, who they hoped would be returned within 14 Dayes, and praised us in the mean tyme to have patience, and not to think the tyme long that is imployed to so good an end.

We told them, that we conceived that Answer would no way be well interpreted by her Majestie, and that we thought yt was only intended for a Delay to give them tyme to hear out of *Spaine*; wherein we praised them to satisfye us clearly, that we might give her Majestie some probable Reason of these Delays. The President *Richardot* protested that there was no such matter, and that yt was only to give the *Archduke* the better means to resolve. We told him, that we would conferr with her Majestie's Ambassador, and thereupon deliver him our further Answer. And accordingly that Evening having conferred among our selves, yt was agreed, That we *Robert Beale* and *Thomas Edmonds* should retourne the next Day being *Thursday* unto the President *Richardot* and the *Audience* with this Message; that we had communicated their Answer to her Majestie's Ambassador touching their Resolution for the sending of the *Audience* to *Brussels*; and that upon Consideration thereof among our selves, we could not but finde it very strange, having so long promised that we should receive a resolute Answer from them; instead of an Answer, they should only propose new Delays, for so we think it must needs be interpreted, considering that they might as well have certified and satisfied the *Archduke* by their Letters as by Speeches, of all Particulars which concerned this Question between us. Which Proceeding of theirs we feared might renew the Memorie of former Dealings with her Majestie in the like kind, and give her just Cause to revive her Diffidences; and that we had reason to doubt by the last Letters which we received, that this so unsuspected

suspected and long Delay of theirs, in a matter wherein her Majestie seeketh no Advantage over them, but only to avoyd Prejudice to her self, may happlie give an evill Taste of their Intention, and produce a Determination in her to revoke us presently; which we thought good to signify unto them before hand, to the end that yf any such Inconveniencie should follow of yt, we might be excused having forwarned them. They answered us, that we had reason to be jallowse of their Proceedings so long as we stand in these termes of Difference with them as we do, but protested that they knew no other Cause or Desseign of this Delay but only to satisfie the *Archduke's* Commandment, which they must obey as we must do in the like case; and therefore praied us, that we would conceive and report the best of yt to her Majestie, to the end that so good a Work might not be interrupted for a few Days respite, which could be no great Prejudice to cyther Party. This being as much as passed since our Dispathe, we thought fit to advertise your Honor of yt with speed, and thereupon to attend her Majestie's further Pleasure.

And forasmuch as they having taken so long a tyme to answere us, we cannot look to enter into any Busyness untill the retourne of the *Audiencer*; and to the end that we may be fully prepared to proceed in the Busyness at his retourne; we have requyred Mr. *Edmonds* to go over to informe your Honor of some Dowbts which we think will occurre at the fyrst Entrance into the Treatie, according to a Memoriall which we have delivered him, wherein we desyre to receive her Majestie's Resolution. And so we humbly take our leaves.

From *Bulloigne*.

Your Honors humbly to be commanded,

HEN. NEVILLE.
ROB. BEALE.

JOH. HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.

A Memoriall sent over by Mr. Edmonds to her Majestie of certaine Points wherein we desired her Resolution.

TO know whether if the *Spanish* Commissioners purpose any other way of *Equalitie* for our Meeting then is prescribed by our Instructions, we shall not accept thereof. *Touching the point of Presence.*

Whether yt shall be made perpetuall, or but during the Lives of the Princes Contractants; or to be continued by the Signification of the Successor to the Survivours, as in the Treaty of *Bloys*. *Touching the Continuance of the Amistie.*

Whether we shall conclude the matter of Intercourse in this Colloquie, or refer yt to a speciall Dyett to be holden in a certaine Tyme, and what Tyme and Place we shall assign for it. *Touching the Intercourse and Commerce.*

In the mean tyme before that Dyett be concluded, whether the Trade shall be restored and continued in the same Termes, as yt was in use and exercise in the Yeare 1568.

Whether yt be not good to add such an Article in this Treaty as the 31st of the Treaty of *Bloys* is.

Whether their Lordships would like that we should insert an Article that no Embargo of Shippes be made, though with pretext of Service, without the Consent of the Prince of whose Countrie they are.

What Number of Shippes of Warre shall be permitted to have access into our Harbours.

Whether we shall assent that her Majestie's Subjects shall be directly barred by this Treaty from trading into such places of the *Indies* as are possessed by the *Spaniards* and *Portugalls*; or rather *implicite* in some such sort as this, that they may trade freely into any parts not possessed by the *Spaniards*; and that in their Passage to and fro, if they be forced by Tempest or Leakage, or by Necessity or any Want, to put into any Port holden by them, they shall be permitted to do yt and shall be courteously entreated, so as they exceed not a certaine Number. *Touching the Trade to the Indies.*

An. 1600. ber, and stay not there above certaine Dayes; and yf this cannot be obtained, then whether it were not best to leave this Point clean untouched, (as *France* did in the Treaty of *Vervin* and that of *Cambressis*) and leave those that will adventure thither to their private Fortune, rather then to give such a *President* against us for all Ages.

De Rebelli-
bus & Profu-
gis non reci-
piendis.

Cautionary
Townes.

Whether yt shall be, as in the Treaties of *Burgundy*, that they are to be expelled each others Country upon Signification, or else that they shall be rendred as in the ancient Treaties with *France*, or clean left out as in the Treaty of *Blois* and that of *Vervin*; and whether we shall make any particular Instance for the banishing of the *Seminaries* and *Jesuits* that be in *Spayne* and the *Low-Countries*.

To knowe what distance shall be limited about *Flushing* and the *Bryll*, and the Forts belonging to them; within the which the *Spanish* Forces coming, it shall be lawfull for the Garrisons to repell them and to use Hostilitie, without Breache of Amitie.

To know their Lordships Pleasure how we shall satisfye the Commissioners touching the establishing of the Trade of our Nation in their Provinces, considering the Impeachment the States are like to give unto the same.

Touching the Revocation of the *English* Forces in the States Service, that yf they will not be satisfied with the Answer which we are directed to make by the Instructions, what her Majestie's Pleasure is that we shall finally assent unto.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to the Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne.

BECAUSE the coming over of Mr. *Edmonds* is so well taken and allowed of, as it will content you to see your Endeavours approved, I do think yt not amills to accompany this Bearer with the Advertisement of the same; there being no one thing better accepted then this, that you have in a manner seemed to send him, least the Queene should have revoked all of you; whereby the Commissioners of *Spaine* tacitely seem to think you have done their Cause a Favour. Her Majestie will within four or five Dayes dispatch him, and then you shall understand by him what her Majestie resolveth upon your Memorials; before which tyme I will add only this, That he whom you have sent hath done you all fuche Right, as her Majestie hath commanded me to let you all know, that in all your Proceedings hitherto, you have very well answered her Majestie's full Expectation.

The rest I leave to the Relation of this Bearer, who can tell you how our Bussynesses here are handled. And so I end

Your very affectionate Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to the Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne.

27th June 1600.

AFTER my hearty Commendations. Althoughe the Streame hath wholly bent yt self against us in *Ireland*, to the infinite Greif and Charge of her Majestie, yet we are now in hope to turn the Tyde another way; whereof because we know that none will be more glad to hear then you, I have thought good to give you notice of that which I have received.

Fyrst, Our Garrison at *Loughfoyle* doth very much prosper, and dayly spoyleth the Rebels Creatures and Followers, and draweth to yt divers Lords of Countries, whereby the Traitors are continually weakened; and now out of *Munster*,

her, which is her Majestie's best and greatest Province, yt hath pleased God to give the President good Success, for he hath taken many Castles, and divers principall Men are come into him, amongst the which one of the valiantest Men of that Province is become a good Subject, I mean the *White Knight* who hath submitted himself and received her Majestie's Pardon.

Secondly, Which is one of the greatest Fortunes that could have happened there to the Queene, the principall Rebell the Earle of Desmonde, by a Plott laid is taken Prisoner, of which the Issue cannot be other then most honorable.

From Dublin we have also heard, that the Earle of Ormond is now delivered and at Kilkenny, and being sick hath written to my Lord Deputy to take the pains to come and speake with him, having matter of great Importance for her Majestie's Service; of which his Overture we cannot but hope for great good, because we know he is wise. These Things being matters to increase her Majestie's Reputation which is shaken in the World, I think you shall do very well to give out to her Majestie's Advantage among the Spaniards, who are apt to report all things in the contrary Sense. And when they shall peradventure understand that the Rebellion in that Kingdom will not long last, they will not be so lofty in their Conditions. And thus for this tyme I committ you to God.

From the Court at
Greenwich, &c.

Your assured loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

I hope you shall have better Fortune then the Commissioners for Embden, for they are returned without any Conference.

*An Answer to the Memoriall presented to the Lords of the Counsaile
by Mr. Edmonds from the Commissioners at Bulloigne.*

30th June 1600.

IF any other way of Equallitie for your meeting be offered you, which in your Discretions you shall conceive may not prejudice her Majestie's Honor, you may accept thereof, and shall not need to tye your selves to that only Forme which is prescribed to you in your Instructions.

*Touching the
point of Pre-
sence.*

We think it best, that the Peace be rather made perpetuall, then to leave it to a necessity of renewing.

*Touching the
Continuance
of the Amities.*

Because the Matters and Questions of the Intercourse cannot now be so soon determined in this Colloquy, but will require a longer tyme for the debating and clearing of them; you shall therefore refer them to a speciall Dyett to be holden for that purpose with as much speed as you shall think fitt to accord unto: And for the Place, to hold yt here in England.

*Touching the
Intercourse
and Com-
merce.*

In the mean Season you may covenant to restore the Trade to the same Termes as it was in exercise in the Yeare 1568. And it shall be inquired, what Alterations have since fallen out, to give you Information what things may presently be reduced to Assurance, and what Points are meet to be referred to the Dyett.

We do very well like that you do procure such an Article to be inserted, as the 31st in the Treatie of Blois.

We think yt also very convenient, that yf yt may be, it be stipulated that no Embargo of Ships be made for any Services, without the Consent of the Prince of whose Countrey they are.

In respect of the great Breach which hath bin between her Majestie and the States of those Princes, whereby all Jealousies cannot be soone removed upon a Reconciliation; her Majestie cannot in due Providence assent to permitt as yet for a certaine time, any number of their great Shippes of Warre coming out of Spayne to enter into her Harbours. For howsoever they may pretend a purpose to employ the said Shippes against those of Holland and Zeland, yet that the haunting

An. 1600. haunting of her Ports under such Collour, cannot but rather give great Cause of Suspicion unto her Majestie, for that yt is well known, that the *Archduke* is not possessed of any Ports fitt to receive and lodge *great Shippes* for any such Desseign against these of *Holland*, but rather she may have cause to doubt, that they may be destined for some Enterprize against some part of her own Dominions.

Touching the
Trade to the
Indies.

We like, that for the Liberty of the Trade to the *Indies* you proceed in such manner as is advised by you, or if you cannot possibly drawe them to consent to any Toleration of Trade, that at the least you would yeeld to no Prejudice of the Restriction in that behalf; but to pass that Point over, as *France* hath done in their late Treaties with them.

De Rebelli-
bus & Profu-
gis non reci-
piendis.

Cautionary
Townes.

In the state as things do now stand, we do not think yt fitt to inforce the point of rendring or expelling *Rebells* or *Fugitives* of eyther syde, but to leave it unspoken of, as in the late Treaty of *Veruyn*.

For that it will be very hard to prescribe any certaine Course for restraining their Forces from approaching within a distance neere to the *Cautionary Townes*, so as may both warrant the Safety of those Places from threatned Danger, and also bear probable Collours of Acceptance with them; we think it fitt that you do not urge any further Resolution thereupon; but may satisfy them, that the said Garrisons shall not be used in any other Imployment against them, then only for the necessary Conservation of those Places, and the Forts belonging to them. You may tell the other Commissioners, that her Majestie hath a direct Intent to have her Subjects to trade into the Ports and Provinces which are possessed by the *Archduke*; and if those of *Holland* shall seeke to interrupt them therein, that she will be very sensible thereof. Her Majestie hath no reason to yeeld to the revoking of her Forces serving the States, if it may in any sort be avoyded; and therefore would have this with the other Points to be as much insisted and stood upon as may be, and when you have tryed how far forth you can prevaile with them, you shall receive knowledge of her further Pleasure therein.

THO. EGERTON, C.S.

THO. BUCKHURST. NOTTINGHAM. G. HUNSDON.

W. KNOLLYS. RO. CECYLL. J. FORTESCUE.

The Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

6th July 1600. O.S.

IT may please you to understand that I *Thomas Edmonds* arrived here on *Fry-day* Morning the 4th hereof; and having imparted unto the rest her Majesties Pleasure in such sort as I was directed, it was agreed that I should go the next Day unto the President *Richardott*, with this Message; That according to the Resolution of us all (wherewith I acquainted him) for my Repaire into *England*, I had done the best Office which I had bin able to satisfy her Majestie touching the long Delays which have been used on their part for not answering the Proposition which we made them, for our Meeting in some course of Equallitie; And lastly, touching the further Delay grown by sending the *Audiencer* to *Brussels*. Which though it were a kind of Proceeding that could no way content her Majestie, yet notwithstanding being informed by me of the vehement Protestations they had made of sincere Dealing, she was content to yeeld that we should attend the Return of the said *Audiencer*. But withall she willed us to let them knowe, that she had great Reason to renew her former Distrusts and Jealousies, not only in respect of these Delays, but also upon Advertisements which she hath received, both of Supplies of Munition and Presents sent unto her *Rebells* in *Ireland*, of Negotiations begonne with them and Pledges received thereupon, and of Promise of Succours of Men to be sent thither in August next; whereof, thought

though she make no great Accompt for any harm that it can do her; yet that she cannot but be sensible of such Proceedings, arguing so little Sinceritie on their Part, and differing so much from that which was promised her by the *Archduke*, before her entring into the Treaty. And therefore she had expressly commaunded us to desire them to signifye thus much unto the *Archduke*; and to let him know, that if this Course of Proceeding be continued, she shall have little cause to looke for any good yssue of this Busyness, *new Provocations not being the way to reconcile former Unkindnesses, but rather to exasperate and set them further asunder.* And therefore that she did desire to know from the *Archduke* himself how he would satisfy her in this Point, considering the Promise which he had made of *sincere Proceeding*, whereupon she had so much relied.

He made Answer touching the Delay, that he could say no more then what he had formerly assured, namely that there was no other Cause of it then the Difficultie of the *Presence* which was in question between us. And for the other Point, touching the sending into *Ireland*, cyther past or to come, that neyther he nor any other of the Commissioners understood any thing thereof, and presume that yf it had been true they should have knowen it; but contrary wise he charged us, that her Majestie doth send to the Seas and to the *Indies* at this Instant, and likewise send Succours to the *Rebells*, which he said was not the Way to make Peace.

Whereupon I replied, that to my Knowledge there were no late Forces gone out of *England* into the *Low Countries*; but howsoever, that that which her Majestie should do in that kind and the other were no Innovation, but a Continuance of Matters in the same State as they were before the Treatie began; *whereas this Action of theirs was altogether a new Provocation; and such as was not fitt to be offered during the Dependence of a Treatie.* But in the end, being urged by me, he promised that they would acquaint the *Archduke* with it, and returne his Answer as soon as they could receive it. And as touching *Verreykin's* coming, he told me that they expected him dayly, and that these Accidents which have happened, have been the Cause that have so long deferred his coming.

Touching the Proceeding of the *States Army* before *Newport*, this is all that we do here understand. That the Count *Maurice* is strongly intrenched round about the Towne, and hath made his Approaches very neere; that he hath landed his Cannon, and intendeth to begin his Battetrie as to Morrow; that he is resolved to abide it out, and doth not fear to be removed by the *Archduke*, although he maketh a Head of 10000 Men at *Bruges* and expecteth dayly more, with a Determination as is given out, to raise the Siege. *La Berlotte* is entered the Towne with 2000 Men, and on the other Side it is said that there is a Renforce come to the Count *Maurice* of 3000 Foot and Horse from the Count *Hollock*, and that himself is expected with more shortly. This we understood by Souldiers that pretend they came from the *States Armie* yesterday Morning, and so we humbly take our leave.

Your Honor's humbly to be Commanded;

HENRY NEVILLE.
ROB. BEALE.

JOH. HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.

The Commissioners for the Treaty of Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

12th July 1600. O. S.

IT may please you to understand, that since our last of the sixth hereof, we have not any way proceeded further in our Busyness, by reason that the *Audience* is not yet returned; but in this meane Tyme the *President* came to the Lodging of me the Secretary and *Thomas Edmonds*; and declared, that whereas

An. 1600. I *Thomas Edmonds* at my late being with him had signified the Occasion they gave her Majestie to complaine of want of sincere proceeding on their Part, for that contrarie to the Assurances given of direct Dealing in this Treaty, they did notwithstanding minister Aid to our *Rebells* in Ireland, and had further assured them to send Forces to their Succour in *August* next; whereof he said he had given Knowledge to the *Archduke* and did attend his Answer thereupon: That by Letters which they had newly received from the *Archduke* they were likewise willed to make a Complaint unto us upon the same ground, that where her Majestie had shewed to be willing not only to embrace a Peace herself, but also to interpose her self for the reducing of those of *Holland and Zeland*, that the *Archduke* finding notwithstanding that her Majestie doth at this tyme relieve the said *Rebells* with new Troups, and with Supplies both of Munition and Victuals, could not make good Interpretation of such Proceeding, and therefore desires to knowe how he is to attend that her Majestie will deale with him: And he shewed us the *Archduke's* Letter written to them to that effect. We made him Answer, that for our Parts we knew not that her Majestie had as yet taken any such Resolution, though they had given her just Provocation by their Proceeding in *Ireland*, which could not bear Justification, being a new Beginning of Hostillity; where that whereof they accuse her Majestie, is but only to maintaine the former Course of her Actions. And besides, that the Difference that is to be made between the State of those of *Holland and Zealand* and the *Rebells* in Ireland, did bear no Comparison. He alleadged there was no such Difference in the Example as we pretended; but howsoever, that all Exasperations would be avoyded during the depending of the Treaty. We answered him, that it would be impossible to settle any Confidence and Securitie between us untill the Peace should be assured, and that we would advise among our selves to make him further Answer. And accordingly upon Conference had, resolved that I *Thomas Edmonds* should the next Day retourne to the President *Richardott* with this Answer; that we had conferred of that Complaint which he had delivered the Day before out of the *Archduke's* Letters; and although we conceived that there was sufficient Answer made by such of us with whom he conferred at that tyme; yet for their further Satisfaction, we thought good to renew the Protestation from us all, that we knew not of any such thing done, or purposed to be done by her Majestie as the *Archduke* complained of: But withall, that we could not but let them know likewise, that if her Majestie, upon those new Provocations begonne by them in Ireland, should resolve to take any such Course, it would be very justifiable in her, seeing they had first begonne with her; and considering also, that it was no Innovation in her but only a Continuance of the Assistance which she hath heretofore openly professed, and had no Reason to intermitt untill there be a Peace concluded: And yet that they could not take any just Pretext thereby to give Assistance to her Majesties *Rebells* in Ireland; for althoughe there were no Incongruity, to keep all Matters in the Termes they were in before, during a Treaty of Peace; yet it was no way allowable to begin new Quarrells and Provocations, whiles the Treaty depends.

But for the finall cutting off and stopping of all these Jealousies which might otherwise arise, we wished that the Treaty might be accelerated, and for that purpose that her Majestie might certainly know within what time the *Audiencer* would be returned; whose stay so long beyond his appointed time, joyned with those Delays which we thought to be causeless, must needs breed doubtfull Interpretations: And also that she might receive some Satisfaction from the *Archduke* in those Points which we had lately signified, to the end that she might resolve what Course was fit for her to hold. In the mean time that we would likewise make known the Complaint which had been delivered to us by him, in the Behalf of the *Archduke*. He answered me, that he would be glad the *Archduke* should be deceived in the Information which he had received; and that he saw no reason to make such Distinction in the Case of *Rebells*, which in effect was but the same. And touching the Return of the *Audiencer*, that they did dayly expect

expect his coming, and had written to hasten him; and prayed me to be satisfied *An. 1600.* with their reiterated vehement Protestations, that they have no meaning to delay and abuse us upon any practice or designe, but only to attend Direction about the Difference in question between us, which they were sorry they could no sooner procure; being no lesse grieved and troubled then we, to remayne so long tyme unprofitable here. He said he would forthwith signifie our Answer to the *Archduke*, and promised that we should also shortly receive his to our Complaint. He acquainted me with the News they had received of the retiring of the Count *Maurice* from *Newport*, for the which he pretended to be very sorry, for that they did assure themselves, they shall certainly have ruined his Armye if he had longer stayed in those Parts. And so being sorry that we live here so ydly, and are no further advanced in our Busyness, we most humbly take our leaves.

Your Honor's humbly to be commaunded,

HENRY NEVILLE. JOHN HERBERT.
RO. BEALE. THO. EDMONDS.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to the Commissioners for the Treaty of Bulloigne.

14 July 1600.

AFTER my very hearty Commendations. I have acquainted her Majestie with your Dispatch of the 12th of July, whereby it appeareth that as yet the *Archduke* hath not returned his Resolution; a matter which plainly discovereth that there is a *Dependancy of an Answer from Spaine*. And where it appeareth that the *Archduke* chargeth the Queene with relieving of the *Hollanders* with Munition and Victuall, you may do well to take occasion to make some round Answer in that point. For fyrst I do affirme it to be true, that there hath not a Graine of Corn or Powder or any manner of Victuall been sent from hence, which would be somewhat roundly inverted upon them, seeing we have Truth on our Side: And yet because peradventure they may hear hereafter that some voluntaries do dayly go over, this denyall of ours would be used in such forme as heretofore you have done; which is to maintaine the Argument still, how just it were, though it had been otherwise. I have little more therefore at this time to trouble you withall, only I think good to preoccupate with you another Circumstance if they hear it, which is the going over of my Lord of *Northumberland* and my Lord of *Rutland*, and now my Lord *Cobham* and Sir *Walter Raleigh*. Of whom if they speake (but not otherwise) you may use this Argument, That they have no Charge, nor carried either Horse or Man, but some half a dozen of their owne; but finding the Queen is so resolved to have Peace (if good Conditions could be had,) they obtained leave with importunitie to see this one Action, before they should become desperate of seeing any more of that kynde in her Majestie's Tyme, which God long continue.

For the Ordinance, I do protest unto you, that the Queen sent none; but if there were, then surely they are sold by the *Patentees*, in which point my Lord *Ambassador* can give Satisfaction that it is for her Majesties Commoditie, and thus I end

Your assured loving Friend

RO. CECYLL.

Since the Writing of this Letter the Lord *Cobham* and Sir *Walter Raleigh* are come, so as that Matter will be quickly answered.

The

An. 1600.

The Commissioners for the Treaty of Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

16th July 1600. O. S.

MAY it please your Honor to understand, that on *Monday* the 8th of this present, the President *Richardott* came to the Lodging of me the Secretary, and had there Conference with us the Secretary and *Thomas Edmonds*, and signified to us, that he came to acquaint us with the Letters which they had newly received from the *Archduke*; wherein fyrst he answered to the Complaint which we signified in our last that I *Thomas Edmonds* had made touching the late Reliefs sent, and of further Succours promised to be sent to the *Rebells in Ireland by the King of Spaine*; that on his Honor he knew not any such thing, nether could beleve it, for that he was not advertised thereof, as he assureth himself that he should have been; if there had been any such Project in hand. We assured the President that it was a true Information that was delivered, but howsoever that her Majestie in her Opinion of the *Archduke's Sinceritie*, did in her own Mind ever clear him from being privie to that Proceeding, and perswaded herself that the same grew rather from others *Passion*. He protested, that the *Archduke* was most carefull to give her Majestie Satisfaction of direct and sincere Dealing of his Part.

Secondly, he acknowledged that the *Archduke* received great Contentment in the Answer which we had made touching his Complaint of late Reliefs supposed to be sent to those of *Holland and Zealand*, whereof we gave Advertilement likewise in our last; albeit he confessed, that if her Majestie had done any such thing, she could not be accused to have done more then in reason she might well justify, but that yt was very good respect to avoyde all new Exasperations at this time. And although the *Archduke* believed it to be true as we affirmed, that her Majestie had not as yet sent any Reliefs to those of *Holland*, yet notwithstanding that those of *Dunkirk* had lately taken towne *English* Shippes passing into the *Lowe Countreyes*, the one laden with *Iron Ordonance*, and the other with *small Armés*. We assured him that if there were any such thing, that the same passed only by way of Merchandise, and was the Act of particular Men for their private Gaine.

Lastly, upon further Occasion ministred of speaking of those of *Holland*, he prayed us to give him leave to communicate with us a private Conceit of his owne, wherewith he protested the *Archduke* was not acquainted, nor that he had so much as imparted it to the other Commissioners; desyring only that we would consider thereof, and not to speake further of it then as we should judge it might profit or not. He said, because that in all Appearance there can be no entire Peace between her Majestie and their State untill *Holland and Zealand shall be also reduced*, by reason of the Liberty which we will reserve to our selves to Trade with those Provinces, and also to favour their Trade otherwise in what we may; That therefore the only way to assure perfectly the *Amitie*, would be to seek to bring them also to a Peace; for the which there was at present a good Occasion offered, in respect that the States of the united Provinces have now yeelded to treat with the Deputies sent from the other States of their Provinces, and have sent them a Passport bearing date the 17th of this Moneth according to their Computation, and appointed *Bergen-op-zome* for the Conference; where they do promise to send some of their Number to meet with them. Wherein he wished that her Majestie would also joyne, and interpose her good Mediation either to draw those of *Holland and Zealand* to come to treat here, or otherwise to remove this Treaty into *Holland*, to be there joyntly negotiated with theirs. And said, that in that Place they would be contented to yeeld us the Precedency which is now so much in Question between us, pretending also that it would be no less good for the Surety of the States, to treat under the Assurance and Stipulation of her Majesties Countenance and Favour.

We

We told him, that as we had already witnessed her willingness to doe all good Offices to drawe that People to hearken to Peace, so they might assure themselves, she would be as ready in all good occasions to renew and prosecute that Perswasion; but that there was no reason to suspend and respitt the present Treaty to any such Expectation of the others treating. And therefore howsoever he pretended to have a *good Meaning therein*, that we doubted her Majestie would make a *very ill Interpretation*, that such a Motion should now be made unto her after so long and unnecessary Delays as have already been used. And we praied him rather to satisfie us when the *Audiencer* would be returned, whose so long stay beyond his appointed time could not but breede great Cause of Mislike unto her Majestie. And therefore we praied him, that her Majestie might be directly resolved how they meant to proceed with her; and whether they held that they could not treat alone with her Majestie, unless those of *Holland* and *Zeland* were also comprized. He protested that they did howerly expect the Return of the *Audiencer*, and that they had receaved Letters from him with that Dispatch of the *Archdukes*, by the which he doth assure them to be presently with them: And that that which he proposed only out of his private Conceit, had no end to delay the Treaty or to break the Resolution thereof as we would doubt. And he prayed, that if his Motion were disagreeable to us, that it might not be further spoken of if we thought it so fit. And hereupon we forbore to make other Answer untill we had advised among our selves. Afterwards, having conferred with the rest of our Colleagues about this matter, we the said *Secretary* and *Thomas Edmonds* returned this Day by common Advice to the President *Richardott* with this Answer; That we had advised of that *private Motion* which he had the Day before made unto us two; wherein although we found in our private Judgment no Cause of Approbation, and might therefore (both by the Liberty himself left us when he proposed it, and also because it came privately from himself *without avowe*) have forborne to have communicated it any further; yet to shewe what regard we bare unto any thing that came from him, whose Wisdom and Judgment we did very much Reverence, we had resolved to impart it unto the Queen's Ambassador and other fellow Commissioners; and upon due Consideration had amongst us of the Matter proposed, we had thought good to let him knowe, that we did not doubt, but her Majestie as she had laboured heretofore to dispose those of the *United Provinces* to enter into this Treaty with her for the Quiet and Benefit of *Christendome*, so she would continue to lay hold of any Motion or Inclination that she should discover in them towards it. But having been (upon their refusall to enter into a joynt Treaty) invited by the *Archduke* (as himself knoweth) to treat singly, which she had accepted of, and sent us hither for that purpose with Power and Instructions framed accordingly, where we had now remayned above two Moneths ydly and unprofitably, upon pretence of lack of Power in them to resolve a Matter which they must needs foresee, and were told directly before, would come in question at the very first, which in true reason could not bear any Justification; now againe to urge the Queene (before there were any Progress, or so much as an entry made into this present Treaty) to renew her Labour to bring in those of the *United Provinces* into a *joynt Treaty*; and upon that uncertainty to intermitt this that we have presently in hand; we tooke it to be very unreasonable and preposterous, and so far from any likelyhood to draw from her Majestie the good Office they desire at her Hands, that we held it rather likely to distaste her Majestie wholly, and to fill her full of Jealousy, that there hath been no Sinceritie intended by them in this Action from the beginning. And therefore that for our parts, (being lothe to be Instruments of any thing that might breede hindrance to so good a Worke, and fearing her Majestie might make a very hard Construction of such a Motion in the Termes wherein matters now stand,) we had nether the Boldness nor the Will to move any such thing unto her at this time. But if it pleased them to enter into the Treaty for which we were come, as Matters should grow to some Ripeness and Forwardness between us, it would be both fitter to be moved and more likely to be hearkened unto,

An. 1600. both by her Majestie and by them to whom she must use her Perswasion: Unto whom there could be no stronger Motive to induce them to treat, then her Example of treating, and likelyhood of concluding. And in this sort and to this effect, we did all willingly offer our best Endeavours when the tyme served. In the mean time, because we were not sure of prevailing though her Majestie pressed them never so earnestly, and it might perhaps require a longer tyme then the dependance of this Treaty, to weede out of their Minds thole long and deepe rooted Diffidences which they had conceived, whereunto their reall and sincere Proceeding with us would be a very good Preparative; we prayed him, as we dealt *plainely* and *directly* with him, that he would do the like with us, and explaine unto us some Speeches which he had lately used, *whereby he seemed to intimate, that unless the United Provinces might be drawen into the Treaty, there could be no Peace concluded between the Queene our Mistress and his Master.* Which if it were his Master's Resolution, he had wronged her Majestie to invite her to a single Treaty, having no meaning to proceede in it; and it would be more Honor for him to deale plainely and breake off the Treaty betimes, then to continue the Wrong any longer.

The President *Richardott* made us answere, that he thanked us for dealing so plainely and freely with him, and he prayed us sith we judged that his Motion (which he protested proceeded only from his private Conceit) would be so ill interpreted by her Majestie, that we would not further speake thereof, for that he would be very lothe that any doubtfull Collection should be made of any thing that should proceede from him, which he vowed imported no ill Dessenign, ether to delay the Treaty, or abuse us in the Sincerity thereof. And touching our Desire to be *clearly satisfied* upon the occasion of former Speeches, whether yt was meant by them to proceede seriously in the Treaty with her Majestie's self, howsoever those of *Holland* and *Zealand* should be conformable or not; he protested most vehemently, That albeit it was true, *that they greatly desired by the Power of her Majestie's Mediation and good Example, to drawe those of Holland and Zealand to a Peace alsoe;* yet that nevertheless, if the same could not be effected, that they did directly intend to treat and conclude a Peace severally with her Majestie, if possibly they might. And as in particular Affection, he protested to desire most earnestly the succeeding thereof, so he knew he should returne very unwellcome into his Country if it should not be brought to a Conclusion. And that where peradventure we might suspect that they sought to amuze us, in expectation of the Issue of the *Hollanders* treating, he protested that he had not that or any other indirect Dessenign; conceaving for his part that no good Fruit would growe of this Treaty with them of *Holland*, for that he judged them as yet to be *too stiff mynded*, and that it was only her Majestie's Authority which must sway most with them.

We answered him, that as her Majestie would be ever ready to do him all good Offices therein, so that they ought to engage her thereunto by good dealing to breede a good Assurance in her, and consequently by her Example, in thole of *Holland* and *Zealand*. Whereas their late manner of proceeding with us, instede of shaping to a Reconciliation (for the which we were there mett) did rather more and more minister Cause of augmenting greater Jealousies to sett us further assunder. He prayed us most earnestly that we would remove all unnecessary Jealousies, and to beseeche her Majestie to be satisfied with their direct Protestations, and also to excuse the long Absence of the *Audiencer*, for the which they were sorry and ashamed, and confessed that we had just Cause to complaine thereof, but he assured us that they did howerly expect him. We answered him, that we were all willing to make the best Report of Things that we might for Advancement of so good a Worke as we had in hand; but that he must excuse us, that we dealt so plainely and resolutely with him, to avoyd that her Majestie should not hold her self abused by any Remissness and Negligence of ours. He protested again, that if there were any Fraud, that himself was the first deceived, for that he knew not that any was meant.

This

This is all which we can advertise your Honor as yet of our Busyness here. *An. 1600.* But we thought good further to signify unto your Lordship, that yesterday Morning while the *Pinnace* attended here our Dispatch, the Captaine having Knowledge that certaine Shallops of *Dunkerke* had taken certaine Coast-men laden with Coals and other Merchandise going for *Rochelle*, he made after them, and by his Diligence that he used recovered the said Barks, and in one of them six *Dunkers* which they had put in her; but the *Shallops* escaped from him in a Calme by the Swiftneis of their Ores. And upon the Arrivall of those Men here, we took occasion (fynding they were Fellows of no Worthe) to make a Present of them to theis Commissioners, and to value a Curtesie to them, the better to draw the like from them on the Behalf of such as it pleased your Honor and the rest of the Counsaile to recommend unto us by your Letters of the 9th of *July*; and we were very glad to have such an Occasion, for that otherwise we should have had little Pretext to speak for those whom they knew were going to beare Arms against them; and yet upon this Curtesie which they take kindly they have promised to write for their Enlargement. We cannot also omitt hereby to give Testimony of the Diligence which the said Captaine hath used, as well in his Attendance here, as also in the said Action; for that we conceive it to be an Honour unto her Majestie, in respect that it was performed in the view of this Place.

We can give your Honor no Advertisement of the Proceeding of the Count *Maurice* since his Remove from *Newport*, but only that he is still beseiging the *Fort Elizabeth* near to *Ostend*, but with no great likelihood of Success as it is conceived, by reason that it is very strong of it self, and that the *Archduke* (who is now approached unto it with his Army) hath a way open to put as many Men into it as he will. We learn also, that the Commissioners that go from the *Archduke's* side to treat with the *States* are Monsieur de *Bassigny*, Monsieur *Bentin* of *Guelderland*, and one *Cod* a *Pensionarye* of *Ipre*. And so till further Occasion we humbly take our leaves.

Your Honor's very humblie to be Commanded,

HENRY NEVILLE. JOHN HERBERT.
ROBERT BEALE. THO. EDMONDS.

The Queen to the Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne.

ELIZABETH R.

TRuffy and well-beloved we greet you well. Having seen your Letters bearing Date the 16th of *July*, we find it very strange that the *Audiencer* is not yet returned, and therefore mean no longer to abide the Hazard of any Dishonour; seeing by your long stay through their Delays, we may be suspected in the World, to be greedy of that which we have been only induced to, with an Opinion that their Sinceritie in those Proceedings, would not have come short of their Protestations. As for the Propositions of *Richardot*, we know his Fashion is always to take Libertie by speaking as a private Man, to make Advantages of Offers and Discourses, to which he will be bound no further then to serve his owne turne, and therefore we like well of your Answeres in that kind; for we are not disposed upon any new Propositions to post our Commissioners from *France* to *Holland* upon so slender Grounds, and therefore we have thought good in this sort to direct you. First, whatsoever the *Audiencer* brings, to stand firme to give them no Priority; though in any other kind (as heretofore ye are instructed) we can be content you fall into a course of Moderation, so it be not to our Prejudice.

Next for a final Answer, Ye must now deliver to the Commissioners, that having informed us of their Proceedings you have received Order, that if the *Audiencer* do not return by the end of this next Weeke with such Direction as
may

An. 1600. may reconcile that point of Precedency, so as you may proceed to Treaty without any Note of Dishonour to us; We have directed you to return over hither immediately, and so it is our Pleasure that ye should do whom we sent over for that purpose. For as it is strange that they would be so senseless as to think that we would yeelde any Superioritye; so it is strange that all this tyme there should not be an Answer returned, seeing that which is offered by us standeth with so much reason.

Given under our Signett at our Mannor of Greenwich the 19th Day of July 1600, in the 42^d Year of our Reigne.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to the Commissioners for the Treaty of Bulloigne.

20th July 1600.

AFTER my very hartly Commendations. I know not what to judge of this matter, that these Commissioners should *trifle thus long* about that point, whereof they could not ymagine *but her Majestie would make absolute Refusall*; and yet I see no sense, why they should urge Treaty and not resolve to conclude. Concerning the Speeches which *Richardot* used, they seem not strange to me, but do confirm that which ever I supposed; which is, *that howsoever they may resolve to conclude with England rather then with nether, yet the mayne Point which they most affect, is to draw the Low-Countries to a tripartite Covenant.* Wherein, as for my owne part, I will never be brought to beleve, *that they that have raised themselves to such an height, will ever become Servants*; so do I smyle to see, *how cunningly Richardot would raise a Jealousy*, that the States (who have ever heretofore been deaf to Treatys) can now be content to joyn without us. Of which Resolution he could well have made you *this Distinction* if he had pleased, that the *United Provinces* never refused to treat with the States in that *Qualitie*; but ever protested against any *Overture* as from the King of *Spaine* or the *Archduke*, whom they never meant to recognize. And this is the Forme that they have used at this tyme; for although they lately refused the *Emperor's Ambassadors*, and did the like to those that were sent from the *Duke*, yet now for those that pretend to come from the States only, they have been content to hear them at *Berghen*; wherein, though I cannot think that those *Deputies* do any thing without the *Archduke's Tolleration*, and that they may have a *Dessaign* to entrappe the States of the *United Provinces*; yet were the Difference great between such a kind of Accord, and any other Agreement wherein the *Archduke* should be acknowledged. Whose Fortune I do believe assuredly it will be (especially if the King of *Spayne* breake into a Warre with *France*, and have another Warre with us) to be gladd in the end to retaine the Superiority only over those which he now possesseth, and to suffer the other States to keep in a Body as they are. Not that he will either *surrender or covenant*, but be content with a *temporary Quietness*, which is the best he can look for. Thus have you familiarly my Concepts rather for Discourse then that they are worth your Trouble. And so for this tyme I committ you to God's Protection.

Your assured loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

*The Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.*20th July 1600, O.S.

IT may please your Honor to understand, that on *Thursday* the 17th hereof the *Audiencer* made his return hither; and the next Day the President *Richardot* and he sent to me *the Secretary*, to signifye that they would come to my Lodging to conferrè with us *the Secretary*, and *Robert Beale*, and *Thomas Edmonds*. And at the said Meeting they declared unto us, that they were sent from their other Colleagues to impart that which they had Charge to signifye unto us upon the return of the *Audiencer*; which was to protest by the Faith of Christians, that they were sent with a direct Charge and Intent to make a Peace with her Majestie on the behalfe both of the Kinge of *Spayne* and the *Archduke*; and that themselves also in their particular Affections would be glad to be Instruments to advance so good a Worke, and therefore that they were forrie that it had been so long delayed by the Difference which had growen: But withall, that they were willed to signify to us, that *the King of Spaine could not proceed therein, without receiving Right in the Honor of Precedency which belongeth unto him*: For the which purpose, that they were directed to agree to no other course of Meeting then only in some third Lodging, and there to have *the first place*; which if we would yeeld unto them, that then they would presently enter into Treaty with us, or otherwise they desired to understand her Majestie's Resolution, that if she would not like thereof, they might withdraw themselves; praying us that they might remaine in our good Opinion. And said moreover that they had so long attended, to receive the full Direction of their Princes, for that themselves were not willing to break off the Negotiation, but rather that it should proceede from their Commaundment.

We answered them, that her Majestie would finde this their Proceeding very strange, *who had offered them all Reason, but that nothing would satisfie them but Inequality*. That for our parts we had enlarged our selves so farre forth as we were authorised, and that we would communicate their Answer with her Majestie's Ambassador, and let them know our further Conceits thereof. Accordingly we had Conference together of the matter, and the same Day we the *Secretary*, *Robert Beale*, and *Thomas Edmonds* returned to the President *Richardot* and the *Audiencer* with this Message; That we had conferred about the Answer which they delivered us upon the returne of the *Audiencer*, importing the King of *Spaine's* Resolution not to proceede on the Treaty, *unless her Majestie would yeeld him the Preseance*. That we were forrie to find so little Correspondency in effect, to the Professions which had been made on their part, and for answer unto it, this was all we could say; That we had no Authoritie to assent unto any such thing, and prayed them to let us know whether this were *their last Resolution*, to the end we might advertise her Majestie thereof; but because we did assure our selves that it would produce our present Revocation, and would be lothe that a Matter of this Importance to the good of Christendome, and begonne with so great Expectation of the World, should fall to the Ground upon such a Difference; We praied them to thinke, whether there might not be some Proceeding in the Treaty, leaving the point of *Precedency* in the same Termes as it was; as namely, *to treat by Writing*, with such Meetings and Conferences as had heretofore passed between us; and if they should like thereof, though we had no Commission to accept of yt, that we would be bold to propose it unto her Majestie out of our private Affections to the Advancement of so good a Worke, as we would willingly do any thing else which they should propound, *wherein we sawe that there should be no Disadvantage or Dishonour to her Majestie*.

They made us Answer, that for themselves, they were extreemly forrie that Things did so ill shape, but that they had received a *peremptory Commaundment*

An. 1600. to admit of no other Course of treating here then that which they had propounded; and therefore they praied us to let them knowe her Majestie's speedy Resolution therein, sith now it was out of their Power to vary from the same; and assured us, that they had received a Check, that they had not delivered this resolute Answer, upon our first Challenge of Preseance. We told them, that albeit we doubted not that her Majestie upon Knowledge hereof would presently revoke us, yet that we would do as they had done, to attend her Majestie's direct Commandment before we would breake off the Treaty. This is all that we can advertise your Honor, or expect of this Busyness. And therefore we humbly desire to receive her Majestie's speedy Resolution how she will further dispose of us; and so we humbly take our leave.

Your Honor's humbly to be commanded.

HENRY NEVILLE. JOHN HERBERT.
ROBERT BEALE. THO. EDMONDS.

While we attended the *Pinnace* for the conveying of this Letter, we received her Majestie's Letter of the 19th, and your Honor's Dispatch with the same. Whereby, although we conceived that we had Direction enough to come away and to dissolve the Treatie, yet considering we had before signified that we would advertise, we thought good to attend an Answer; and the rather for that we had no Shipping here present to transport us. Wherein we beseech your Honor to move the *Lord Admirall* to take some order, that we may have no cause of stay when the Commandment shall come; and so again we humbly take our leave this 21st of July 1600.

From the Lords of the Privy Councill, to the Commissioners in the Treaty at Bulloigne.

25th July 1600.

AFTER our very hearty Commendations. Although this arrogant Answer of the *Spaniards* (whereof your Letters of the 20th do advertise) is so strange, as her Majestie might almost suspect it but a *Figure of Ostentation*, to trye the uttermost what her Majestie will yeeld unto in the point of *Preseance*, seeing you have had so ample Power from her Majestie to offer them any Course of equall Degree for Conference, (in which she doubts not but you have clearly opened your selves;) Yet so tender a matter is the point of Honor between Princes, as she considereth that there cannot be too much Care taken to conserve it. And therefore if you have not already signified unto them, her Majestie's constant Resolution never to yeeld them *Preseance*, as well as they have told you the King of Spayne's peremptorie Answer to yeeld none unto her: Her Majestie then commands you, to let them know, that they had but the start of you thus farre, that they had no sooner told you what the *Audiencer* brought, but that you had her Majestie's direct Commaundment by her own Hand to return, if the *Audiencer* did not bring back a Resolution to reconcile that Point by some way of Indifferency, without Prioritie to either. Of this Point we require you in her Majestie's Name to be very carefull that it shall be roundly told them, and with Discretion; because howsoever the Action doth stand or fall, they may not go away with any Note or Opinion, of having been more resolute in that point then the Queen. But now, because her Majestie could be contented as things stand, to have you kept together for some time, (yea, though she did foresee that no good Conclusion should follow,) she is of Opinion, if you observe Circumstances well, that by your own good handling, some way may be found (without Loss or Touch of Honor) to keep the Treaty on foot for some convenient time: Wherein, because this Alteration of theirs must be upon some ground, her

her Majestie hath examined what those Grounds may be, and hath resolved accordingly to direct you, that in your Proceeding you may obviate the same. *An. 1600.*

First, it may be thought that this may be but a *Bravery*; which if it be, then will it turn again of it self, so as you are to observe their Carriages, and nether be hasty to make any new Propositions, nor to drive it too long, that they give you the slip: In which matter none can direct you so well as you that are upon the place. The second Ground may be conjectured, That they have some *particular Deseign*, wherein we are (to tell you true) perswaded that there is no great doubt; for by the Intelligence her Majestie hath, their Preparations are of no Importance, only it may be that some final Numbers may be sent into *Ireland*.

A third Ground there may be, and that consisteth of two Points. First, that from the beginning their cheefe Scope was directed *by the Treaty to draw in the Low Countries*; and now happily being desperate of any such Purpose in us, they think it as good to breake off at first, as at the last. The other (and that is it which for our Parts is not least probable) is this, that althoughe to this last Meeting between the *States* of both Sides, the *Archdukes* nor the King of *Spaine* be no Parties, yet that they are in hope by this good enterance to lay a good Foundation for that which is to follow, with which if they be fed, it is not unlike that they grow less desirous of her Majestie's Amitie. Not that they will not be glad of it, but rather if it may be in their Choice, *whether to have the Low Countries without the Queene, or her Majestie's Amitie without them, they will then leave her and take them.* You shall therefore upon these Observations proceede in this sort; after you have in the Point of *Preseance* said as much of the *Queen's Mynde* as they have said of the King of *Spaine's*; namely, that you were commanded, as well as they, to return without doing any thing, *rather then to grant any other then equall Conditions*; you may then, as well as *Richardott* and others have done, take a Libertie to make Propositions of your selves, whereby to reconcile Difficulties rather then to break off the whole Work which is begonne. Take occasion likewise to professe your owne Zeale for the Cause to be such, as you would be gladd to know, whether if her Majestie *will leave the Point of Preseance undisputed*, they will not be contented by particular Messages to and fro, to bring the Points of the Treaty to same good Issue, without any other publick Forms of Meeting then such as have already past; whereby each Partye may understand (when Conditions on both Sides are knowen) what likelyhood there is of any good Conclusion. Herein if you finde them *bona fide* inclinable, then do we think indeede that there could be no way better to keep the Treatie from breaking, then to say that you have bethought your selves what was offered by *Richardott* concerning the Treaty to be holden at *Berghen*, at which Place the Queene should have the *Preseance*. Wherein, because you do know her Majestie's Minde to be sincerely bent to Peace, so it may be grounded upon Points of Honor; you may say, if you might have any Warrant to ground such an Advertisement to her Majestie, you would adventure to send over that Proposition, and to tarry till you have received Answer. Whereunto you may add, that rather then for lack of Understanding of any Circumstances, this good Work which hath relation to the quiet of Christendome should be overthrowen, you will not stick one of you to come over to deliver the Matter and receive an Answer; which we wish, if so it be, may be you *Mr. Edmonds*, because you are best able to travaile. Further, you may also add that such is your Opinion of her Majestie's Disposition to preferre the Consummation of the Work, before any Humours to insist upon extreame Punctilios, as you make no Question, but if they will come over to any Coast Towne in *England*, her Majestie will not stick to give them the *Preseance*.

Thus have you the best means we can think of, that are likely to continue the Treaty, if either the *Spanish Pride* be so great, that they preferre their *baudy Desires* before matters of greater Importance, or are growen Carelesse of that now, which heretofore they have sought. But because you may trie the Bottom

of

An. 1600. of their meaning, and bring all these things to passe according to the Observations you find since the Writing of your last Letter, her Majestie can like that you offer to send over to her Majestie to knowe, whether she will agree to a Truce betweene the King of Spaine, the Archdukes, and her, seeing it was proposed by Coomans in the beginning, or any other Way that may not be dishonorable to continue the Session. Or if that cannot be without such Courses as may be prejudiciall to the Queen, then to make such a parting as may have relation to some further tyme, whereby it may appeare to the World that this is rather a Discontinuance, then an absolute Dissolution; Which if it should, you may well believe that each Prince will be hereafter more precise then ever, how to beginne any new Overtures. And then shall it be fitt for you to conclude, that her Majestie will make her Protestations to the World, that she hath done as much as belongs to her in Christianitie or Honor in this matter.

For First, notwithstanding many important Reasons that might have made her still suspitious that their Proceeding was not sincerely intended, she preferring the saving of Christian Blood, hath been contented to send to this Meeting. Next, although she knew no Reason, why she might not as well demand Priority as the King of Spaine hath done, yet to make a Tryall whether a Christian Peace might be confirmed, her Majestie hath been contented to yeeld to an equallitie. And further, in Case that should not take place, to handle it by Writing, or particular Messages: So as you may say, that if it be considered what Evidence she hath of the King's Proceedings in Ireland, not only by having his own Letters written to the Traytors, but by discovery of his sending Support unto them, even since the time that these fair Protestations have been made, you think it imports them much to justify their Sincerity by yeelding to things more reasonable; for if they do not, it will be hard for them (all former Circumstances considered in the latter Treaties,) to avoyde the Scandall which will lye upon them of an unsound Meaning from the beginning. And though her Majestie will taxe no Man in particular at this tyme, yet must she needs say, that nothing could have deceived her, but the Assurance which she reposed in the Judgment and Sincerity of the Archduke; whom as she holdeth too wise to look for more then she hath performed in the Point of Preseance, so she presumeth too much of his Sincerity towards her (whom she hath never particularly injured,) to have done her that Wrong to have invited her with such Perswasion of honorable Proceeding, if he had forethought that the King of Spaine would ever have fought that which is so preposterous and repugnant to Reason; considering that the Archduke was plainly told beforehand, that she would never yeeld the Preseance. And though peradventure all this hath been grounded upon a purpose to divert her Majestie from such Courses which in reason of State she might have taken (if she had resolved to dwell in Hostillitie,) and that by this amusing of her, some Matter of Offence intended, hath been the better contrived; yet you may deliver unto them, that as the Honor will be small that may grow from any such Action, which shall be discovered to be the Child of so ill a Parent as Fraud and Deceit; so her Majestie little doubteth, but that by the Justice of her Cause, and by her Sword, she shall be able to defend her self against all such Deseigns or Attempt whatsoever. And so we committ you to God his Protection.

Your loving Friends,

T. BUCHURST. NOTTINGHAM.
Ro. CECYLL.

Mr. Secre-

*An. 1600.**Mr. Secretary Cecyll to the Commissioners at Bulloigne.*25th July 1600.

AFTER my hearty Commendations. By a joynt Letter from my Lord Treasurer, my Lord Admirall, and my self, sent unto you this Morning, you have been directed among other Overtures to be made as of your selves to the other Commissioners, for continuing of the Treaty, to make an Offer unto them, that if they will come and treate in any Coast Towne in *England*, that her Majestie will be contented *there to give them Preseance*. Since which tyme, her Majestie upon a second Consideration, finding it not convenient to offer any such matter; hath commanded me to signifye unto you, that she will have you forbear to make any such Proposition at this Tyme, but to proceed in the rest according to your Directions in our joynt Letter. Whereof I pray you take notice by these Presents, and so I leave you to God his Protection.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

*The Commissioners for the Treaty at Bulloigne to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,*28th July 1600. O. S.

IT may please you to understand, that we received your Honor's Letter of the 25th on *Satterday* in the Evening, and have endeavoured by all meanes to fullfill the Contents thereof. And for that purpose, we *Robert Beale* and *Thomas Edmonds* had Conference with the President *Richardott* and the *Audiencer* yesterday in the Afternoone. Who thereupon returned this Morning with this Answer; that they thought not good to deferre any longer their Departure upon any Answer from the *Archduke*, for that we might as well and better promote the Buifyness being neer to our Masters then here; and to remayne longer in this Place, having no Power to proceede in any thing, were to make us more ridiculous. But if we would propose any thing of Substance likely to give any way to the Treaty, that they would not think a Moneth or two or three more ill spent.

We answered them, that we had already proposed the particular Way of Treating *without bringing the Point of Precedency in question*; which seeing they refused, we desired they would propose some other; and that otherwise they dealt very unequally with her Majestie, and nothing answerable to the Profession they had often made of their desire to advance this Buifyness, to cast the Burthen of proposing allwaies upon her Majestie and her Ministers, and to conferre nothing on their Side that might promote it. Whereupon after they were gone backe to conferre with the rest of the Commissioners, they returned presently with this Answer; that they had imparted what had passed between us unto the rest of their Colleagues, and that upon advise among themselves seeing they had a precise Order not to proceede in this Place in any other Sort then they had declared, they found no other way to give continuance unto the Treaty (although they greatly desired it;) but that either the *Queen* would be pleased to renewe her Motion to the *Hollanders* to draw them into a joynt Treaty, and so to meet in some Place of *Holland*, or else to appoint a Meeting in some Place of their Country, as *Bourborough*, *Winoxbergh* or any other which her Majestie should choose, in the which Case they would make no Difficultie of the *Preseance*.

We answered, that we would communicate it with her Majestie's Ambassador; and upon Conference returned presently this Answer; that we could not of our-

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An. 1600. selves give them Answer, but that we would presume to advertize her Majestie of it and procure her Direction within five or six Days if they would stay for it, as in all reason and due respect they ought, considering how long we had attended for the returne of the *Audiencer*. But finding them resolute not to deferre their Journey, we proposed, as of our selves, that while this matter should be deliberated upon, there might be *some recess or adjournment of the Treaty, and some Act pass thereof between us.*

But they answered that it should not need, and that we might be as confident of them, as they were of us; and that they would hold the *Colloquie continued* till the end of 60 Dayes, that her Majestie might in the mean tyme signifye her pleasure to the *Archduke* touching the Points that had been proposed. Hereupon we not remayning satisfied with this Answer, because it would have laid a Necessity upon her Majestie to have sent first unto the *Archduke*, although it were only to make Answer to that which they had proposed; we proceeded to the last Step, which was agreed on amongst us; namely to require them, that seeing they desired her Majestie should do them that good Office to invite the *Hollanders* to enter into the Treaty; they would give her Majestie some ground for it, by some Letter from the *Archduke* unto her, requiring so much of her, and withall testifying, *that he held the Treaty still in force and not dissolved.* To this the President *Richardott* made some difficulty at the first, praying us to be contented with that *Declaration* which they had made *that they held the Treaty to be still in Continuance*; but yet upon further debating of it, he promised to represent it to the *Archduke*, and to move him to write to that effect, or else that himself would write to some of us; after the which, within the Compass of 60 Dayes from this tyme, they would looke for her Majesties Answer. Which was as much as we could possibly draw them unto after all the Tryall that we had made, having gone as far as our Directions, and her Majesties Honor would permitt.

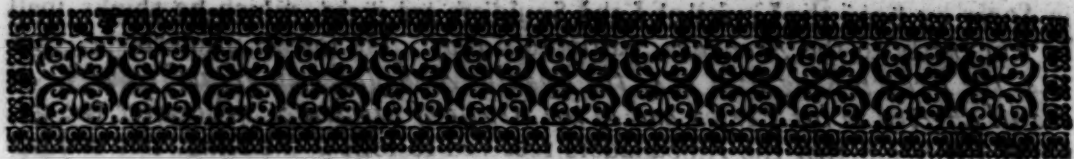
This Afternoon they are departed, and we only attend the coming of convenient Shipping for our Transportation, which we have sent for and do expect out of hand, and so we humbly take our leaves.

Your Honors humbly to be commanded,

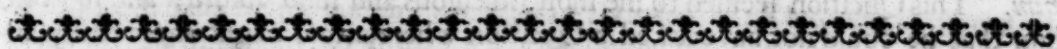
HENRY NEVILLE.
ROB. BEALE.

JOH. HERBERT.
THO. EDMONDS.



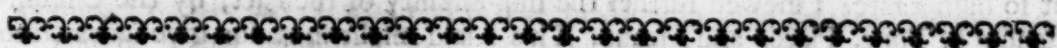


A
COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS, &c.



BOOK IV.

Mr. Winwood's Negotiation in France.



Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Paris July 17th
1600, O.S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

MR. Packer will return so well furnished with all Advertisements from this Place, that it will be needless for me to write any thing; yet I hold it my Duty to yeild an account of the Time I have spent here, where I arrived not before Sunday, for the Post failing me at *Monstreuil*, I was forced to content my self with such Horses, as with difficulty I could find by the way. Upon Sunday I visited (143 Pretence) *Charles Paget*, whom I was desirous to sound concerning that Advertisement which lately came from him, that (19 Pluto) the King of Spain should have at this some dessein against (105 Health) England. This is all that he avoweth therein, that the (124 Wisdom) Spanish Ambassador, familiarly discoursing with one of his Confidants of the present State of Things, and of this Treaty now at *Bulloigne*; willed him to assure himself, that notwithstanding (230) the Treaty, or whatsoever else might ensue thereof, the King of Spain did not purpose to cast off his Pretences for (105 Health) England, unto whom (105 Extortion) the Infanta had resigned all her Titles and Rights; but rather did resolve to follow them when time should serve, with as much Eagerness, as if the Heat of the War should continue. I remember that your Lordship the last Year, not long after your Arrival to this Place, * did by your Letters move Mr. Secretary, that if the Treaty did go forward, there should be an Article inserted, wherein they should disclaim all Titles and colourable Pretences to the present State, or Succession hereafter, which either they themselves did falsely assume, or other their Favourers, in their seditious Libells alledged for them; whereby if no other Good more important did ensue, yet this is not to be contemned, that their present Affections would thereby be felt, and

* See Sir Henry Nevill's Letter to the Secretary, 27 June 1599, p 52.

their

An. 1600. their future Deseigns discovered: But he understands not of any Preparations in Spain by Sea; the Levies of Land Souldiers are great, which he thinks shall be sent partly to the Archduke, partly to Savoy. He further assureth me, that 144. the French King hath 124. the Spanish Ambassador in great Jealousy, as one ill affected to his Person and to the Repose of his State; who after the generall Invitation that the Ambassadors received to follow the King, not making any great haste, but staying still in Paris, De Gondy had expresse Commandment precisely to summon him, and to require his Attendance: But he plays the Gallant, saying that now he dares declare himself Servant to such a Master, seeing there is so good a Respondant for him in Spain as Monsieur de Rochepot is; who by Letters from Madrid of the 11th of this Month, is said to be still at Burgos, attending in what quality he shall be received, not contenting himself to be received as an Ambassador ordinary. But this which followeth passeth my Understanding. Upon Tuesday the said Party came to me to your Lordship's House; after some ordinary Discourse between us, he said, that he had a Question to ask me, *Whither I did not know that your Lordship should offer 40000 Crowns, with Respondence in this Town for Payment thereof, to seize upon the Person of 124 the Spanish Ambassador, and to massacre his People about him.* This Question seemed to me most ridiculous and most absurd; and so I told him that he could not have asked a Question whereunto I might more easily answer, the Absurdity thereof satisfying it self; for I urged *Cassianum illud, cui bono*, requesting him to tell me what Use publick or private might ensue thereof, then at whose Charge that Sum should be disbursed: The Queen of England was not so ill a *Mesnagiere* as not to know the Worth of the Merchandize which she did trade, *non Priamus tanti*. I assured him she valued not his Master's Carcasse at so high a rate: I shewed further the Impossibility of the Fact, by the Circumstances of Time, Place, and Means: This I said might in reason give Satisfaction to a Man of Judgement, who would consider all Circumstances in the Ballance of Discretion, and not suffer himself to be transported with the Fury of his own Passion. Yet I told him there was a more potent Reason then any before I had alledged, that apparently would prove that the concept of so foul a Fact did never fall into your Lordship's Cogitations; *That was, the due respect, that in your former and private Life, your Lordship ever hath had to the Honor of your House, and the Uprightness of your Reputation; which in all your Proceedings you had so tenderly conserved, that the Malice of the World had no power to blemish the Lustre thereof with the least Note of Disgrace.* I said your Lordship could well distinguish what was due to Caesar and what not, and God be thanked you served under a Sovereign, whose Government was not acquainted with such Practises. I prayed him to assure himself that your Lordship in Discretion would not attempt that, which in probability of Reason could not be effected; nor in Honor desire to have that effected, which you had not first approved by the Touchstone of your own Conscience; the Peace and Satisfaction whereof you did more preciouslly esteem, then the vain Pomp and titulary Glory of the World. He protesteth that he hath justified your Honor unto him, but withall sweares that such an Information hath been delivered. I urged him instantly to name either the Person that hath informed it, or him who should attempt the Fact, or some other Circumstance whereby some Light might be discovered, for this generalitie would but amaze your Lordship, and delivered thus confusedly, was an Intelligence without Understanding. He praised me to content my self with what he had spoken, for more he could not, without breach of his Oath, which he hoped I would not desire. Your Lordship will excuse me if I deliver in few Words what I think of this matter: First, I am of opinion that all this is but a fained Device; but if there be any Truth in it, then there are some that could be content to have had this Fact practised, so some likely Person might be found out upon whom the Disgrace might be derived.

I have saluted (*Superstition*) the Ambassador of Scotland from your Lordship; he was inquisitive of your Proceedings at Bulloigne; whom I informed, how instantly

instantly her Majestie's Commissioners had urged the *Preseance*; shewing, that *An. 1600.* her Majestie was as jealous of the Right of her Honor, as of the Title of her Crown; and that she held therein her due so dear, that the succeeding Age should have cause to acknowledge her princely Care of her Posterity, by contesting in this point of Honor with him, who calls himself the greatest Monarch in Christendom. I delivered unto him what your Lordship had commanded; that as before you had assured him by your Judgment and Reason, so now by your Knowledge you could confirm, that nothing was intended directly or obliquely to the Prejudice of 165 the King of Scotland. He took this Message very kindly, and I might perceive the old Mans Spirits much revived withall, who of his own accord did promise to advertise it as from your Lordship, by the next. *The Master of Gray will have been with you before these Letters: He goes into Flanders, where if he find any Condition he will stay, if not he will transport himself with Bag and Baggage into England. He doth declare himself a Practiser against his King, and I fear least he doth wrong your Lordship and Mr. Edmonds, professing to have Intelligence with you both. (Poverty) Colvell doth go to Masse, and tells me he must temporize, otherwise he shall do no Service; I referred his Conscience to himself. I told him the Service rested only in this, to procure into your Lordship's Hands the Warrant for these Proceedings, attested as you know, which he promiserh now to do. He desires to have his Wife out of England; I wished him to consider what Means he had to fetch her, what Means to maintain her; and if he went this Journey, what Discretion it was to leave her in a Countrey void of Maintenance and of Acquaintance. He hath written (as he saith) to your Lordship, that yf she may be conveyed to Diepe, he will be no more chargeable either for her or himself, untill this Service be fully performed; I wish you were honestly delivered of him.

Passing by Abbeville, I understood that the Merchants of Scotland which trade in those parts, buy no other Commodities but Arms, as Callivers, Muskets, Pistols, and Arms for Horsemen, which for these Twelve Months they have used. I have likewise heard since my coming to this Town, that the Lord Burley, accompanied with two Captains of that Countrey, is now in Holland, sent to provide Arms for 10000 Men.

They write from Brussells, that Spinola doth expect daily from Spain six Gallies more, and that since the last Defeat which the Archduke received, the States there assembled have granted a present Contribution of 205. the Chimney, which the Duke of Arscot proposed, and without Contradiction was assented unto.

At my being in England, I told Mr. Cuff of that Speech which Prentice, Mr. Anthony Bacon's Man, had with the Lord Weems. Mr. Cuff informed Mr. Bacon of it; he made small account thereof, justifying his Man's Honesty and Discretion, only he was desirous to know whither your Lordship had advertised it into England; which Mr. Cuff could not resolve him, neither when he related this unto me, did I resolve him therein.

I beseech your Lordship, that what Directions I shall receive I may receive them immediately from your self; otherwise I shall be bound in all Congruity to make answer to them to whom I ought not, without wrong to your Lordship's Service, and that Duty wherein I will not be found faulty.

Your Lordship shall not do amiss to write sometimes to Mr. Willis, which of late you have intermitted; you may make good use of him when you shall come into England to good purpose; he is open and plain, well affected to your Lordship, and not the best satisfied in his Condition. I should have conferred of these Points before my Departure, but this wicked Journey will plead for my Excuse, wherewith I was then full and yet am surcharged, neither shall be delivered, untill I have the Happiness to return to your Lordship's Presence. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

* This is the same Person who is mentioned before in Sir Henry Nevill's Letters.

An. 1600.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

Bulloigne 18 July 1600, O.S.

HAVING so good a Commodity I would not omit it, though perhaps too late to find you at *Paris*. Out of *England* I have heard nothing since your Departure, neither publickly to us all, nor privately to my self. I have written that I have dispatched you, and what Allowance I have made you, alledging his Promise for it. Of my Suit I hear nothing at all; I received this Morning a Letter from my Father, but with no mention of it. The *Audiencer* is returned this Day, but as yet they have not sent to us. Since I sent the *Ambassador* Venison, he hath sent my Wife and my Sister some *Spanish* Gloves and Perfumes. *Richardot* had lately Conference with *Mr. Secretary* privately, and afterwards with him and *Mr. Edmonds*, to this effect; That whereas the Queen had often promised to do her best to bring them of *Holland* and *Zealand* into the Treaty, for which there was now a very good Opportunity offered, seeing they began of themselves to hearken to it, and had for that purpose given a Passport to the *Deputies of the States of Flanders* to come to conferr with them at *Bergen op Zoome*; it would please her to add her Authority unto this Inclination of theirs, and either persuade them to send their *Deputies* hither to joyn with us, or to remove this Treaty into some place of *Holland*; in which latter case he said, they would give us the *Precedence*, which had been so much in Question. This Motion he made as privately from himself, referring it unto them either to suppress it, or to communicate it further as they thought fit. By this you may gather some reason of this long lingring without apparent Cause; and withall, that the *States* begin *Bransler à la manche*. We understand by Reports, but not otherwise, that my Lord *Cobham* and Sir *Walter Rawleigh* are gon over, upon Pretext to see the Camp and Seige of the Fort *Isabella* near *Osend*, where Count *Maurice* is yet unprofitably, as he was before at *Newport*; but I cannot think but they have some other end, and that in *England* there is some Allarm taken of these Matters, although we be not worthy to know it. The *Archduke* is within half a League of the *States Army*, and puts in as many Men as he will into the Fort; so as yet it is holden that Count *Maurice* must be fain to dislodge, and embark again for *Holland*, having made small use of his Victory and great Expence he hath been at, only *la Berlotte* is slain as he came to view the Enemies Trenches. And so till further occasion I commit you to God.

Your very loving Freind,

HENRY NEVILLE.

P.S. Even now we have received Answer from the *Audiencer*, whereby I conceive the Treaty is broken, viz. That the King of *Spain* will not assent to any Meeting, without the *Preseance* be yeilded unto him. I thought good you should know it, but use it as you see cause; you may communicate it if you will to the Duke de *Bouillon* if he be there, and see if he will not take occasion before it be thoroughly known, to set a foot again the Motion I made for renewing the Treaties between the Queen and the French King. I send to morrow into *England*, to sollicite my Leave to step over thither when we have ended here; this last Accident I fear will much disappoint my Hopes that way.

Sir

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

Bulloigne 23 July 1600, O.S.

OUR Buifness is here at an end, upon the Reason I wrote to you in my last of the 18th of this Month. I am not certain what shall become of me, for in the Letters from her Majestie whereby we are authoris'd to return, the Permission seems to be restrained to those that were sent over purposely for this Buifness, which seems to be exclusive to me; But I have sent over *Michael* purposely to bring me some certain Resolution, and I make full account to go over. I have received Answer from Mr. *Secretary*, of that I wrote to him concerning you; wherein he promises Allowance of 20*s.* a Day, but for the other 10*s.* he saith it is not worth the moving the Queen; so it seems he means to lay it upon me, which I am very well content with, and will see it shall be duly answered you. Directions he hath sent me none for you, although I earnestly prest it, not so much as touching any Compliment to be done by you to *the Princess* upon her Arrival, although I mentioned it particularly: Therefore I must referr you to those Generalities that we conferred of before your Departure, till my coming into *England*; and then I will not fail to urge and send you a more perfect Direction. For the present I would only add this, that you would inform your self by all means of *the Spanish Designs, which no doubt upon the Rupture, will be carried on mainly against our State, especially in Ireland*: And for that purpose I would be glad that you should settle me some good Intelligence, not only where we spake of at your Departure, but any where else, where you think it may be to good purpose; the Charge of it I referr unto you, I will perform what you promise, for I know it will be acceptable. We have a Bruit by some *English* set at liberty and come out of *Spain*, that there are 80 Ships preparing at the *Groine*, and 30 Gallies to come from *Lisbon* to joyn with them; I pray you be diligent to sift the truth of it; If you chance to speak with the King himself, he will deal plainliest with you. In *Ireland* our Affairs continue upon *the mending hand*; the Queen is determined to proscribe *Tirone* and to conferr his Earldom upon Sir *Arthur Oneale*, who is come in, and hath declared himself openly against him: Divers others are ready to do the like. Her Majestie is likewise resolved to deliver the young *Earl of Desmond* out of *the Tower*, and to restore him to his Father's Title and Estate, whereby it is conceived *that Munster will be speedily reduced*. Be carefull I pray you to advertise the Proceedings between the King and the Duke of *Savoy*, for it imports, and the Queen expecteth it cheifly from you. My Lord *Cobham* and Sir *Walter Rawleigh* are returned, but I hear their Journey was not altogether idle, nor upon Curiosity only, *but that they carried some Message which did no harm*: the Particulars you shall know when I am better informed of them. I have received and sent the Passport which you required for *John Norton*. I pray you write often, though you hazard some Letters, for now they will be exceeding desirous in *England* to hear of your Proceeding in those Parts. I have used the Direction you advised me of in your Letter by Mr. *Packer* for Conveyance of mine, and mean to continue it till you advise me otherwise. Touching the absurd and slanderous Surmise that the *Spanish Ambassador* hath against me, I will not take any knowledge of it till I may avow some Author. I distrust *Colvel* every Day more and more, I will quit my self of him. And so till some other Opportunity I commend me unto you, &c.

Your loving Freind,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

An. 1600.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

Bulloigne, 29 July 1600. O. S.

OUR Buisness here is an End, as I have twice already written unto you. The *Spanish Commissioners* went away yesterday, and we account to Ship upon *Tuesday* or *Friday*. The Truth is for my part I account this action for dissolved, altho' there be a verball Agreement among us, that it shall continue in Dependance 60 Days, in which time the Queen is to resolve whither (if the States will be induced to enter into the Treaty) she will treat in some Town of *Holland*; or in case they refuse, in some of the *Archduke's* Towns, as *Borboroug*, *Winoxbergen*, or any other which her Majesty will chuse: In both which cases, her Majesty sending into their Countrey, is of courtesy to have the *Presence*, and so that point not to come in question at all. If the like of neither of these, she is to propose any other way that she shall think fit for the Continuance of the Treaty. Now I suppose the Queen will accept of neither of these two, being in effect to yeild the same Point of Honor, which hath been all this while debated; and besides, having been the cheif Subject of Mr. *Edmonds's* first Negotiation at *Brussels*, and then directly rejected by her: And for my own part, I see no other way how we can meet, but with the same Difficulty, which hath now separated us, unless they will send into *England*, which they absolutely refuse, therefore I conclude as before. Notwithstanding, we are willing for some Causes to have it conceived otherwise, that partly by reason of some difficulty grown about the *Precedency*, but cheisly to give both time and conveniency to the *Hollanders* to resolve whither they would enter into the Treaty, having of late discovered some Inclination unto it, it was proposed by the other Side, and could not well be refused by ours, to adjourn the Treaty for 60 Days, and in the mean time a Place for the next Meeting to be agreed upon, which should be convenient for all Sides. But withall, if you find that the Opinion of our Breach may the sooner imbarke the King into the War with Savoy, you may confidently tell him as of your self, that the Proceeding hitherto hath so distasted her Majesty, as you are of Opinion she will not be drawn into any new Conference: But if he be already entred into War, you shall do well to turn your Language clean the other way, and accermare, that the small Assurance and Contentment she finds here, will enforce her in all reason to provide for her Repose and Safety some other way; at least to disburthen her self of certain Enemies, seeing she finds so uncertain Freinds. And thereupon you may take occasion, to touch the Discontentment the Queen hath conceived of the late Arrest of the Privy Council, which is like to cut off the cheif Trade of our Nation in this Realm; and you may very seriously urge either the Revocation of it, or at least the suspending of the Execution for three or four Months, till there may be some Conference had of it, and his Council may be throughly informed of the wrong therein done to the Amity and Treaties between the two Crowns. And if it be refused, you may directly let fall some Speeches, that the Queen will be very sensible of it, and will be inforced, both in Honor and Policy, to make the like Restraints upon the Subjects and Commodities of France, as this Arrest hath made upon those of England. And that you may be the better avowed in the Sollicitation hereof, I send you a Copy of the Council's Letter lately written unto me about it, and likewise a Memorial sent me by the Merchants how they desire to have it qualified; which being compared with the Arrest, and the Difference noted, will best declare what they do particularly complain of. And in the mean time whilst you solicit some Order there for the suspending of it, I have adventured to write to the First President of *Rouen*, to make some stay of it in that ressort, till the King's Pleasure may be further known; therefore I pray you be instant in it, and at least let us know what the King answers. The Ambassador hath been dealt with in England about it, and hath made fair Promises, as his manner is. The

Merchant's

Merchant's Memorial seems to be in the Manner of a Petition to the King, which you may present either to the King or to the Council. The Advocat who hath dealt in all these Causes for our Nation, doth now follow the Court: You shall do well to advise with him about your Proceeding in this matter, and you may ease your self much by him, in the setting down of any Remonstrance that you shall think good to present. I will cause Orme to write unto him to assist you, as you shall need him, and to promise him to satisfy him for his Pains: His Name is *Cleruaux* a little halting Fellow, that you have seen sometimes come with Orme to me. You shall do well to deal particularly with the *Chancelour* about it, and to make him capable of the Reason of our Complaint; for it belongs chiefly unto him, and I think he carrieth the best Mind. As I wish you should prosecute this Matter with some Vehemency, so would I not, that you should give them any cause to despair of the Queen; but that you should entertain them in that Concept, that out of her own constant Nature she will always be found ready to embrace the King's Amity with all Sincerity, so as she may find any real Correspondency on his Part; otherwise reason of State will enforce her (tho' against her Will) to bethink her self of some means, whereupon she may build more assurance. And if at any time you chance to fall into that Argument with the King, you may touch the incompatibilitie between the two Amities of Rome and England, and how hard a thing it will be to hold fast and strict Alliance with both, and what cause of jealousy it giveth to the Queen, to see him combine himself so much more strictly with the Pope, then any of his Predecessors have done, considering how implacable an Enemy he is unto her. Hereupon it will be good to observe very precisely what he will answer. For the present this is all that occurs; when I come into England (whither I have leave to return for a Month) after I have had some Speech with her Majesty and Mr. Secretary, you shall hear more from me.

For News we have is utterly nothing, that of Ireland I wrote you in my last. Count Maurice is risen from before the Fort *Isabella*, and hath taken down his edge for any more Action this Year, as it is supposed. The King of Scotland is upon the Borders with some Strength, pretending to do Punishment upon some Families there, who lately slew *Carmichill* one of the Wardens of the Marches: Hereupon my Lords *Willoughby* and *Scroop* are sent down to their Charges, but nothing else done that I hear of. Sir *Anthony Pawlet* is dead, and Mr. Secretary engaged for Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, reserving his Favour to me in somewhat else. Write I pray you as often as you may, and let me know what Letters of mine you receive. And so, &c.

Your very loving Freind,
HENRY NEVILLE.

The Lords of the Privy Council to Sir Henry Neville.

AFTER our hearty Commendations to your Lordship. We have seen a Decree and Edict set forth by order of the French King, for the restraining and confiscation of Cloth that shall be stretch'd upon the Tenters, in which Decree there are contained such strict Observations and Points, as are not possible to be performed by the Merchants, and the same seemeth to be conceived in such sort rather to barr and banish altogether our English Cloths out of France, then to reform the Abuses that are sometimes committed in stretching too far, or in false making of Cloths; whereupon our Merchants that trade thither, have presented unto us certain Articles, both for the avoiding of the Frauds and Abuses committed, and qualifying the extremity and rigour of the Edict, which are agreeable to former Orders taken there, (as they inform us) and are publickly set up in the Hall at *Rouen*, where the Cloths are sold. Forasmuch as this Matter doth greatly concern both the Merchants that trade thither, and the venting

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of

An. 1600. of that Commodity, by which divers poor People are set on Work, her Majesty hath given us Direction earnestly to recommend this Cause unto you, as Matter of good Moment, and to require you in her Highness's Name to deal effectually with the French King and his Council, for the repealing and revocation of this late *Edict*, and to admit and allow the Articles offered by the Merchants, being agreeable to the former Orders ratified and set down by the French King and his Council, and such as (being duly observed) will meet with all the supposed Abuses in the stretching or false making of Cloths. This Cause is to be followed with good Care, Instance, and Effect, that the last *Edict* may be revoked, otherwise the Trade of our Merchants into that Kingdom with our Cloths will be quite overthrown, which is the only Commodity vented thither out of this Realm, and as you know, those things which are brought from thence are of superfluous Use, and that might well be spared for the most part. Therefore praying you to effect this Matter with earnest Care, and to certify unto us what Resolution the King doth take therein, we bid your Lordship heartily farewell.

From the Court at Greenwich the 10th of July 1600.

Your Lordship's loving Friends,

THO. EGERTON, C.S.

THO. BUCKHURST. NOTTINGHAM. G. HUNSDON.

W. KNOLLYS. RO. CECYLL. J. FORTESCUE.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

Lyons 31 July 1600. O. S.

PARTING from your Lordship's House at Paris upon Friday the 18th of this Month, I arrived at this Town the Sunday se'nnight after. I found not commodity to speak with Monsieur de Villeroy before Tuesday Morning, who when he had read your Lordship's Letter, which I delivered with such Complements as I thought most convenient, he said I was welcome, and so should be to him whensoever I should have occasion to use him, and then asked me if I had any thing then to say. I said that your Lordship not having the Happiness to be here your self, to do that Service to the King which your affectionate Devotion did desire, and the Quality of your Place required, had sent me to attend at the Court to receive his Majestie's Commands, and his in like Sort: I prayed him to advertise the King of my coming, and of my continual Attendance, which by Commandment was enjoined me from your Lordship; which he promised to do, and then ask'd me again if I had any thing more to say: That question reiterated, implied, as much as I conceived, as tho' he willingly would be rid of me; I thought it not fit to enforce any thing on him whereof he made no shew to be willing to hear, and therefore not finding him either to enquire of your Lordship's Health, or how you were accommodated in that place, or when it was likely you would return to this Court, for fear to be troublesome to him, taking my leave I departed.

Now it may please your Lordship to understand how the Affaires of Savoy have passed since your Departure from Paris. About the end of June, President Barlietta (who is elected Bishop of Tarantaise) in his Audience of the King, * proposed that the Duke was willing to perform the Exchange contained in the Treaty, so he would be content to remit Pignerol. The King answered, that he would not alter one Letter of the Treaty; whereupon he sent Direction to

* The Duke's Conduct in this Affair was perfectly agreeable to what Cardinal d'Osset had foretold. — Vol. 3. p. 654. Ceux qui mieux cognoissent le Naturel de M. de Savoye tiennent qu'il n'accomplira point dans le temps prefix l'un ni l'autre des deux partis par luy promis, & qui fera tout ce qu'il pourra pour obtenir de vostre Majesté sous divers pretextes prolongement du Terme, &c. And his Reflection upon this Transaction is extremely just. Si cet avis est vrai, (says he to M. Villeroy) ne croyez pas pourtant qu'il ait aucune volonté de le restituer; & ne vous attendez pas de l'avoir que par Force. Mais ne pouvant plus entretenir le Roi sur la generalité de ses remises & défaites, & lui étant forcé de faire quelque declaration sur l'un de ces deux partis, desquels il ne veut accomplir ni l'un ni l'autre; il s'est pris à celui ci, comme à celui qui est pour lui fournir plus ample matière de nouvelles cavilles & tergiversations, &c.

his Agent in Savoy, Monsieur de Berny (Brother to Monsieur de Sillery) to press the Duke to the Performance of the Treaty. Monsieur de Berny received this Answer from the Duke, that he was determined to send the Marquis de Lully to the King, by whom he should receive all good Satisfaction. The Marquis de Lully came, accompanied with Roncas the Secretary: He delivered to the King, that whereas by virtue of the Treaty it was in the Duke's Option either to render the Marquisat or to make the Exchange, the Duke was resolved to render the Marquisat; which he would do, but with this Condition, that the Propriety only should remain to the King, the Usufruct to his Son, who should acknowledge the Sovereignty thereof to the Crown of France. The King took this Proposition in much scorn, and so asked the Marquis if this were all he had to say, who answered, it was; then said the King, you may depart when you will: Upon this the King gave commandment for levying of Men, and for provision accordingly for the War. The Ambassadors of Savoy perceiving the King to be in earnest, intreated Patience for a few days, promising that they would send Roncas to the Duke, by whom they would imploy the best of their Endeavours that the King might receive Contentment. Roncas goes, and within eight Days returns, brings Letters to the King that the Duke would absolutely render the Marquisat, but first it was to be accorded of the manner and form of rendring of it, to which purpose he had sent full Power and Authority to his Ambassadors to treat with any who should be warranted with like Power from the King, promising solemnly to ratify what his said Ambassadors should conclude. It was long disputed who should first render, at last it was agreed the Duke should first, and the King should give four Hostages to perform the like on his part. The Hostages were these, Count de Tournon, Count de Suze, Monsieur de Morgues, and Monsieur de Monglat, Brother to Monsieur de Zancie. When all was concluded, the Ambassadors of Savoy refused to sign the Treaty, saying that altho' they had full Power and Authority to conclude and determine, yet they would not in respect of Duty, but first advertize their Prince of their Proceeding, and therefore intreated the King with favour to suffer them to send Roncas to the Duke, with advertisement of what was passed, who should return within five Days. Roncas departed the 21st of this Month: Upon this the King advertised all his Governours of Peace with Savoy, whereupon he did so firmly build, that he sent presently forwards three Companies of Swiss and two of Arquebusers, with Monsieur de Passage Governour of Valenza, (whom he hath destinated long since to be Governour of the Marquisat,) to the Frontiers, to be ready to take Possession thereof when it should be rendred. On Saturday, which was the 25th Roncas returned not, he was expected all Sunday. On Monday Morning arrived a Courier from Savoy with Letters to the King, requesting three Days respite longer for the Return of Roncas, and three Weekes for the Restitution of the Marquisat. All that Morning the King was in Council, where it was concluded without longer delay to enter into the War. Mareschal de Biron before Dinner set forward to his Government in Borgogne, Monsieur Lesdiguières in the Afternoon into Dauphine, and upon Tuesday the Duke of Guise went into Provence. Upon Monday in the Afternoon the Ambassadors of Savoy pressed for Audience, and intreated forbearance for 15 Days longer. The King answered he would go to the Comedy, (for here are certain Italian Comedians where he passeth the Afternoons with much Contentment, attended on by the four Secretaries of State, and the rest of the Nobility.) It is thought the King will divide this Army, which will consist of 20000 Men, into two Parts, so that Mareschal de Biron shall besiege Bourg, and Monsieur Lesdiguières shall go into Piedmont, by the Valley of Barcelonette. Before these Letters can come to your Lordship the War will assuredly be begun, unless Roncas return, ratifying the last accord, which some hope, and some fear, as their particular Affections do carry them. I cannot particularly inform your Lordship of the Forces of Savoy, he hath reinforced all his Frontiers, and strongly guarded the Passages; he continues his desperate Resolution, protesting openly to be

An. 1600. cut in an hundred Peices before he will voluntarily render the Marquisat; and now Monsieur de Villeroy doth acknowledge, that he hath protested as much to him at his being at Paris. There is yet no Proof of any apparent Assistance from Spain. In the Dutchy of Milan and Kingdom of Naples there is both a Levy of Men and Contribution of Money, both to be employed by the Commandment of Count Fuentes, of whose certain Arrival I cannot write, (though in this Court it is said, he is arrived,) for by Letters from Genoa of the 29th of this Month, S.N. it is averred, that he is at Barcellona, taking care how and where to land his Men, which are not 4000, amongst whom the Plague is suspected, and therefore the Genouese refuse to suffer them to land there; and wheresoever they land within their Territories, they will impose a Quarantine upon them, not to stir out of the Lazaretto before forty Days be expired. It is not beleeved he brings more Treasure with him then 5 or 600000 Crowns.

The King hath lately sent Monsieur de Vic Brother to the Governour of Calais to reside Ambassador with the *Suisses*, upon the Death of Monsieur Morfontaine there. He doth carry with him 150000 Livres, to give Satisfaction to some Particulars there, the rest which was ordained for them, (whereof 600000 Livres is in this Town) must now be employed in this War. I have saluted (126 respect) the Venetian Ambassador, in such form as your Lordship commanded me, he arrived here but the Night before me: Upon Sunday he visited (distrust) Monsieur Villeroy, who assured him, that since the Defeat which (desperation) the Infanta had received, (120 hope) the States are about (230) a Treaty with (122) the Spanish Provinces at Bergen op Zome. Upon Sunday Sen- night (128 Spiall) the States Agent took Post from hence to Paris, the Four- riers have assigned me his Lodging, but I will not accept of it. The King goes on Thursday to Grenoble, whither I think to follow, for he will stay some time there, though the Body of the Council stir not from hence. If the War go forward, the King will neither go to Marseilles nor to Avignon, but attend his Queen here in this place, who is not looked for before Mid-October. I left the Constable at Pognes, who is not yet arrived to this Town. The Duke of Bouillon is in Turenne, for whom the King hath sent three severall times. The Duke of Savoy hath disgraced Chevalier Breton, and sent him at length to his House. I will not at this time be more troublesome to your Lordship, so humbly kissing your Hands I rest

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Responce faicte par les Deputez du Roy aux Articles presentées par eulx du dit Seigneur Duc de Savoye.

Articles necessaires de traicter pour l'execution de l'accord faict a Paris presentées par les Deputez de Monseigneur le Duc de Savoye.

I.
LE Roy a faict election du Seigneur du Passaige pour commander au Marquisat de Saluces en qualite de Lieutenant au gouvernement d'icelluy, comme personne que Monsieur le Duc de Savoye n'a point occasion de tenir pour son ennemy, partant n'est besoin de retarder la conclusion du present traicte pour attendre sur l'avis dudit Seigneur Duc.

I.
PRemierement plaira à sa Majesté nommer le Gouverneur qu'elle entend mettre au Marquisat de Saluces, pour en donner promptement avis a son Altesse, pour sçavoir s'il serra de la qualite portée par le dit accord.

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II.

Estant impossible de donner ordre, & faire, que la restitution des dites places soit faicte en mesme temps de part & d'autre, à cause de l'esloignement des lieux, & autres raisons qui ont esté représentées. Sa Majesté demande que le dit Seigneur Duc rende toute celles qu'il a promis de restituer par le Traicté de Paris; & qu'il commence par la Ville & Chateau de Carmagnole, & qu'il face aussy demolir le Fort de Bechedauphin, & sa Majesté offre pour la seureté de la remise de celles qu'elle luy doit rendre, outre sa foy que sa Majesté y engagera, & à laquelle ne voudroit aucunement manquer, de bailler audit Seigneur Duc 4 Ostages, asçavoir Messieurs de Conte de Tournon, de Grillon maître du Camp du Regiment de ses gardes, de Monglat son premier maître d'hostel, & de Morgues, lesquels seront mise entre les mains du dit Seigneur Duc, ou de celluy qu'il commectra pour les recevoir, au mesme temps que lesdites ville & Chasteau de Carmagnolle se rendront, pour y demeurer jusques à ce que sa dite Majesté ait fait restituer aux Commissaires de son Altesse, toutes les places qu'elle luy doit rendre par le Traicté de Paris; laquelle restitution sa dite Majesté commencera par le Pont de Baulx, huit jours apres que celle que le dit Seigneur Duc doit faire sera executé; Et huit jours apres, l'entiere restitution des places que doivent estre rendues à son Altesse, sera accomplié & parachevé. Et aussy tost que toutes les villes auront esté rendues de part & d'autre, seront mise en liberté lesdits Ostages, lesquels pendant le temps qu'ilz demeureront es mains dudit Seigneur Duc, seront traités comme il convient à personnes de leur qualité. Mais sa Majesté entend que la dite Ville & Chasteau de Carmagnolle s'effectué, sans aucune remise ou longuear, sous quelque cause ou pretexte que se soit, au plus tard le lendemain de l'assumption de nostre dame, asçavoir le 16 jour du mois d'Aoust prochain.

III.

Sa Majesté ne possède point les Balliages de Gex & de Galliard.

II.

Secondement de convenir du temps & du jour, de la remission des places qui se doivent rendre reciproquement, & des Commissaires qui seront deputez de part & d'autre, pour la reception d'icelles.

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III.

Pour le regard des Balliages de Gex & de Galliard sa Majesté s'en departira

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Et en laissera la jouissance plaine Et libre, comme auparavant la guerre.

IV.

Sa Majesté desirant faire cognoistre audit, Seigneur Duc, la volonté qu'elle a de le, gratifier, se contentera, que la moitié de toute l'Artillerie tant de Canons, demy Canons, quart de Canons, qu'autres Peices avec les deux Collourines contenues aux trois Inventaires que luy ont esté représentée par les Deputés dudit Seigneur Duc, lesquels ont esté certifiez Et signez par ceux de sa Majesté Et par eux soient fournies Et livrées à sa Majesté en luy restituant les Villes. Pourveu que ladite Artillerie ne soit gastée ny offensée, avec 30000 Livres de poulare bonne à Canon, 3000 Balles à Canon, 1500 Balles à demy Canon, 750 pour quart de Canon, Et avec 750 pour Collourines. Quoy que faisant ledit Seigneur Duc demeurera deschargé par la remise que sa Majesté luy en fait, de sa bonne volonté, de reste de ladite Artillerie, Poudre, Balles, Et Munitions, qu'estoient en grande quantité aux Villes de Marquisat, quand il y est entré.

V.

Le Traicté fait à Paris sera confirmé par celluy, qui sera presentement fait.

VI.

Q'estat des infendations estant représenté à sa Majesté, elle declarera sa volonté sur icelles.

VII.

Il ne sera rien enterprise ny innoué de part Et d'autre, pendant que l'execution du present accord se fera. Mais d'autant que les deputez dudit Seigneur Duc ont fait difficulté de les signer, que sous le bon plaisir d'icelluy, a esté par eux accordé Et promis, en cas que le dit Seigneur Duc approuvé bon l'accord selon sa forme Et teneur, qu'il sera promptement delivré au Seigneur de Bernay, Resident pour les Affaires de sa Majesté près de luy, les Passeports dudit Seigneur Duc nécessaires pour la

IV.

Fault aussi convenir de la quantité d'artillerie qu'il plaira au Roy se contenter luy estre remise en espee, Et de celle qu'il luy plaira recevoir le paiement en argent, Et à quel prix, comme aussi de celle qu'il luy plaira gratifier son Altesse.

V.

Finablement faudra renouveler le compromis à sa sainteté pour juger dans trois ans des différentes de parties à la ferme dudit accord.

VI.

Pour le regard des Infendations faites par son Altesse audit Marquisat, sa Majesté sera suppliée de les approuver, Et d'en laisser jouir les possesseurs.

VII.

Pendant qu'il se traitera de l'execution dudit accord, il ne se fera aucune innovation, Et cesseront tous actes d'hostilité, de part Et d'autre.

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seurete du passage & acheminement jusques en la Ville de Carmagnole tant des Compaignées Souyffes, & tous autres qu'il fault que sa dite Majesté envoye audit Marquisat, & aux autres places que ledit Seigneur Duc doit rendre à sa Majesté pour les recevoir & entrer en icelles, que pour les 4 Ostages, & leur suite & Baggage, afin qu'ilz se puissent acheminer auxdits lieux sans aucune retardement, pour s'y pouvoir rendre & trouver a temps pour entrer en la dite Ville de Carmagnolle le susdit 16^{me} jour d'Aoust, qu'elle doit estre rendue avec le Chasteau. Et advenant que ledit Seigneur Duc face refus d'agréer ledit accord, pareillement lesdits Deputez ont promis & accordé à sa Majesté qu'elle en sera adverti dans huit jours à compter d'en celluy, que les presentes Articles ont esté signez. Et d'avantage qu'il sera baillé un Passeport audit Seigneur Duc audit Seigneur de Bernay, pour envoyer un Courrier en Dauphiné vers le Sieur Desdiguieres pour l'advertir dudit refus, afin qu'il donne ordre que lesdits Compaignées Suisses & autres avec les Ostages ne passerent outre. Et d'autant que les Deputez dudit, Seigneur Duc, depuis que lesdits Articles ont esté escriptes, ont fait difficulté de les signer, mesmes sous le bon plaisir dudit Seigneur Duc, comme il avoit esté hier advisé, sa Majesté declare, que comme ils ne veulent estre obligez de leur part, elle n'entend aussi estre obligée à aucune chose, & si dans le cinquiesme jour d'Aoust prochain sa Majesté na assurance de la resolution dudit Seigneur Duc sur le continu aux presentes Articles, auxquels sadite Majesté ne veut changer aucune chose, qu'il luy puisse estre représentée; elle pourvoira à ses affaires, comme elle verra bon estre.

Fait à Lyon le 30^{me} Juillet 1600.*Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.**Right Honorable, &c.**Lyon 3^d Aug. 1600. O. S.*

I N my Letters of the last of July, (since which time I received your Lordship's of the 18th of the same, for the which I give you many and humble Thanks,) I related summarily all that hath passed concerning this matter of the Marquisat

An. 1600. *fat* since your Departure from *Paris*, with the Resolution which the King hath taken to make *Warr upon the Duke*, therbie to enforce him to render him his Right. The King yet holdeth that Determination, though with that Coldness of proceeding in a matter wherein his Honor is so deeply engaged, that every Man doth take notice, that Peace shall be welcome unto him, whensoever and howsoever it shall come: For he little thought that the Duke of *Savoy* would so willfully have stood out, but ever hoped, when all should faile, that th' only Countenance of rassembling his Men of Warre, would have reduced him to better Reason. But now well perceiving how far his Judgment hath ben abused, and that either he must quit his Right with Dishonour and Disadvantage, or enter into a fresh and a tedious Warre; they which lately have had Audience and Conference with him, do acknowledge, that they find him much confused and perplexed in Mind, and that Sharpness and Vigour of Spirit, which in his Countenance was wont to appeare, much abated. Be it that he sees those Designs, which he hath plotted to solace the rest of his Days with Pleasure and Delight, now in termes to be altered to *Travailes* and *Disages*, or that he and the *Queen* being upon Treaty of Peace with *Spaine*, and the *States* enclining likewise to an Accord, he must enter as it were into a *duello* with the King of *Spaine*, only relying upon the Forces of his own People, whose Affections his Conscience doth tell him (especially of his truest and most faithfull Subjects) have just cause to be estranged from him: Or that he sees * by those late Attempts lately discovered against his Person, and every Day in danger to be renewed, his Life least assured, when in reason he presumed he should be most secure: For since his coming to this Town, he hath had Intelligence that two should purposely arrive hither to take away his Life: Whereupon the Gates of this Town have been extraordinarily guarded, neither can any enter, without Enquiry first made of his Quality, and Place from whence he comes, neither can be lodged without a *Bollet* from the Keepers of the Gate where first he entred. And since again he hath received Letters, that the 14th and 15th of this Month he should have about him his trustiest and best approved Servants. Those Presages are likewise revived that he should not pass this or the next Month. If that Speech which Monsieur de la Faye had with your Lordship be true, it is no marvaile that these Fancies possessing his Mind do much trouble and discontent him. But that which makes most Men believe that if any convenient Conditions be offered from *Savoy* they will be here accepted, is, because the Ambassadors of both sides remain as before, neither is order given for the revoking of the one, or sending away of the other. Besides, the *Patriarch* hath been looked for here these three Days; and on *Friday*, as the King was at the Comedy, there arrived in Post a *Cordelier* from him with Letters, intreating that he would have Patience, without advancing the Warre any further, until his coming, excusing the Indisposition of his Body, unable to make greater haste. The King hath assigned the *Patriarch* to find him at *Grenoble*, towards whence he went yesterday. He promised this Town to touch the Sick as this Day, but two Days since it was proclaimed by Sound of Trumpet, that those that would be touched should be at *Grenoble* upon *Tuesday*, which is the Assumption of our Lady. Monsieur de *Villeroy* is gon with the King, and the rest of the Council follow after upon *Wednesday*. It is not improbable that this Negotiation of the *Patriarch's* may breed some Alteration, and move the King to stay his hand, for both Mareschal de *Biron* being in the Feild with his Troops in *Bresse*, and Monsieur *Lesdiguières* in *Savoy*, (who hath made already certain *Scorceries*) either he presumes much of his own Eloquence, or els he will bring the King Satisfaction in that point which he so much desires.

Monsieur le Grand upon *Tuesday* next doth set forward towards *Florence*, by whom the King doth send a *Procurator* addressed to the *Great Duke*, authorizing him thereby to espouse the Princess his Neice, in the King's Name: For

* *Lettres d'Offat*, Vol. 4 p 36. 37. La Serres in his *Inventaire* f. 934. gives a particular Account of this Attempt upon the King's Person.

it is not held honorable, nor perhaps safe for her to stir from her home to seek *An. 1600.* her Husband, before she be assured that she is a Wife. So the Duke of Alva espoused Elizabeth Daughter to Henry II. at Paris, in the Name of the King of Spaine: And the now Queen of Spaine was likewise married † at Ferrara by Proxie, before she arrived into Spaine. But of her coming there is little or nothing spoken, which will not be before October. Monsieur de Roquelaure is sent to Paris to hasten the Carquan, whereof there hath been so much speech; and to give order to the Ladies, to be ready to come hither by the end of this Month. I do not understand of above three of any great Quality that are appointed to come; they are the Duchesse of Nemours, the Marquise of Pisani, and the Wife of Monsieur de Leon-Court le premier President.

For the Marquise de Vernueil, though the King cannot visit her in Person as he desires, by reason of these unexpected Troubles for Preparation for the Warre, yet there passeth not one Day, wherein he doth not send in post to her.

Whiles I was writing, I received your Lordship's Letters of the 23^d of July, for the which I humbly kisse your Hands. To all that have question'd with me whether the Treaty of Bulloigne would take place or noe, I have ever made this Answer, That if that point of Preseancie were accorded, yt was likely all other Difficulties would be well accommodated, but therein her Majestie was resolved to do her Honor no greater wrong then to submit her self to an Equality, which for the general Good of Christendome, and the Repose of her Subjects, she would be contented to accept; but if nothing would satisfie the King of Spaine but the Preseancie, the Treatie there would end, without further Dispute.

Monsieur de Bellingham, the Day before the King departed, shewed me a Letter from Monsieur de Failly of the 1st of August, S.N. wherein he saith, that the Treaty is broken, and that there happened some Picque between your Lordship and Don Balthazar de Zunega.

"Upon the Receipt of your last Letter, I did communicate to Monsieur de Rosny (who did tarry in this Towne after the King) howe the Treaty was broken, and upon what Point. He tooke it kindly from your Lordship, that it would pleas you to imparte it unto him, and said, that nowe the King of Spayne, which way soever he wold turn himself, should find more Worke then he should be well able to performe." I purpose likewise at my coming to Grenoble (whether God willing I go to morrow in post) to communicate as much to Monsieur de Villeroy. I can now assure your Lordship, that Count Fuentes is not arrived, nether is it knownen when he will arrive, though fifteen Dayes since the King was advertised that he was at Geneva. By Letters from Milan the last of July, S.N. we understand that there is an Ambassador arrived there who goes to reside with the Duke of Savoy, and with him there arrived Don Giovan Mendoza, who in these last Warres in Savoy had a cheefe Commaund there.

I have lately spoken with the Secretary of Florence, who did then communicate to me his Advertisements out of Spayne. They give notice of some Preparations of Gallies for some Enterprize against the Turke, in revenge of those Spoiles which Cigala hath freshlie made upon the Coast of Sicily and the Kingdom of Naples; but they speak nothing of any great Vessells. Yt is assured, that the Plague is greatly in Lisbon, Seville, and many other Port Townes, whereby Count Fuente's Men did gett their Infection. Further they say, that the Queen of Spayne goes in Pilgrimage to those Saints, which Woemen who desire *de far figlivioli*, do most adore.

I will not be wanting in any diligence, to sift out the Truth of these Preparations; both by him, and those Marchants who trade in those Parts. In the other point also, I will do what possibly I may; though I find nothing more hard then to effect it to purpose, nor nothing wherein one may more easily be abused.

† Memoires de Bentivoglio, Vol. 1.

An. 1600.

As I was ready to shut up this Letter, there arrived a Courier to Monsieur de la Guiche Governour of this Towne, with Newes, that the Mareschal Biron hath taken yesterday in the Afternoone the Towne of *Bourg*, which is assuredly true, as Monsieur de Rhosny doth *advow*. This is the first Blowe, which doth light heavie upon the Inhabitants, for the Towne was well peopled and full of many rich Marchants, and Men of other Trades. But the *Citadelle* will hold play long, being strong by Nature, and strong by Art, as taken to be the third of *Europe*, and strongly furnished with Men and Munition.

If my Letters be so happy as safely to arrive to your Lordship, my Dilligence in often writing shall justifie it self. I find no surer means, nether for Letters nor for Exchange, then at the first. I rely entirely upon Mr. *Secretarie's* Honour, that he will *justify* what I delivered to your Lordship for my Provision, for to my remembrance, I delivered it *in ipsis terminis* as I received it. So recommending my Service to the Continuance of your Lordship's Favour, I rest

Your Lordship's in Duety to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable,

Grenoble, 9th Aug. 1600. O. S.

IN my last from *Lyons* of the 3^d of this Moneth, I advertised of the King's Departure from thence to this Towne, where the *Patriarche* was assigned to meet him; of Monsieur le Grand's going to *Florence*, and of the * taking of *Bourg* by Mareschal Biron; which Towne was entred at the Gate by Force of the *Petard*, and within, much *Butin* and Spoile made by the Soldiars; for the Inhabitants of the Towne had not leasure to retire their Goods into the *Citadelle*, insomuch that the Count Major, who was Governour thereof, and of all *Bresse*, was forced to quit his Foot-Clothe, which was afterwards taken and presented to M. Biron. Since which time he hath taken certaine Forts and Passages thereabouts, and now intendeth to blok the *Citadelle*, rather then to batter it, which would eat up time at least for three Moneths. Yt is said that the King hath promised him *Bresse in feudo*, acknowleging the Souveraingtie from the Crowne of *France*, wherof if the King prove his Words, he doth purpose to bear the Name. He sent hither upon *Tuesday* four Ensigns, and two Cornets, which were taken there, to be presented to the King, who arrived here upon *Sunday* Night. Upon *Tuesday* Morning he touched the Sick: In the Afternoone the *Patriarche* had Audience, who as it seemed, had not much more to saie, then that he perswaded the King to Peace, and to accept such Capitulations as the † Duke of Savoy with safetie might make him. The King's Answer was short, " That " his proceeding with the Duke of Savoy in this matter of the *Marquisat*, " would be a sufficient Testimonie howe much he affected the Conservation of " Peace, and howe loath he was to enter into a newe Warre; wherin he was not " so far advanced, but that he would accept reasonable Conditions; but the Duke " of Savoy was not to think that he was bound now to persourme either the " Treaty at *Paris*, or the latter at *Lyons*; for since, he had desboursed a great " Summe of Mony, to the valew of 150000*l.* which he did expect should be " rembourfed by him, who had enforced him to that Charge." He then referred him to his Counsaill, of whom he said he should receive Reason. That Evening the King set forward towards his Army, and hath carried Monsieur de *Villeroy* with him; at his Departure he gave in charge to the *Patriarche*, that during his Aboad here, he should see that Monsieur de *Vendosme* did hear Masse every Morning. Upon *Thursday* the *Patriarche* departed hence towards *Lyons*, as I think,

* *Memoires de Duc de Sully*, Tom. 2 p. 287, 288, 289.

† *Serres Histoire de France*, Fol. 937

rather

rather to speak with the Ambassadors of *Savoy*, who yet remaine there; then to *An. 1600.* confer with the Counsaill, who the Day before did purpose to set forwards towards this Towne.

The Day after the King went from *Lyons*, the Marquis *Lullin* sent to the Chancellour for a *Passport* to departe. The Chancellour answered, that he had no Authoritie to give him a *Passport*, but he wold advertize the King of his Request. The Marquis replyed, that he wold willingly depart because he dowbted his Sastie, wherof the Chancellour wished him to rest assured for his owne Person and for his Followers.

* Monsieur de *Lesdiguières* hath taken the Towne of *Montmelian*; there was not above one Man slayne, nor one House pilld. The Count de *Brandis* Governour of the Towne, betook himselfe to the *Cittadelle*, which they purpose likewise to blok, by being otherwise almost *impregnable*.

The Army, which nowe they call *Royall* because of the King's Presence, (though it hardly consists of 6000 Foote, and 300 Horse,) hath been before *Chambery* these five Daies: The King lodged in the *Fauxbourghes* upon *Thursday* Night. The Towne is not able to hold out; but for their present Honour, and their Safetie hereafter, (for fear they should come to an after reckoning with the Duke,) they will not yeald before they see the Cannon; yet Monsieur de *Villeroy* told Monsieur de *Giacop*, (who is in the Towne, and in Disgrace with the Duke,) that if they enforce the King to bring the Canon, he wold not after receive them to Mercie; † so upon *Thursdaie* they of the Town sent to the King, that if they received not Succour within three Daies, they wold render the Towne, and pay him 50000 Crowns to redeem themselves from Pillage. Monsieur de *Provenza* is gon to advertize the Duke, and to know his Pleasure.

Here is little spoken of any Preparations that the Duke doth make to encounter the King. Yet som hold that he is able to bring into the Feild 500 Hors, which are altogether improper for these *montaigneux* Countreis. The Day the King departed from *Lyons*, the Duke sent him a great Basket of *Mellons*, which the King doth interpret ill, and saies, the Duke doth think to pleas him like a Child with an Apple. He doth purpose during his aboad in these Parts to make *Chambery* his rendezvous; for upon *Thursday* there was sent a Courier to *Lyons* to settle the Posts between those two Places. He hath caused a *Manifesto* to be published, to justifie his Proceeding in this Warr, wherof your Lordship herewith shall receive a Coppie. Yt doth not yet appear that the King of *Spainne* doth send any Assistance to the Duke. But the Duke hath lately wrote a Letter into *France*, (and perhaps of purpose that it shold be divulgated) wherein he shoves that the King of *Spainne* (whom he had no cause to offend) wold never consent that he should render up the *Marquisat*, for therby the King of *France* would be able to ballance, and perhaps to waigh down his Reputation with the Princes of *Italy*, amongst whom he is now the only Arbiter; and besids it might prove dangerous to his own State, yf the King of *France* should revive his Pretensions upon the Duchie of *Milan*, considering this newe Alliance with *Mantua* and *Florence*, from whom he should receive Encouragement to undertake any Attempt, and Assistance, yf need were, to persourm what he should attempt.

Roncas (who now came to *Jenne* a little Village upon the Frontiers of *Savoy*, but durst not without a safe Conduct present himself to the King's Presence,) at his last return out of *France* related unto the Ambassador of *Spainne* who resides with the Duke, howe far the Marquis and the President had engaged the Duke to the Restitution of the *Marquisat*. The Ambassador assured him, that if the Duke did render the *Marquisat* without his Master's Privitie and Consent, his Master wold presentlie make War upon him. But how closely soever the King of *Spainne* doth carry himself therein, it is liklie he will be more sensible, when the King of *France* shall have taken from the Duke all those Passages by which

* *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Vol. 1. p. 61, &c.

† *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Tom. 1. p. 63.

An. 1600. his Men from *Spayne* and *Italy* do ordinarily passe into *Flanders* (which it is to be presumed he will do,) for thereby he shall hold both *Spayne* and the *Archduke* in much Devotion; he shall assure his Frontiers of *Picardie*, and by no means more inable the *States* to subsist, whose Conservation, he hath no reason to neglect.

We now heare, that the Duke of *Savoy* is come down to *Moriana* with 6000 Foot and 7 or 800 Horse; there he doth purpose to make head against the King. For the Valleis of *Moriana* and *Tarentese* are th'ordinary Passage into *Piedmont*, which if the King could possesse, he wold fortifie there, thereby to cut off all Succors from *Savoy*.

Untill I shall return to *Lyons*, I shall not be able to attend that Service, which your Lordship in your last Letters and before my Departure from *Bulloigne*, did require. Upon the Receipt of your last Letter, I imparted unto (125 Advise) the Ambassador of *Florence* what was the Issue of (230) the Treaty, and what Preparations were supposed and might be suspected in *Spaine*. He hath promised to write expressly to the Great Duke, to know what he understands thereof, and offered me, if so I wold, to move him, if he were not fullie informed, to dispatch a Courier presently into *Spayne* to his Ambassador, from whom I should receive perfect Intelligence. "I told him I had not such Commission, yet this I could assure him, that what good Office soever yt should pleas the Great Duke to do to the Queen, should kindly be accepted, and returned as occasion should present yt self". He said he knew so well his Master's Minde, that he was assured that he could not do a Service more pleasing, then to make him capable of some means, whereby he might manifest his Devotion to the Queen of *England*; and so requested me to leave it to his Discretion. I answered that the Queen should be encouraged to continue those Courses intended, in withstanding the Desseignes of the common Enemy of the Repose of these Parts of Christendom, yf other Princes whose Interests are imbarqued in the self-same Bottom would joine their Hands, if not in real Assistance, at least in good Affection and Devotion. I did not further declare my selfe; in my opinion some good may be done there, wherof your Lordship hath often spoken, and withall a sure Intelligence settled for *Spayne*; Yt is far off, but nowe the Intercourse from thence into *France* will be ordinary, by reason of this Marriage. What Directions your Lordship shall give herein I will punctually observe, but of my self, your Lordship knowes, I am no Undertaker. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable,

Chambery 15th August 1600. O. S.

FROM *Grenoble* of the 9th of this Moneth, I advertized of the King's Proceedings in these Warrs of *Savoy*, and how he was advanced to *Chambery*, wherein, by the tenour of that Parley which was had with the Masters of that Towne, he should have entred that Day. But because the Canon was not then there ready, the Inhabitants of the Towne being willing to have shew of reason for what they should doe, to answer to all Objections that may be layed to their Charge, whensoever the Duke shall make his Peace; the King was intreated, nor ill contented to have Patience untill *Tuesday*, against * which Day he caused a Cavalier to be raised to mount the Canon upon, which then arrived; and so that Afternoone Monsieur de *Giacop* Governor both of the Towne and Coun-

* *Memoires de Sully*, Tom. 2. p. 291.

trie, came forth into the Suburbs of *Montmelian* where the King was lodged, and delivered up the Keys of the Towne. *An. 1600.*

The *Capitulations* are in Substance, conformable to those that were concluded between this Citie and *Francis the First*, when he in like manner did gaine it, *viz.* That the Towne should enjoy all antient Customs, Priviledges, and Immunities; that the Court of Parliament should not be removed, but continue in the same exercise of Authoritie and Sovereinty; that the King should receive into his Protection the Inhabitants with the Territory and Dependancies, and deliver them from the Ravages and Insolencies of the Soldiers; and lastly, that the Inhabitants should have two Months space to advise, either to acknowledge the King of *France* for their Sovereaine Prince, or to quit the Towne and Countrey, and then to depart with safe Conduct, without Impeachment or Disturbance.

The King hath used good military Discipline both in defending all licentious Ravage and Spoile, and in executing those who have been found guilty; whereof the Souldiers of the Towne (where the Bodies do yet hang) can give good Testimony; whereof the Towne being afraid, carried out the most of their Wealth and the best of their Moveables, and all the Women of quality retired themselves to a Towne called *Nissa*, six Leagues from hence towards *Geneve*, which belongeth to the Duke of *Nemours*, to whose Protection they thought it most safe to recommend their Honors.

The Duke of *Nemours*, upon the bruit of these Warrs came in Post to find the King: The King presently dispatched him from hence, and some think, not without reason, to the Duke of *Savoy*; which imployment could not be but pleasing to the Duke of *Nemours*, for thereby he shall see how willing the King is to embrace Peace, and shall not see the Duke, to whom he is near allied, dispossessed of his Patrimoine, which might perhaps destroy his Patience.

* Upon *Wensday* the King sent Monsieur *Lesdigueres* to besiege *Conflans*, a Towne five or six Leagues from hence, which is the Key of the Valley of *Jaruntiers*, and one of the principall Passages of *Piedmont*; whereof if the King shall be possessed, that of *Maurienna* will easily follow, so that all Means will be cut off from the Duke to send any Forces eyther for the present Succour, or for the Recovery hereafter of *Savoy*.

Upon the *Patriarche's* going to *Lions*, the Counsaill, who were assigned to come to *Grenoble*, received a countermand from the King, not to remove from *Lions*, untill they should have other Directions. To what purpose the *Patriarche* can treat, when Monsieur *de Villeroy* is absent from thence, your Lordship can best judge.

The *Chancellour* is here expected shortly, to receive the Oathe of the Parliament for their true Alleagence, and to establishe the Forme of Justice. Of the Counsaill, here is only Monsieur *de Villeroy*, Monsieur *de Callignon* (who is here but *pour la bienséance* being one of the Presidents of *Grenoble*;) and Monsieur *de Luccy*, whom the King sent for, because of his experience in these Parts; he may perhaps send him to the *Suisse*, with whom he hath been often employed.

Upon *Wensday* last I was with Monsieur *de Villeroy*, and told him, that your Lordship commanded me in your last Letters, to certifie him, that the Treaty was broken. He said, that it was broke in shew and appearance, but all Matters of Substance were accorded, and a Daie secretly apoynted for the soleme Conclusion of all. I answered that I had received from your Lordship, that it was absolutely broken, and that her Majestie had recalled her Commissioners, whereof you were desirous that he should be informed, if the Knowledge thereof myght any way serve for the King's Affayres. He asked me agayne whether yt was not soe, that the Peace in truth was concluded, though the contrary was geven forth; I answered, that I could not say more then I had sayd, only I added, that no Man knew better then himselfe, howe sincerely her Majestie had proceeded with the King from the fyrst Overture of the Peace, to the Poynt of the Treaty, by delyvering to him by you her Ambassadour, all the particularities from

* *Memoires de Bassompierre*, Tom. 1. p. 63, &c.

An. 1600. tyme to tyme of the Proceeding therin; so I prayed him lykewise to think, that which he should fynd, that this was not any disguised Matter, but so as I had delivered. He asked me then *uppon what poynt the breache was*; I told him, *uppon the Poynt of Honor*, nothing would content the King of *Spayne* but the *Preseancie*, and her Majestie was ever resolved to yeeld him but *Equalitie*; wherein she did beare more respect to the Repose of her own Subjects, and her own gracious Disposition to Peace, then to any Right that she did acknowledge to be due to the King of *Spayne*. He said he marvayled of it, and thought the King of *Spayne* not to be well advised, *to break off a Matter of so great Consequence to his State upon a Trifle of so small Importance**. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable,

Chambery, 19th Aug. 1600, O.S.

BY my last of the 15th of this Moneth your Lordship doth understand of the King's happie Proceedings in these Warrs, being then entred into this Towne, the *Metropolitaine* of *Savoye*, wherof he was within six Daies after the Seige possessed, and within few Daies after of the *Castell*; and had bene of both *sine sanguine & sudore*, yf the Season had bene as temperate, as the People were good natured; but the Heat once enclosed within these Montaines, doth make the Climat *Zonam Torridam*. I then advertized how Monsieur *Lesdiguiers* was sent to beseige *Conflans*, being the *Emboucheure* of the Valley of *Tarentese*: A place of that Importance, that being once taken, yt doth not only assure those Places which already are subdued; but all the rest of *Savoye*, except the *Citadelle* of *Montmelian*, must necessarily follow; and without that, all that is subdued will with as much facilitie be lost, as it hath been gained. The King upon *Saturday* went to the Seige, he carried with him 1500 Foote and 150 Hors. He went out of this Towne about five of the Clock in the Evening, for he was to passe within Musket-shott of the Fort of *Montmelian*, and therefore did mean to use the Benefit of the Night. They of the Castle did shoote *à la volée* all the Night long, yet the King with his Troope passed in Saffety, with the losse only of five *Suisses*.

The King departed hence, accompanied with the Dukes *Montpensier* and *Nevers*, the Count *St. Paul*, and Count *Soyssons*, who doth *dominari solus pui che mai*, not only within his own Element, but in the King's private Affections; be it that it is so indeed, or because he knowes these Warres do not only crosse for the present his Desseigns, but if they continue, cut off all hope of them, he is content to make him beleave it is, and shall be so.

The King hath made Governour of this Town Monsieur *de la Beaussie*, sometime Lieutenant to Mr. *Lesdiguiers* and one that hath much contested with the Duke *d'Espernon*, and is said to be the Man that chassed him out of his Government of *Provence*. Monsieur *Lesdiguiers* is nominated for the Gouvernement of *Savoy*, and his Son Monsieur *de Crequi* to be his Lieutenant. The Newes is nowe freshlie arrived, that *Conflans* is yealded up, but the Particularities are not yet here knowen; whereby we conclud, that the Duke of *Savoy* hath not Power sufficient to make Head against the King's Forces. There is another Fort called *la Charbonniere*, which is upon the Passage of *Morienne*, that the King will next set upon, but it is thought it will not endure the Sight of the Cannon. The King at his Departure from hence, did purpose to return as soon as *Conflans* was taken in. The *Chancellor* likewise is expected to establish here the Seat of Justice, who hath lived to see the Revolution of Times *usque in mag-*

* This Letter is imperfect, but I thought it too curious to be omitted.

num annum Platicum, for in Henry the II^d's time he was *premier President* An. 1600. of this Parliament.

I will not omit to note by the way, an Accident which is averred by Men of the best Qualitie. Upon the Bruit of the approach of the King's Army to this Towne, Monsieur de Giacop, with the *Presidents* and *Senators*, assembled, to consult what best was to be don in that Extremitie. In the midst of their Consultations there entred in a young Pullet, and immediately made towards the *Armories* of the Duke of Savoy, which there were painted, and began to peck at them; and being driven away returned the 2^d and 3^d time, and did the same; which they took to be a *Presage* of that which did ensue, the *Gallus* should become their Masters.

The Seigniors of Geneva did lately send to the King two extraordinary (who were called) *Ambassadors*, the one called *Lexius* a Doctor in Lawe, who in the last Seige was employed in England; the other is Grandson to *Gulielmus Budeus*. Their Message was, that if the King should accord with the Duke of Savoy, he would notwithstanding continue the League which he hath with them, (for the Word *Protection* they disavowe,) and that the Balliage of *Jesé*, with what els they hold in the same kind, might remaine unto them in the same State as nowe they have it. If he should make Warr, which they hold most for their Saffetie, if he wold send his Forces into those Parts, they wold lend what Help they are able for Men and Munition, especially to the Seige of St. Catherine, which they desire to have razed.

Here likewise hath been one called Colonel *Diaspech* from Messieurs de Berne. Yf the Peace had proceeded, he onlie had Commission for to treat for the Confirmation of a certain League which was made with them by Monsieur de Zancy in the last King's Daies; but now the War is so farr advanced, he likewise from his Masters hath made an Offer to assaile the Duke's Countries which border upon them; and as it is said, will take that in Paiment which they shall conquer, for the Mony which the King doth owe them. Upon Friday in the Afternoone the King in great Hastie and Secrecie returned this Monsieur *Diaspech*, and Monsieur *Dauphin* the Agent for Geneva, each with Letters to their Masters, whereby he doth accept those Offers which they have tendered, and so soon as these Parts here shall be assured, he will send his Forces into those Quarters. There is onlie the Fort of St. Catherine two Leagues from Geneva, which is of Strength, yet that is so smale, that it will not be able to hold out above eight Daies. The King shall not need to carry Cannon; for Geneva and Bern will supplie that want. Thus your Lordship sees, that to a Tree that is falling, every one cries, cut it downe. This is the next way to make true the Prophecie which long since was given forth of this Duke of Savoy, that he should be forced for Reliefe to flie to Venice, and there should dye in an Hospitall.

When the Agent of Geneva took his leave of the King, he told him that he had a speciall matter to recommend unto him; so he told him that some one had lately stollen away the Head of Silver of St. John, wherof Complaint had ben made unto him. He said it was most likelie that it should be carried to be sold at Geneva; you know, saith he, how much it doth importe me to be carefull for the redresse of these Abuses, and therefore I pray you, as you wishe my Good, yf you can find it, let it be sent unto me. I know Sir John hath 200 Heads in the World, wherby the like might be made, but it wold much approve my Zeale to recover the same againe. By these Premises it is here probably concluded, that yet before Michaelmas Daie the Duke of Savoy will hold nothing on this side the Hills but Montmelian in Savoy, and the Citadelle of Bourg in Bresse; wherof we heare no more, then that Mareschall Biron hath blocked it up with 1500 Men.

Monsieur le Grand is gon long since towards Florence, and since the King hath sent Monsieur d'Abbenie after him. The King hath written to Monsieur Bouillon to meet him at Marseilles the 4th of October, about which time the Queen is expected there. Upon Sunday here arrived an Ambassador from the Seignorie of Genua,

An. 1600. *Genua*, his Name is *Nommelino*, what his Buifness is, is not yet knowne, but by the care which is taken of it, it should not be great; for by the waie he hath lost all his Letters and Papers, and hath made Hue and Cry over the Countrey to recover them againe. My care is that my Letters should both saffe and speedilie arrive to your Lordship's Hands; for since my coming from *Lyons*, all that I have written I have sent thither by expresse Messengers; so likewise I send this, hoping that this Messenger shall there find some from your Lordship to me, for since that of the 23^d of *July* I have received none. And so, &c.

Tour Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 28th Aug. 1600.

YOUR two Letters of the last of *July* and third of *August* I have received, and communicated them unto Mr. Secretary, who remaynes very well edified of them, and gives you a very good Testimony of his Approbation, which I note unto you for your Comfort and Encouragement in your paines there. I understand by the latter of those Letters, that you had received two of myne which I wrote from *Bulloigne*: But * the last which I sent from thence, containyng a Relation of the State we left the Treaty in, and a Direction to you how to proceede thereupon, I am not sure whether it be come to your Hands; and therefore in all Events, I have thought good to send you a duplicat of yt, praying you to prosecute those Things which you have in charge, with such Vehemency and Celerity, as conveniently you may.

I have dealt with the Ambassador since my return about the Marchant's Buifness; who hath promised to write unto the King that the Arrest may be suspended till there may be a Conference had and a Reiglement established for those Causes, according to the Treaty of *Blois*, which he professeth to hold in Force. You shall doe well to sollicite the same effect.

Her Majestie is very carefull to knowe how this Warre proceedeth between the King and the Duke of *Savoy*: So that you shall satisfie her very much by writing often of it. We are perswaded here, notwithstanding the Progresse you write of, and the Advertisement the Ambassador hath since received that the King was entered *Chambery*, and that Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* had surprized *Montmelian* by Intelligence, that it works all but for a Peace, especially since you write so much of the King's Aversness from the Warre, and of so small Appearance of any open Assistance from *Spainne*. I pray you penetrate that Point as much as you may, and advertise it by this Bearer, whom I have procured to be sent over purposely, to bring us some speedy Newes from you.

I have acquainted Mr. Secretary with the Speech that passed between the (xlygiydxiehn 180 Riches) Secretary of *Florence* and you, before my coming from *Paris*; wherein he seemed to give some Assurance, that if the Treaty did not proceed with (Δ 200) *Spainne*, (Riches) the great Duke would be contented to (θrmdhcxpgbw) contribute towards the Maintenance of the (xkxiθcw) Warre. I find (100 States) the Queen very willing to embrace the Offer, and that you should stringere la pratica with him, wherein I would wish you to proceede in this sorte. First to acquaint him truly in what Termes (≡) the Treaty stands; whereby he may perceave, that it both may, and undoubtedly will be (cw6ecaus) revived, if it be not diverted by some new Occasion. But withall you may let him knowe, that (State) the Queen hath been so disgusted with the Proceeding hitherto, as it will be no hard matter, in your

* He means that of the 29th of *July*.

Opinion, to settle a contrary Resolution (*obwug*) in her, if there may be found *An. 1600.* any Disposition in other (*xgirfqyl*) Princes, who have like Interest in the (*θnwbcwa6doibix Pluto*) Depression of the King of Spayne, to concur in any Proportion. And thereupon you shall urge him to open himself, whether he have any Commission from (*Riches*) the Duke to treat of such a matter; and if yea, you shall receive and advertise what he shall propose. If not, you shall require him to communicate your Motion to (*Riches*) the Duke of Florence, and signifie, that if he shall make knowne his Disposition to intertayne it, (*100 State*) the Queen will resolve, as you thinke, to send your self unto him to negotiate it, if he like of it. In the meane time, if by Discourse and Conference you can gather any thing of his Intention, you shall doe well to advertise me of it. Mr. Secretary likes well also that you should sound (*126 Respect*) the Venetian Ambassador to the same Effect, and urge him to propose it to (*192 Power*) the Seignorie of Venice, either to (*xqhfdirzmdyθlwcywl*) contribute yearly some good (*6deqqu*) Summe for 3, 4 or 5 (*auugud*) Teeres, or at least to (*xsyft*) lend (*State*) the Queen 300 (*θhtmgasdnrcmedwa*) thousand Crownes to be restored in (*xnrmj6 auugud*) five Teeres. Letting him knowe likewise, that upon any Signification of their liking of that Motion, or any other good Offer on their part, (*State*) the Queen will be contented to send ether you, or some other, purposely to (*Power*) the Seignorie of Venice about it; which may also give occasion of reviving a good Intelligence betweene them for ever hereafter. This matter will be very acceptable if you can bring it to any good Issue, therefore I pray you use your best Industrie in yt, and advertise with speede what Inclination or Averfenes unto it you discover in those you deale with; for thereupon we shall be able to make some Judgment very availeable to the Busines we have in hand. I thinke it not amisse, that upon apt occasion you should likewise let fall some Speech unto (*191 Resolution*) the Duke de Bouillon, and unto (*27 Religion*) Monsieur de Rhosny, that you are of opinion that if (*100 State*) the Queen might have any assurance to be (*6gukyoswugθnwph*) repaid her Debt, were it but by 300000 Crownes Yeerely, she would undoubtedly resolve to continue the (*6hygguholw Δ200*) Warre with Spayne: and hereupon to urge them to deal with (*144*) the French King in it, in this seasonable tyme whiles matters are *enbransle*. But before you move it to the second, conferre of it first with (*Resolution*) the Duke de Bouillon, and seeke if you can to enter in to some Confidence with him.

Advertise us if you can of the certain Time and Place of the King's Mariadge, for I thinke her Majestie will be perswaded to send some Nobleman thither to assist at it. I cannot yet be discharged of my Employment, although I labour it much, but I hope in the end to prevaile. There are in Name to succeed me Mr. Cecyll, Sir Thomas Parry, Mr. Bodley, and Mr. Richard Spencer. At her Majestie's Hands I finde all gracious Acceptation of my Service I can desire, therefore I thinke it a very fytt tyme to leave off, least the latter end should not answere to the beginning, but of that you shall knowe more certainly in my next. If the Motions take place which are before mentioned, undoubtedly you will be used in them: But we shall determyne nothing therein till we heare answere of this Letter. When any thing is resolved I will take order for your Provision accordingly.

Now to the Occurrences of these Parts, you shall understand, that the Erle Gowry and a Brother of his, have been lately slayne in Scotland, in the Erle's own House, and in the King's Presence. * They are charged to have conspired the Kings Death at that tyme, but God would not suffer them, they had prepared for it, to execute their Dessenign, although they attempted it; and so they

* The Reader may find some account of this Affair in Mr. Cambden's Life of Queen Elizabeth publish'd in the general History of England, Vol. 2. p. 627. But he will possibly find a truer Account in another Letter of Henry Nevil's, dated 15 Nov. 1600; and may also consult Wilson's Life of King James in the same History, Vol. 2. p. 667. and the Note subjoynd.

An. 1600. fell into the Pitt themselves had digged. This is the Relation sent hither of it, which notwithstanding is diversely censured according to Men's divers Affections. But howsoever, her Majestie hath sent Sir Henry Bronkard thither to congratulate the King's Escape, and to doe some other offices to him. There is also one Hambledon come from thence, to reside here at least for some tyme.

Out of Ireland we heare that Matters go very well, yet open Action of any Importance there hath not past on either Side: But some of the Rebells daily come in, and some have bin intercepted. The Garrison of Loughfoyle is found to be of very good use there, and the proscribing of Tyrone, and conferring of his Earledome upon Sir Arthur Oneale, it is hoped will breede a great Division among them.

In the Lowe Countries, the Forces of both Sides are kept together in Expectation of one another's Attempts. Here is an Ambassage lately arrived from the King of Barbarie; what he brings I knowe not yet, but will advertise by my next. My Lord of Essex was yesterday by order from her Majestie, set at full Liberty, only his repaire to the Court forbidden, till further Pleasure be known, which it is thought will be the next Gradation.

I received yesterday Letters from (Poverty) Colvel, by his owne Boy that came by Bulloigne; he writes that he was setting forwards towards Lyons, and would see you there, and deliver you a Note of the Heads that the Negotiators that now go to Rome from Scotland are to treat there. If that, or the Letter so long expected, may be had, it will be somewhat worth; but otherwise I would have him knowe that I am weary of Promises without effect, and will be drawn into no further Charge till I see some particulars that may deserve it; for I have been hitherto intertayned with generalities, of no great Importance: But if he perform any reall Service it shal be really acknowledged; in the mean time I suspend both my Judgment and my Purse. I knowe not how *de Monte* proceeds in his Buifness, I have not heard from him a long tyme, it may be it is for want of means of good Adresse.

I pray you advertise me in what termes the Counsaile of Trent stands for the Reception, and likewise the Restitution of the Jesuites. And so for this time I take my leave and committe you to God.

Tour very loving Freend,
HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable, &c.

Chambery 30th of August 1600. O. S.

I Received your Lordship's Letter of the 29th of July, the 23^d of August at Chambery. The King was then at Chammoüe (a Place belonging to a Marquis of that Name, and of the House of Tavares) within a League of the Fort Charboniere, which then he did besiege, and with him Monsieur de Villeroy. The Chancellier was upon the Waie between Grenoble and this Towne, and before he arrived heather, the King did send to call him to him. Upon your Lordship's Letters I went presentlie to Chammoüe; where speaking with Monsieur de Villeroy, "I told him the Cause of my coming, and began to unfold the Injustice of the Arrest, showing howe prejudiciall it wold prove to our Marchaunts, and how injurious yt was to the Alliance which her Majestie did hold with this Crowne; but I cold not intreat him to have Patience to hear me, who said it did not appertaine to him, but to the Chancellier, to remedie those Grevances, yf any were conceived. I replied, that I was commaunded to address my self to the King and his Counsaile, where what rang he held I knew very well, the Matter I was to speak of was of no smale Consequence, nor unworthie of his Understanding; he wished me not to trouble my self, for in these Cafes he did not deale; so for that, I did leave him". The next Morning

ing I did meet him at the King's Lodging, and there again " I did enter into the *An. 1600.*
 " Matter, and proved the Impossibilities of those Conditions, which the *Arrest*
 " did require at our Marchaunt's Hands; whereby I argued that there could be
 " no other purpose in establishing that *Arrest*, but an Intention to weary and
 " tire out our Marchaunts trading in those Parts; wherbie they should be subject
 " to the continuall Oppressions and Violences of their Officers, and by conse-
 " quence, to banish our Manufactures of Woole out of their Realme; a thing
 " which long had been intended, and this was thought the cleanliest Waie to ef-
 " fect it. He answered, he sawe no such unreasonable Purpose in the *Arrest* as
 " I presumed; yt was by course of Justice, with long and advised Deliberation,
 " resolved, and by his Consent should stand in the same Termes unaltered". I
 " then moved, because the Counsaile was not then *sedentary*, but *passant* up and
 " downe, and could not attend so speedilie to determine Causes which did require
 " present Dispatch, " that it wold pleas him to *suspend the Execution of the Ar-*
 " *rest* for six Months, in which time I did not doubt to make appear unto him,
 " how unjust this judgment was, and how prejudiciall to our Nation. He an-
 " swered peremptorily, *for his particular it should not be suspended for one*
 " *Daie*. I replied, that I hoped to receive a more favourable Answer from the
 " King. Yf you purpose said he to speak with the King about this, you shall do
 " better to save your Labour; for I can tell you the King's Answer beforehand;
 " that is, *he will return you to his Counsaile*. I said, what Answer he wold
 " give me I was to take, and to relate; but for discharge of my Dutye I did de-
 " sire to informe him of this Matter, and for that purpose I wold attend his Lea-
 " sure.

From Monsieur de Villeroy (understanding that the *Chancellor* was lodged at
 a little Village called *la Rochette*, two Leagues from thence, and wold be there
 in the Afternoone, *because he should not have the Answer he wold give me put*
in his Mouth.) I went thither unto him; " to whom I did at large shew, the ma-
 " ny Inconvenients that must ensue uppon this *Arrest*; the impossibilities of
 " those Circumstances that were imposed on our Marchaunts, which neither Art
 " nor Industrie could effect; that therbye must needs follow the Banishment of
 " our Clothes out of this Realme, which by the *Reiglement* of this *Arrest* they
 " have *covertlie* and *ex consequenti* inforced, when they thought it not conve-
 " nient, at the Instance of their Marchants, *directly and expressely to forbid*
 " *them*. I praied him to consider, that if the Friendship of *England* had ben
 " profitable unto them, not to give us Cause to repent what we had done, and
 " if they did desire to conserve our Amitie, not to discourage us, by their un-
 " kind Usage, to do the like againe yf their Occasions did require. I added,
 " *that the Alliance between Princes, did not in this point differ from the Ami-*
 " *tie between private Men, amongst whom, that was ever accompted the most*
 " *affectionat and best assured, which was conserved by reciprocal Offices of*
 " *Love and Keindness*; This was the onlie Marchandize which we brought into
 " their Realme, whereas we did disburden them of many of their Commodities,
 " which wold be dead on their hands, being such as no Nation els wold, or could
 " make use of; *serving rather as Nurses to Pleasure and Riot, then as conve-*
 " *nient Instruments for the use of our Commonwealth*. I concluded, that your
 " Lordship addressed me principallie unto him, *as one that best could foresee, and*
 " *prevent the Inconvenients that might arise therof*.

" His Answer was, that the Procefs of this Cause was some Yeares in De-
 " bate before the Counsaill, where nothing was concluded rashlie and unadvised-
 " lie; that all Parties were called that had Interest in the Cause, or might receive
 " prejudice by that which should be decreed. *Our Marchants were there as*
 " *Parties*, and had their *Advocat* and *Sollicitor*. which might have excepted a-
 " gainst their Proceedings, yf there had ben in yt *any such enorme Injustice*
 " wherof I complained; or any such notable Prejudice to our State, which in
 " my Speech I had inferred. That your Lordship likewise did *intervenire* for
 " the Interest of the Queen; so that nothing was concluded without your Privi-
 " ty

An. 1600. " ty and Approbation. That that which was done by the Judgment of the
 " Counsaill, could not be reversed by him alone, neither without calling of those
 " Parties that were interested in the Cause. He protested that nothing was in-
 " tended, but only a *Reiglement* for the Redresse of the Abuses of our Cloathes,
 " which were falslie made, and not marchandable; and assured himself, that at
 " the penning of the *Arrest* Care was taken that nothing therein might be insert-
 " ed, contrary to the Alliance between the two Crowns. And concluded by
 " saying, he wished I had taken him in a Place of Repose, for I might well
 " think, his Leasure wold ill serve to advise of these things.

" I replied, That *Jus redditur in invitum*; our Marchants might well be cal-
 " led to make good the Sentence, which otherwise *in absentia partis* wold be
 " *nulla*; and might be allowed their *Advocat* and *Proctor*, who must have Pa-
 " tience to endure what Sentence should be pronounced against their Clients. I
 " knew well your Lordship did *intervenire*, hoping her Majestie should have
 " found more respect, and her Subjects more favor: But that you consented to
 " the *Arrest*, I praied him to excuse me. And that nothing was concluded
 " therein, contrary to the Treaties, I said he knew well, that the Lawe made
 " smale Difference between that which was done *contra Legem*, and in *Fraudem*
 " *Legis*. I praied him not to blame me for solliciting him in that Place, for the
 " Matter I treated was of that Consequence, that suffered noe Delay; and ther-
 " fore enforced me to take him where I found him. And because I knew well,
 " the *Arrest* could not be revoked, but in full assemblie of Counsaill; I praied
 " him to grant a *Surceance for Execution of the Arrest* but for six Months, in
 " which time I did not doubt, but upon such Prooves as should be alleaged, he
 " himself wold acknowledge that what I had informed, was most true.

" He answered, that he did not use to give any *Surceance* for the Execution
 " of the King's Lawes. I urged that Point againe and againe, but receaving no
 " other Answer, I told him I was sorry to make Report of this Answer, for I
 " was sure that upon relation therof by your Lordship, her Majestie would, (as
 " she had reason) conceive a just Displeasure, which might in time bring forth
 " fruits of ill pleasing tast, and of heavie Digestion". That Afternoone the
 " *Chancellier* and *Monseigneur de Villeroy* conferred together of the matter.

The next Morning I spake with the King in this forme, " That by Directions
 " from her Majestie, your Lordship had given me in charge to inform him of an
 " *Arrest* which was made by his Privie Counsaill in *Aprill* last at *Paris*, against
 " our Marchants, which traded in the Marchandize of Cloathes in his Town of
 " *Roüen*, which *Arrest* was not only prejudiciall to their former *Priviledges*,
 " but in effect, a plaine Banishment of our Cloathes out of his Realm. Her
 " Majestie assured her self, that it was his Pleasure to treat her Subjects trading
 " in his Countrey, with the same keindness his Predecessours had don; there-
 " fore I was commanded to make instance, that it wold pleas him to revoke this
 " *Arrest*, and to suffer the ancient *Ordonances* to remaine in their former Ver-
 " tue. He answered, that he understood not the Particularities of the Matter,
 " but wold enquire of them, that he was willing to give the Queen of *England*
 " in all things all the Contentment in the World; But her People, (saies he)
 " pill my Subjects upon the Sea most extreamlie. I told him I wold that her
 " Majestie might be informed of it. He answered, that he informed her dailie
 " by his Ambassador, but there was no remedie. I urged him to know his Plea-
 " sure for this particular Matter; he willed me to go to *Monseigneur de Villeroy*.
 " *Monseigneur Villeroy* was then present, whom I found more tractable then be-
 " fore, for he answered me in good tearmes when I demanded his Resolution,
 " that he wold advise of it, and at *Chambery* I should receive his Answer.
 " Now what they will do I cannot promise, but I will not sayle to urge instantly that
 " her Majestie might receive som Satisfaction. I thought it my Duty to advertize
 " how farre I have proceeded, wherby yf I have not effected what hath been de-
 " sired, your Lordship may be pleased to impute it to the Condition of this tyme,
 " unsea-

unseasonable to negotiate, and to the ill affected Humours of those that govern here, who are unwilling to grant what we demand, because we demand it. *An. 1600.*

The King did begin yesterday to beat the Fort Charbonniere, and will assuredly carry yt, though there be within two old Captaynes, the one called *Ambroyse* a *Piemontoyse*, th'other *Hernan* a *Savoyard*, who strive which of them should shew greatest Fidelity to his Master. This Fort being taken, the King will provide for his Voyage for *Marseilles*; but before that, he will make som aboad at *Lyons*, wher *Madam la Marquise* doth attend him in great Devotion.

Of the Duke of *Savoy* much is not spoken, yt is certayne that he hath gathered some Forces to the number of 6000 Foot, amongst whom are 1200 *Milanois* and *Spaniards*, besides some Companies of Horse, wherof *Monsieur d'Aubigny* a *French* Gentleman is Leader: But yet he hath not attempted to impeache the King's Passage, nor to succour any Place that hath bene beleiged: His Ambassadors are now at *Grenoble*. There hath been a Dispatch intercepted from the *Marquis de Lullin*, wherein he concluded, that the Duke had but two wayes to save himselfe and his State from Ruine, eyther to make some Enterprise upon the King's Person, or to assaile som Part of *Provence*.

The opinion is here, the King of *Spain* will not declare himself in this Warre. His Ambassador hath protested, that he will not intermeddle in the Warres of *Savoy*; and since the Arrivall of *Monsieur de Rochepot* to *Madrid*, he hath sworne the Treaty of *Vervins*. But no Man doubts, but that he will pay the King of France with his own Mony, assisting the Duke what possibly he can, but covertly, as he knows they here assist the States: For yt is not to be thought that he will betray at once both his brethren; *Savoy*, whom he hath engaged in this Warr, and leave the *Archduke* in these streights, that he shall have noe supply, nether of Men nor Mony, but what shall com by Sea.

Count Fuentes is now at *Millain*; he brought with him between 4 and 5000 Men, who are sent to the *Lazaretto* to stay there 10 Days, and after, accordingly as they shall prove sick or sound: He brought 80000 Crowns, most of which must be employed for the Discharge of Arrearages. Of the Continuance of this War nothing can be assured; for most Men think, that yf the Duke wil performe the Treaty of *Paris*, the Peace is made. The King for contenance, may demand the Charge of this Warre, but eyther at the Intercession of the Pope, or at the Instance of the Duke, he will remitt yt. They ground the Reason of this their Opinion, upon the Disposition of the King, who doth desyre to pass the rest of his Days in rest and repose; and the Humour of those who governe this Estate, whose Desseigns are overthrown by this unexpected Warre.

The Duke of *Nemours* is returned to the King: Yt is not confirmed that himself went to the Duke. He doth profess that he doth travayll to accord them, and I have observed much private Conference between him and *Monsieur Villeroy*. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London 9th of September 1600.

BY the last Letter I wrote you from *Bulloigne*, and by the Duplicat of it which I sent you by *Simons*, you have understood the Complaint of our Marchants against the Arrest made by the King's Counsaile touching our Cloathes, and how they desire it should be qualified. They have since delivered me a more ample Memoriall concerning the same, which I send you herewith. Praying you to use your best Care and Dilligence to procure some good Order in it: At the least that it may be suspended till the King's return to *Paris*, that there may be some Conference had, and some good Course established for the Commerce,

T t t

An. 1600. merce, according to the Treaties. I send you also an Ordonnance lately made by them of *Rouen*, which is greatly prejudiciall to our Trade, and which the Marchants desire that the King and his Counsaill should be made acquainted with; presuming that he will not tolerate any such direct Contravention to the Treaties of entercourse between the two Kingdomes, *especially by private Authoritie*. I pray you take Knowledge likewise of it, and urge some Order from the King or his Counsaill for the Reformation of it. This one Advertisement you may not forgett, that whatsoever Order you procure, unlesse it be under *the Great Seale*, it will not suffice, nor be obeyed.

We are in great Expectation what will become of the Warre in *Savoy*, and thinke the Time long that we hear not again from you, your last which I received being written the 3^d of *August*. I answer that they cannot looke to heare with any speede, nor scarce with any Safety from you; considering you are inforced to use the Way of Marchants for Conveyance of your Letters, and have no direct Messenger to send by. The matter is, they would fayne have diligent Advertisements, but they will be at no Charge for it. Touching my particular, it will come shortly to a Crisis, whither I shall returne into *France* or not. If the Treaty with *Spayne* be revived, I thinke I shall easily avoyde my *French* Employment by that occasion; otherwise I feare I shall fynde some difficulty in it. But howsoever, I do not fynde that ether my self or any other shall be sent, till the King's Returne towards *Paris*; and then I make accompt her Majestie will send a Nobleman to congratulate the Mariage, and to assist at the Queen's Entry; and with him ether my self, or my Successor. In the meane tyme, I doe what I can to procure some better Justice to be done here, then hath bin, in *French* Causes; to the end to drawe some Contentment from them in other Matters, or at least to free us from those Outcries and Infamie which we now sustayne, not altogether without Cause. I have procured Dr. *Cesar*, Mr. *Beale*, Mr. *Edmonds*, and my self to be sent to the Embassador to heare his Complaints; we have met once, and agreed of a Course for his Contentment in divers Causes; but some are of that Nature, and have such References, as I feare we shall effect little to his Satisfaction, but we shall stopp his Mouth I hope for the greatest Part.

We heare nothing of any Progresse of ether Side in the *Low-Countries*. Out of *Ireland* we understand, my Lord *Deputy* is going in Person against *Tyrone*, and that there comes in daily some of the Rebels to him. The Garrison of *Loughfoyle* advaunces it self daily more and more into the Countrey, and builds Forts along as it goeth. There is especiall Care taken here for the releiving and maintayning it in good Estate, our cheif Hope resting upon it for the reducing of the North of *Ireland*, and consequently of the whole Realme.

(↓28.) The Earle of Essex is gon to (*xykysuy*) *Exwelme*, not without hope of some further (*blesrw*) *Grace* shortly; there are many Arguments that (*State*) the Queen begins to (*gutubl*) *relent* towards (*woq*) *him*, and to with (*xorufyiyoyi*) *him near her*. By my next I shall be able to write you more certainty both touching myne owne particular, and many other things. In the meane tyme I commend me hartily unto you, and comitt you to God.

Your very loving Freind,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Since the Writing hereof I have received yours of the 19th of *August* as I take it, wherein you mention another of the 15th, which is not yet come to my Hands.

Mr. Win-

*Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.**Right Honorable,**Grenoble 13th Sept. 1600. O. S.*

I Advertised in my Letters from *Chambéry* of the 30th of *August*, and since by those I sent from *Grenoble* of the 5th of *September*, first what answer I received from the *Chancellor* and *Monsieur de Villeroy* concerning the revoking of the *Arrest*; and then, how being returned from the King back againe to *Monsieur Villeroy*, after long Attendance, this was all I could receive, that they would send their resolution to the Queen by *Monsieur de Boiffille*. Since which tyme the King, who did take Post to meet his * *Mistress*, hath brought her hither, whome he doth embrace with more kyndness then Kings commonly do their Wives, and doth honor with as much respect as yf she were his Queen. She doth dine ordinarily and publickly with him when he is attended on by *Princes of the Blood*, *Cardinals*, &c. in Presence of whom she governs the Table. The Queen is not looked for at *Mar-seilles* before the 10th or 12th of *October*. The King hath sent *Monsieur de Messe* and *Monsieur de le premier Maistre d'Hostel* into those Parts, to prepare for her intertaynement; to which purpose the *Cardinal Joyeuse* (who hath been here with the King) is gon downe. They begin here to make dowbr, yf the Warre continew, that the King will not receive her in Person, before her coming to *Lyons*: But he will have more regard to his owne Honor then to shew to her so little respect. Not long sence, talking of his Marriage, he said, he would keepe good cheer with his Wyfe for two or three Daies, afterwards she should goe a son Mesnage, chascun chez soy: *Ridentem dicere verum quid vetat?* Notwithstanding he is so pleasent, *Intus est Aquila*; within these two Daies the Gardes had commandment to watche and apprehend suche a one as was described unto them, who as he was informed should intend some Mischeife against his Person.

The *Marquis de Lullin* departed from hence upon Monday last. When he tooke his leave of the King, "he prayed him to be pleased (notwithstanding these late Discurtisies from the Duke of *Savoy*) to accept the *Marquisat*, "that the Duke would assuredly render it into his Hands; and for the Charge "of the Warre, to be contented to referr the taxing therof to the Judgment of "the Pope". The King answered, he was resolved never to treat with the Duke, who was not a Prince of Honor: But yf eyther the Pope or the King of *Spayne* would become respondents for him, that there might be any hope that what should be accorded, should really be performed; they should yet fynd him not unwilling to hearken unto Reason. Hereupon many do gather, that yf the King might be assured to have Possession of the *Marquisat*, he would be well contented to make his Peace, and withdraw his Forces out of *Savoy*; especially yf this offer be made, and Performance accordingly, before he shall beginne to beat *Montmelian*, for which he will not be readie these 15 or 20 Dayes. But after he shall be engaged in the Battery, and fynd possibilitie, in any reasonable tyme to be able to carry yt; yt is to be supposed, that he will stand upon higher termes, and eyther hold that which he hath gotten, or not part with yt without much dishonor to the poor Duke, who as yet, as it seemeth, hath small towche of those Afflictions wherof his Subjects are dayly sensible; nor apprehension of greater Calamities that may and must ensue, yf he continew these his wilfull and obstinate Courses: For *Monsieur de Berny* the King's Agent with him who returned from thence yesterday, hath declared to the King, that though he did instantly seeke yt, yet he would not vouchsafe him his Presence, noe not so muche as to kisse his Hands, alleadging that the King refused to give his Ambassador's Audience; wherein, as here they say, the Duke hath bin misinformed.

We have here *plenam curiam*, most of the Prynces, and most of the Nobillitie; but all are come in Post without Horse of their owne, and with very small

* The Marquise de Verneuil.

An. 1600. Trayne; whereat the King is much offended; but they all make one Apologie, the want of meanes. So that the King *in omnem eventum* to provyde for the worst, hath bene forced to make this Proclamation, which herewith your Lordship shall receive.

I have lately received this Letter from the Secretary of *Florence*; which the Duke doth send to her Majestie only as a Compliment, to informe her of this Mariage, between his Neice and this King. He hath written to his Ambassador here, that upon that Poynt wherof I advertised in my Letters of the 9th of *August*, he hath dispatched a Courier into *Spain*, from whence he will be advertized of all Proceedings from tyme to tyme against the Queen; and will not omit as occasion shall present, to advise therof his Ambassador here, from whome I shall be informed. For the present, I understand from thence; that the 26 Gallies which came with Count *Fuentes* remaine still in *Italie*. In *Spayne* there are 18; but so ill appoynted, that before they can be able to put to Sea they will not be above 10: That from *Lisbonne* there lately were sent 12 Galeons to meet with the Ships of *Portugall*, and to assure them from Pyrates. That neither at *Lisbonne*, nor *Sevill*, nor any other Port of *Spayne*, there is one Shippe armed for Warre. That of those Souldiars which are come into *Italy* with Count *Fuentes*, 3000 did serve the *Adelantado* in the *Armada*. For his want of Money they wryte, that whereas the *Archduke* should have monthly 250000 Crowns, he never received in good Payment 200000; and at this tyme he is unpaid for three Months entier. And for the Discharge of 70000 Crowns which have bene due to one *Guidice* a Gentleman of *Genoua*, the King of *Spayne*, for want of better meanes, is enforced to retrench so muche from the ordinary Allowance of his owne Table.

The *Great Duke* will not, as I perceave, be seene herein, and doth not expect any Acknowledgment from the Queen; yet yf occasion be taken from this Letter, to wryte unto him, and in generall termes some Compliment be rendred, he shall be encouraged to continew all good Offices, and I think he may doe many. He hath likewise written to the Kings of *Scotland* and *Denmark*, to the same purpose.

Yesterday here arrived the Newes of the Attempt of the Erle of *Gowry* against the King. *Colvel* hath found me out here at *Grenoble*, who goes with his Complices to *Rome*; by these enclosed your Lordship shall understand what their Purpose is. The Presumption is strong that _____ is employed in this Buifness. The Erle of *Argyle*, who doth shortly returne into *Scotland*, hath received Advice from Sir *Thomas Erskin*, whose Brother *George Erskin* dothe gouverne the Erle; that in his returne he should not take the way of *England*, and yf he doe, that he should not see (with these termes) the *Crookback'd Secretary*. He is commended to be a Nobleman of many worthie Parts, well affected to our State, and to the Cause of Religion, and one that may more impeache the ordinarie Commerce that is betwene the *Scots* and the *Irish Rebels*, then all *Scotland* befyde. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable,

Grenoble, 23^d Sept. 1600. O. S.

I Received your Lordship's Letters of the 28th of *August* the 13th of *September* at *Grenoble*. I repayed at my fyrst Commodity to the Ambassador of *Florence* who then was in this Towne, with whom I proceeded in this manner:
 " That the King of *Spayne* at the last Treaty at *Bulloigne*, not being well informed of the Queen's Disposition, taking her to be more greedy of Peace,
 " then carefull to uphold the State of her Honor, caused his Ambassador to stand

“ stand *troppo in sal grande*, and peremptorie to demand and carry the Pre-
 “ *seancie*, or upon that poynt to breake off the Treatye; now fynding his Er-
 “ ror, as his Commissioners did intreate at their Departure a Continuance of
 “ the Treatye for certayne Dayes, so he doth now pursue the Effect therof,
 “ and desyre that a new Place of Meeting may be appoynted. Her Majestie
 “ doth advise, that yf she shall refuse to treat, she must resolve to continue the
 “ Warre: A Warre of great Charge, of Danger not to be neglected, and of per-
 “ petuall Travail, and Trowble to her Subjects: She considers how many Years
 “ she hath maintained this Warre at her Charge, and her Travail, *that her Purse*
 “ *hath payed for the Repose of all Christendome*, and her Force had beaten
 “ downe the proud Attempt of his conceyted Monarchie: She knowes that this
 “ Warre must have an end, *which cannot be taken in a better tyme then when*
 “ *yt is offred*. Yet partly upon Disgust which she hath conceived by their Ca-
 “ riage in the last Treatie, but especially upon Judgement, foreseeing what Daun-
 “ ger may ensue by her making of Peace, not only to her State, but to all other
 “ Prynces, (for yf his *Indies* may arrive safely and cleerly to his Coffers, consi-
 “ dering his vast and huge Desires, his Ambition may become fearfull to all his
 “ Neighbours,) she hath thought good ingenuously to communicat with other
 “ Prynces, whose Interests are engaged in the common Cause, and to let them
 “ understand, that though she doth assure her, and the World will
 “ witness with her, that she hath discharged her Dutie both to God and her
 “ Neighbours; yet yf they ratably to their Interests, will be content yerely to
 “ contribute to the Charge of the Warre, she will not only continew yt, but
 “ pursue yt to such purpose, that all other Prynces shall sett at home, and en-
 “ joy in Rest and Peace the Fruits of her Labours, without Feare or Suspect. I
 “ then put him in mynd of that Discourse which I had with him at *Paris*, and
 “ of his Answer to yt a little before your going to *Bulloigne*: I prayed him, as
 “ I did freely treat with him, so freely to deale with me, and to let me know
 “ yf he had from his Master *any expresse Commission* to deliver that which then
 “ he uttered, or though he had no speciall Commission to deliver yt, yet whe-
 “ ther he spake yt out of *the Privitie and inward Knowledge he had of his*
 “ *Master's Mynd*.

He remembered the Speache we had, and acknowledged his Answer; and
 sayd, “ That then he was of opinion, and so still doth remayne, that his Ma-
 “ ster would not be wanting to contribute to so good a purpose, whereby the
 “ Quiet of Christendome might be established. But (sayth he) what then I
 “ sayd, and what nowe I confyrme, comes of my selfe, without Warrant and
 “ Commission, and from *a general Knowledge*, not from *any particular Privi-*
 “ *ty* of my Master's Disposition. But he offred of himself, and sayd, he would
 “ communicat to his Master the Effect of my Speech, and procure by the fyrst
 “ Commodity his *Resolution*.

“ He then came to som particular Questions, and asked me whether I had
 “ Commission in this sort to deale with the *French King*; I answered, that the
 “ King of *France* was endebted to her Majestie, *who did not hold it for her*
 “ *Honor, to demand Repayment by way of Capitulation or conditional Com-*
 “ *pact*. Yet I thought she did purpose shortly to send a Nobleman of her
 “ Realme to congratulate the Marriage, who should have Commission to demand
 “ Remboursement for some part of those *Sommes* that are due to her; *and to*
 “ *put more Lyfe unto yt, should signifie the Cause, wherefore at this tyme she*
 “ *did so earnestlie presse yt*. Then he asked me what *Somme* her Majestie would
 “ yeerly demaund; I sayd, she would leewe that to the Great Duke's Discre-
 “ tion, *who best could tell, at what Price he did rate the Repose and the As-*
 “ *urance of his State*. Lastly he asked me, whether the Queene did not pur-
 “ pose ever to repay yt. I answered, that yf the Warre had that Successe which
 “ the Justice of the Cause did promise; yf she could once take the *Indyan Fleet*
 “ returning well fraught and charged, I did assure him she would returne yt with
 “ double Interest; otherwise I could assure him of noe other Repayment then

An. 1600. " his Quiet and Repose, the free Trade of his Subjects, and the assured Vent of
 " his Marchandizes: And in right Estimation, I told him, his Master should
 " have at the Yeare's end nothing the lesse in his Coffers; for that which he
 " should disburse for the Mayntenance of the Warre, yf *Spayne* were in Peace
 " must be employed in assuring his Frontiers, in sending of Presents to the King
 " of *Spayne*, and in bribing his Mignons, to keepe himselfe upright with him,
 " and yet perhaps all would not serve.

I had muche Discourse with him to this Purpose: " He doth acknowledge the
 " Intelligence betwene his Master and the King of *Spayne* never to have been
 " good, and this Mariadge with *France* doth nothing mend yt; yet I fynd he is
 " fearfull to offend him, and the rather because he holdeth *Sienna* in feudo of
 " him. So that he seemeth to confesse that his Master will make no lesse Diffi-
 " cultye of the *Meanes how this Negotiation may closely be contrived*, then of
 " the Disboursement of the Mony. I told him, that yf his Master did approve
 " her Majestie's Motion, yt might be she would send me to follow yt and to ef-
 " fect yt, but therein she would be advised by the Great Duke. He hath alrea-
 " dy written to him, and I shall not be long without answere.

The *Venetian Ambassador* was at *Lyons* when I receaved your Lordship's Let-
 ters; and understanding that his Successor was pryvily passed by this Towne to
 goe thither unto him, I hastned to *Lyons*, to speake with him before his Succes-
 sor should arrive, for feare least he should cutt me off with this Answere, *that*
his Ambassage was determined. But when I arrived to *Lyons* I found that he
 was gon towards this Towne, (yet my hap was not so good as to meet with
 him) whereupon I returned presentlye hither, where I arrived before him; and so
 upon *Munday* the 21st of this Moneth I spake with him, and told him, " That
 " the King of *Spayne* desyring to revive the Treatie, which was continued at
 " *Bulloigne*, the Queen having advised with her selfe, *is resolved eyther to*
 " *make Warre or Peace*; for *via di mezzo* was very unsafe, and besydes a
 " course of continuall Charge, and continuall Feare; and to stande onlie upon
 " the deffensive, was to live at the Discretion of her Enemyes. She was assu-
 " red she might have Peace, and that with honorable and safe Conditions; yet it
 " might be dowbted, that the Kinge of *Spayne* did onlie *stake Peace, to th' end*
 " *to arme himselfe at more leysure to the Warre*: She thought therefore this to
 " be the safest Course, for the general Good to continew the Warre both by Land
 " and Sea: But this was a Course of Charge, of Trowble, and of Daunger; for
 " the Trowble and Daunger the Queen would undertake yt her selfe; *being af-*
 " *feured, that God who ever had geaven her Victory against her Enemies,*
 " *would not abandon her now in so just a Cause*; and for the Charge, sith she
 " these many Yeares hathe mayntayned this Warre, wherbye her Treasure is
 " muche exhausted, and in whych tyme other Prynces have had means to en-
 " rich their Coffers; she thought yt very reasonable, *that a comon Cause should*
 " *requyre a comon Purse*; and therefore she hathe thought good to make this
 " Motion to other Prynces, (to whose States the Greatness of *Spayne* might
 " prove as dangerous as to hers,) to be content to contribute to this Warre
 " for som three or four Yeares, in which tyme she did hope so to gayne upon
 " him, that he should defray the Charge of the Warre. She did make choise to
 " move their State in this Matter; fyrst, because their Particular was more
 " deeply engaged; then, for the nature of their Commonwealthe, whych ought
 " most of all to detest the ambitious Deseignes of a usurping Tyrant; Lastly,
 " for the good Intelligence whych ever had been betwene the Crowne of *Eng-*
 " *land* and their Commonwealth; to the whych the Queen wishing so muche
 " good as she did, she did hope, they never should have need of her Ayd or As-
 " sistance; but in case they had, they should perceave, that as she is not lesse
 " able, so she would not be lesse willing, then in tymes past her Father was, of
 " happie and worthie Memorie. I praied hym to advertize the *Seigniurie* of
 " this her Majestie's Motion, and as convenientlye as he might to procure their
 " Resolution; not dowbting but that they would in their Wisdom and Judge-
 " ments

" ments embrace yt wyth all Kyndness and Love, and hold yt as a very happie *An. 1600.*
 " *Catastrophe* of his Employment.

" His Answer was, that he would forthwith advertise the *Seigneurie* of this
 " Motion, and recommend yt unto them *wyth instance* by his Letters; and at
 " his returne, would as earnestly sollicit yt by word of Mouth. He did not
 " doubt but that they would have that regard therof, as her Majestie should
 " wel perceave in what Price they did hold her Amytie, and what Desyre they
 " had to continue a good Intelligence with her Crowne. Yet afterwards he sayd,
 " that the Charge of their Commonwealthe was very excessif, and at this tyme
 " greater than ever by reason of Waterworkes, which they were forced to un-
 " dertake for the Preservation of their City. Then, that they had a Warre
 " whych long had put them to Charge agaynst the *Scocchi*; and lastly he sayd,
 " that yt was not for their Safty to put themselves to any extraordinary
 " Charge, considering that the Peace betwene the *Emperour* and the *Turk* was
 " now in Treaty, whych yf yt should take place, would give them cause to stand
 " upon their Guardes.

I then came to the second poynt of your Lordship's Direction, and sayd, " that
 " yf this whych I had proposed should not seeme pleasing unto them, yet be-
 " cause they might perceave how unwilling her Majestie was to abandon the
 " Cause whych so long she had maintayned, she would desyre onlie the Loane
 " of 300000 Crownes for five or six Yeares, at whych tyme she would repaye
 " yt with Interest, and Assurance of lyke Curtesy when their Occasions should
 " requyre yt." He hath promysed likewise to sollicit this, and to procure a
 " speedy Answer. " I prayed hym to communicat what I had sayd to his *Suc-*
 " *cessor*, from whom I thought to receive their Resolution; to whom I sayd I
 " did purpose to go, to present my Service, and would then delyver unto him
 " th' effect of that I had then moved." Accordingly I have been at his Lodging
 " to speake with hym, but I understand that after his Journey he fyndes himselfe
 " not well disposed in his Body, and doth therby excuse himself from all Compa-
 " ny. I will watche the fyrst Opportunity to visitt him.

I beseech your Lordship by the next to direct me, in case that the *Great Duke*
 " shal be content rather to lend, then to contribute, whether I shall accept of yt,
 " and of what Somme; then for what Tyme, what Assurance I shall offer, and for
 " the meanes, of Convayance in th' one Case and th' other. And so likewise for
 " the *Seigneurie* of *Venice*, yf they shall make offer of a lesse Somme and for a
 " shorter tyme, what Assurance shall be tendred, and the meanes of Convayance,
 " at least in general, for they likewise will precisely stand upon the of
 " this Negotiation.

The Duke de *Bouillon* is not here, *nether*, as I understand, *meanes to come*,
 " and therefore following your Lordship's Directions I have not conferred with Mon-
 " sieur de *Rhosny*, who I thinke would not muche apprehend what I should saye,
 " for your Lordship may consider what little good those many Remonstrances
 " have done which you have made unto hym, when you handled the same Subject.
 " He is truly *French*, only for the present, *nether myndfull of that which is*
 " *past*, nor carefull of that which is to come; in a worde, properly and without
 " *Metaphore*, well may he be called *Villicus Reipublicæ*, and one that loves Alex-
 " ander better then the King. It may be yt were not unfitt that the King should
 " be moved, but that must not be done in a *sollemne Audience*, for then he is the
 " least part of himselfe. Yet yt must be by some Man of Quallitie, otherwyse he
 " will not so freely open his Mynd. Some fytt Opportunity may be taken, by
 " him whom her Majestie shall send to congratulat this Mariage.

These petty Warres have somewhat stayed and suspended (but nether altered
 " nor mollified) the Discontents in these Parts, which are greate in both Factions,
 " and yf these Warres shall sodainely end, yt may be they wyll as sodainely and
 " violently breake forth.

But all Men doe marvaill, that a Poynt only of Ceremony, should frustrate
 " the Work betwene us and Spayne, wherby both Realmes might enjoye soe muche
 " Happines.

An. 1600. Happiness. And I have hard Men of diverse Affections discourse, *that the most compendious way for her Majestie to assure her Estate, and to mayntayne her Greatness, were to make her Peace with Spayne;* for these tow great Monarchies, ever jealous th' one of th' other's Greatnes, cannot stand long in Peace together, yf her Majestie were in Peace with them both; *And then would they both stryve who should hold strongest Intelligence with her, and would as yt were with Curtesies and good Offices woo her Favour to have the most assured Confidence in her Amitie: Whereas nowe, as she stands with Spayne, she is rather out of Warre, then in Peace with France: For they seeing that the Necessity of her Affayres doth requyre the Continuance of their Alliance, they will never hold but a loose and careles kind of Amitie with her, and ever treat her Subjects with Contempt, and her Ministers without Respect.*

I have agayne moved Monsieur de Villeroy about the Marchant's Arrest, in that Forme as your Lordship hath prescribed, but cannot have other answer then this, *that they have already sent their Resolution to Monsieur de Boisfisse, who shall relate yt to the Queen.*

The Count of Arembergh hath beene here, and is nowe at Lyons upon his returne. He hath brought with hym an Agent called *Aiayla* to resyde here with the King: I have beene carefull to learn his Negotiation. In his fyrst Audience he assured the King of the Archduke's Purpose to continue th' Amitie, protesting against the Duke of Savoy's Courses, in whose Affayres they would not meddle: He then made a myld and moderat Expostulation for th' Assistance which dayly came from hence to the States; vowing that they did attribute the Cause of the Defait which lately they received, to the Vallor and Force of the Frenche, that served there agaynst them. He moved likewise that such Supplies as should be sent from Spayne and Milan, might freely passe, as heretofore they had done, throughe Savoy. Yt is sayd that he damaunded leave to make a Levee of 3 or 4000 Men to serve the Archduke; and likewise yt is geeven forthe, that he moved the King, in case that the Archduke should com to accord with the States, that he would become Caution for the Archduke for the Performace of such Capitulations as should be agreed on between them, for whose Securitie the Emperour would be content to caution himselfe.

The King went last Week to Chambery, and with him his Mystress. From thence he will goe to Nissy to meet with Marechal Byron, who lately hath taken the Sluce upon the Passage betwene Lyons and Geneva. Monsieur de Zancy is now at Geneva, who doth follow the Affayres in those Partes betwene them and Berne. The Cantons hold now an Assembly at Baden. Yt is held here, *that yf we have not Peace, the fault is not in the King.* The Duke of Nemours hath lately beene in Piemont with the Duke of Savoy, or els all the World is deceived; whether he would not goe without the King's privytye and good liking.

The Chancellor and Counsaill were at Chambery, whether purposely they went to establish the Justice there, but they are returned hither, and have done nothing, only they have prolonged the Terme for two Moneths longer, to advise whether they will sweare Allegiance to the King; *which argues that they have some Opinion of Peace, and therefore would not displace those Presidents and Senators, to put new in their rooms, who presently should be removed agayne.*

The Patriarche is yet here, and doth not cease to add *extremam manum* to the Work he hath begunne. The Marquis de Lullin is likewise returned from the Duke to the King, sence his Departure from hence. These are the Arguments for the Peace: Yet the King prepares to beseige Montmelian, *which is the Crisis of all.* For yf he take yt, he will not then accept of any tolerable Conditions for Peace. But he will not be ready for the Battery these 20 Dayes: And now those Speeches of taking yt within 15 or 20 Dayes were Words of Heat, and spoken at such tyme *when they were more then Men,* now they beginn to shrink the Shoulder, and dowbt whether yt be prenable.

The Duke is come downe into the Valley of *Tarantese*, and hath made some light Skirmishes with Monsieur *Lesdiguieres* who is in those parts, about the Fort of *St. Jacques* and *Briançon*. The Ambassador of *Spain* who is here, in his last *Audience*, did playnly renounce the Duke of *Savoy*, and assured the King of all Fayth from his Master. Notwithstanding, the Duke hath in his Army 1200 *Spaynards* and *Milanois*; and *Don Juan di Mendoza* a Captayne of marke, who did commaund in *Savoy* in the last Warres, is now there, and hath Commaund. So that yt is to be presumed, *that the Duke hath great assurance of some good Assistance from Spain*, or els he would not thus wilfully not hazard, but playnly ruine his State; for yt is playne he cannot stand long alone agaynst the Forces of *France*. By my next I hope to resolve your Lordship, whether shall be expected, eyther present Peace, or continuance of Warre.

The Queen will not arrive before the end of *October*: Monsieur *le Grand* is gon to *Rome*, which will somewhat prolong her coming. Yt is now resolved, that the King will receive her at *Marseilles*, which long hath rested doubtful, and had yt not been shewed that all those that shall attend her out of *Italy* were not to leave her, untill they brought her to his Presence, and once landed, so long as they should have beene within his Realme, must have beene defrayed by him; assuredly he would not have gon: Now he will go in Post, with some few of the better fort, and after some very few Dayes stay there, returne back agayne.

And now to conclude with that Poynt, which your Lordship doth towche in the beginning of your Letter; In this Service I can assume nothing to my selfe but *the Imperfections*, which I beseeche your Lordship with favour to excuse; yf there be any thing that can endure the Towche I humbly refer yt to your Lordship, from whom I acknowledge to have received yt. And so being sorry that I have so long detayned this Messenger, which I could not help, unless I should have sent him away with half his Errand, I humbly take my leave.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Grenoble, 30th Sept.
1600, O.S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

SINCE my last by *Simons*, I have spoken with the new Venetian Ambassador; to whom, after I had assured him how willing he should fynd your Honor at your returne, to hold a confident Intelligence with him, and untill then prayed him to accept of my Service, which ever should attend his Commaundements; I delivered the Somme of what I had spoken to his Predecessor; shewing, "th' assured Commodities they should receive by the Continuance of the Warre, and in case that (*Health*) the Queen should make Peace, (which I held for made, yf this Demand were refused) the eminent Dangers which necessarily would follow, whereof they were sure to have their part, both for nearness of Neighbourhood, and for the Goodness and Worth of their State. I prayed him to confer with his Predecessor, and joyntly with him to recommend the Motion to (*Power*) the Seigniory, hoping yt would be kindly entertained, and received as a happy Augury of his Ambassage. I found him at the first somewhat daintie, and unwilling to apprehend yt; but before I departed from him, he promysed to confer with his Predecessor, and to joyne with him effectually to what purpose he should advise." Whereupon I tooke occasion to visit him againe, and after much other Discourse falling into the matter, "I prayed him to think, that the Queen's particular Good was no more interested in this Cause then the affectionat Care which she did carry to the generall Benefit and Quiet of Christendome; for Peace she may have yf it shall please her to accept of yt. And if any, I said, should ask, *why her Care should*

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" extend

An. 1600. " extend yt self farther to the Care of other Prynces; I answer'd, because her
 " Power can more abase the Greatness of Spaine then the Power of all other
 " Prynces: For his Indies are the Soul and Sinews of his State, whych yf safe-
 " ly they may arrive home into his Coffers, and without Charge; they which
 " now for many years have slept in a peaceable Security, not well waighing
 " *Quis Deus illis hæc otia dedit*, shall have cause, and they know not how soon,
 " to awake themselves, and call their Wits about them. And that they should
 " not yerely securely arrive, I said, all Princes Christian without her, though
 " they should joyntly endeavour yt, have not Power to impeach it. All which
 " he freely acknowledged, and so promysed, that they both would joyntly write,
 " and effectually recommend the Consideration thereof to (Power) the Seig-
 " niory. He then lightly touched some Wrongs, that had been committed by
 " our Men of War upon some of their People, and now lately in the *Levant*
 " Seas, unto the which I could say nothing, then, that, as in Philosophy, so in
 " Matters of State, *particularium non est Scientia*; so the ill Demeaneours of
 " some private Men, were not to be imputed to the Government of the State;
 " that those Spoyles might be done by Robbers and Pirates, such as are not al-
 " lowed by our States, but should, if they were apprehended, receive Justice,
 " worthy of their Demerits. I added, that if this Motion might take place, yt
 " would be a means to revive the Intelligence, wherby the Subjects on eyther
 " Syde should be entreated with better Respect.

In the Postscript of my last, I wrote unto your Honor, that there was a Cour-
 rier arrived here from *Rome*, with Letters to the *Patriarch*, whereupon he pre-
 sently took his Journey to *Chambery* to the King. There did meet him, the Se-
 cretary of Cardinal *Aldobrandino*, *Arminio Valenti*, who hath brought Letters
 from the Pope to the King, instantly solliciting him to accept of the *Marqui-*
sat, which he did presume the Duke would not refuse to render; he doth pray
 him to have regard to the weakness of his old Age, protesting that rather then
 the Warre should goe forward, he himself will come in Person to settle Peace
 between them.

The Secretary, as he faith, did confer as he passed both with the Count
Fuentes and with the Duke, who both do offer all Satisfaction to the King. The
 Substance of his Commission, is first to endeavour to make a present Peace: Yf
 not, then to move the King to a Suspension of Arms for some few Days, and in
 Case he cannot obtaine that, then he must intreat the King to declare himself,
 and to make an Overture what yt is that will content him, and upon what Con-
 ditions he will accept of Peace; and thereupon the Pope will send a Legate,
 that shall, if there be any means, bring them to an accord. So that now it is
 believed, that shortly we shall have Peace; and the rather, because all the Coun-
 faill do much affect it, unless Messieurs de *Biron* and *Lesdiguieries*, whose Mes-
 tier War is. Monsieur de *Rosny*, who as he is of the Religion, doth acknow-
 ledge it is the Warre that doth conserve them, and advance them, but as he doth
 carry the Purse, he crys *Quorsum est ista perditio?*

This late Ambassage of the Count of *Arenbergh*, and the Residence here of
 an Ambassadour or Agent, (for it is yet doubted what Title he carrieth,) doth
 make many believe that the King of Spayne will certainly imbark in this Warre
 himself if it continew, and therefore the Archduke (for whose Affaire it is not
 convenient to break with the King) would have a Minister of his own as a State
 by himself; and would not be assisted by a Minister of Spayn whom the King
 might hold justly suspected.

Monsieur de Gondy hath summon'd the Ambassadors to be at *Marseilles* at the
 King's Marriadge, and hath assigned them to depart from hence the 20th of this
 Month, to arrive there in due tyme.

The Councill of *Trent* stands in the same Terms your Honor left it, and *Pa-*
dre Maggio is at *Lions* and receives still dilatory Answers from the King; such
 as neither gives great Cause of Hope nor yet to Dispaire. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.
 Mr. Win-

An. 1600

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Grenoble, 5th Octob.
1600. O. S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

BY my Letters of the last of *September*, I certified your Lordship of the Arrivall of Cardinal *Aldobrandini's* Secretary to *Chambery*. The King then was at *Nissy*, whether he went unto him with the *Patriarch*. There they both had *present Audience*; since which time they have dispatched a Courier to *Rome*. Notwithstanding, the King refused to give his Resolution upon their Demands, untill he had advised with his Counsaill; for which purpose he hath sent for the *Chancellor* and the rest of the Counsaill who remained here, to come to *Chambery*, whether yesterday they are gone. What will be the Issue of this, is yet doubtfull; for though *Arminio Valenti* the Cardinal's Secretary doth report, and so hath assured the King, that he shall find the Duke of *Savoy*, most tractable and willing to give him Satisfaction in all that he with reason can require; yet the King is otherwise advertized, *that he doth still remaine as obstinat as ever, and resolved, rather to hazard the loss of all his States then that he will render the Marquisat into his Hands*; and so he hath by his Letters, since the beginning of these Warres, certified the *Pope*, with these Reasons; that to deliver up the *Marquisat* unto the King, were to make himself and his Posterity perpetuall Vassalls to the Crown of *France*, for that being once French, he cannot stir out of his Doors safely into any part of his State without a strong Gard about his Person; or else he must ever stand in awe, and submit himself to the Discretion of the Garrisons of *Carmignole*, who at their Pleasure may seize upon him. Then he shall not be Master of his own Subjects, who upon any either Offence conceived, or Insolency committed by them, for which they fear the Justice of the Law, will presently, and may without Controulment, retire themselves into the *Marquisat*, where they shall not only, not be inhibited, but be advoided and encouraged to wrong and oppress his Subjects.

Lastly, the *Marquisat* doth challenge by Prescription, many Priveleages upon the State of *Piedmont*; and namely, from thence to be furnished yearly with such a Quantity of Grayn as their Necessity shall require; which Priveleages saith he, if he shall maintaine, either his own People must starve, or ells he must provide, as hertofore he hath been forced, for Supplies out of *Sicillie* and ellswere. Yf he do not maintaine it, then he says, the King of *France* will take this, as a very just and lawfull Cause to quarrell with him at his Pleasure. So he concludeth, that it is more safe for him to continue the Warre, retaining the *Marquisat*, then when he shall render it, neither to be secure in his own Person, nor assured of his Subjects; and yet ever to be in awe of the *French*, when they shall have best Opportunity to offend him, and he least means to defend himself.

These are the Reasons whereupon his Apologie to the *Pope* is founded. Now the King, *the more he shall gaine upon him, the more heavy his Conditions will grow*.

Monsieur *Lesdiguières* hath taken in the Fort of *Brianzon* and *St. Jacques*, which are scituate in the Valley of *Tarantese*. So that all *Savoy* is now clearly in the King's Possession, except the Fort of *St. Katherine* and that of *Montmelian*; where they labour hard, and as they say, within few Days will begin the Battery; so they have promised long, but the Days assign'd are still prorogued. This is the Substance of all, which if he take, it will make him *haut à la main*, yf he be repulsed, as it will turn much to his Dishonor, and much dispiight him, and thereby the rather animate and incense him to prosecute the Warre, so will it harden the Duke in his obstinacie and embolden him to hold out; *which assuredly he would do, yf he might receive from Spayne such Assistance, as in Reason of State he should expect*; for the Duke wants no Mettall, but the Mettall of his *Indies*. Notwithstanding these Discourses, the generall Opinion here is, *that if the Duke will render the Marquisat, the Peace is made*. But that he will render it, no Man can presume, untill the King be possessed of it; so often hath

An. 1600. hath he made shew to do it, without having purpose to perfourm it. Wee look for a *Legat* from *Rome* to treat and conclude this Peace; and it is thought that Cardinall *Aldobrandini*, yf he come with the Queen to *Marseilles*, shall be the Man; and so *una fidelia*, according to the Proverb, shall perfourm the Ceremonies of the Marriage, and determine this Difference of the Warre; though in a few Dayes, and so far from *Savoye*, it will not be easy to accommodate so many Difficulties, and hardly he will be induced to come up to *Lions*, and to spare himself any long time from the Court of *Rome*, where he doth reign in all Sovereignty without check or controul. The two *Venetian* Ambassadors have joyntly written to the *Seigniorie*. To that purpose they have been moved.

The *Venetian* Ambassador is gone this Day to *Chambery*, to present his *Successor* to the King, and so with what speed he can, he will return, as he saith, by the way of *Switzerland* into *Italy*. The Queen was married at *Florence* the 8th of this Moneth, and will be at *Marseilles* about the 20th. To morrow (God willing) I will set forward towards *Avignon*, from whence as occasion shall serve your Lordship shall hear from me; and so humbly kissing your Lordship's Hands I rest

Your Lordship's in all Duty to be commanded,
RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable my very good Lord, Valenza, 7th Oct. 1600. O. S.

I Wrote unto your Lordship from *Grenoble* the 5th of this Moneth; since which time I have received from a very good Hand, that during the time of the King's aboad at *Nissy*, there grew a secret Intelligence between the Marquis *de Brandis* Governor of the Fort of *Montmelian* and Monsieur *de Rosny*; who perhaps, as he is *Grand Maistre de l'Artillerie*, beginning to doubt of the Force of his Cannons; thought it the surer Way, as he is *Superintendant* of the *Finances* to put in practice the *Virtue of his Crowns*, *Quid non auri sacra fames?* In Summe he hath satisfied the Saying of *Phillip of Macedon*. For upon an Assurance from the King of an yearly Estate in Lands and Possessions, and a certaine Summe of Money in present Payment, the *Marquis* is content to betray his Master, and to render up the Fort into the King's Hands. The certaine Capitulations are not yet known, but some speak of ten Thousand Franks the Year, and forty Thousand Crowns in ready Mony; but that the Capitulations are accorded, yt is assuredly affirmed; which yf they take Place, will assuredly breed a great Alteration in the Course of these Affairs; For the Duke of *Savoye* was never undone untill now, nor the King never resolutely engaged in the Warr untill now. Before, the Duke might have had Peace by surrendring the *Marquisat*; now the King will make dainty to harken to any Conditions; and what Conditions so ever he shall accept, he will never depart from *Montmelian*, but retaine it *pour la bien Seance*. The *Marquis*, to make his Conditions the best, doth make shew to be able to bring in the Cittadell of *Bourg*. Yt is true that his Brother *le Count Maion*, who is the Governour of the Town, is there within, whether he retired to save himself when Marshall *Biron* surprized the Town; but one Monsieur *de Bouuant* doth command. By my next I shall be able to advertise your Lordship, both of the Certainty of this Practice, and of the Particularities. The King doth dayly reinforce his Army, by virtue of the Edict of the Court of Parliment at *Grenoble*, whereof I have sent your Lordship a Copy; he hath 2000 Gentlemen about him of this Country, and all in good Equipage, without one Penny Charge to his Purse.

The Ladies who are to attend the Queen at *Marseilles*, past this Way upon Saterday last, viz. *Madames de Nemours de Guise*, and her Daughter, *de Pisani* and *Guiertheville*. The Queen doth prevent the time of her Arrivall some 10 Dayes, whereupon the King doth purpose to depart from *Chambery* to mor-

row

row to *Lions*, and from thence will hie down with all speed. So humbly kissing your Lordship's Hands, I rest

An. 1600.

Your Lordship's in all Duty to be commanded;

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable my very good Lord, *Marseilles, 22^d Oct. 1600. O. S.*

I Wrote unto your Lordship from *Valenza* in my Journey from *Grenoble* to this Town, of a Practice then commenced between the Governor of *Montmelian*, Monsieur de *Brandis*, and Monsieur de *Rosny*, to deliver up that Fort into the King's Hand, upon such Capitulations as should be accorded between them. Monsieur de *Brandis* not holding yt for his Honor to yeald up a Place upon th' instant, especially of such Importance; and of that Strength, as not many Places in Christendom can compare with it; and therefore willing to cast some colour upon that which he should do, hath thus concluded, and for Performance thereof hath delivered unto the King three sufficient Hostages, whereof one is his Nephew, and another his Lieutenant; that yf the Duke of *Savoy* doth not come down within one Moneth, with a sufficient and powerfull Army, and therewith remove the Siege and succour the Place; then he will, without longer delay, deliver yt up unto the King, with all the Artillery and Munition that now is within, whereof there is no Want. Yt seemeth that the *Marquis* doth limit himself within the Compass of one Moneth, upon certaine Letters which lately the Duke did send unto him; wherein he wished him to remember, how amongst many other noble and valiant Personages of great Honor, he had made especiall Choice of him; to whose Fidelity he thought fit to committ the Stay and Strength of his States. He prayed him not to deceive the Opinion he had conceived of him, nor to betray the Trust which was reposed in his Faith and Loyalty; assuring him, that if he would have Patience but for 15 Days, either the King should quit the Siege, or he wold bid him Battaill in that Place. The 16th of *November*, according to this Style, the time doth expire; and although it is presumed and expected, that the Duke will straine himself to the utmost of his Power to save this Place, whereupon the maine of his Fortunes do cheefely depend; yet in so short a time as 16 Days which now do remaine, there is no possibillity to force the Passages which on every Side are possessed by the King, and must be recovered, before he can bring his Army to *Montmelian*. This doth breed a great Alteration in the Course of these Affairs, as heretofore in many of my Letters to your Lordship I have touched. For whereas before, the King desiring nothing more then Peace, did only demand the Restitution of the *Marquisat*; now, the Duke must become a lowly suppliant, and humbly intreat him to accept of it, and withall imploy the means of his best Friends; whereunto yf with Difficulty he shall be induced, yet we hold it for assured, that he will never be brought to deliver *Montmelian*.

The Queen was Espoused at *Florence* according to our Stile the 28th of *September*: The Duke her Uncle did give the Ring in the King's Name, and Cardinal *Aldobrandino* did celebrate the Marriadge. She embarked at *Livorno* the 6th of *October*, but by reason of the Season which hath been in these Parts Stormy and Rainye, she arrived not to *Toulon* before Monday last, where yet she remains, pretending not to travaill those solemne Feasts of *All-Saints*, and *All-Souls*; but as it is thought, she will not stur from thence, before she knows the King's Pleasure, to whom she hath sent Monsieur de *Albene* in Post. He is yet with his Army, from whence he pretendeth that he cannot come, but all his Nobility will follow after, and so his Army shall be dissolved; but they which are malicious say, *omnes qui amant, graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt*: Before

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An. 1600. he must needs come, he will not come, and now he understands she is so near at hand, it is supposed he will come in Post; for only here is Order taken for her Entertainment, which is final and simple, as by my next in particular your Lordship shall receive, but for any other Place none at all.

Cardinal *Aldobrandino*, after th'Espousalls at *Florence*, went presently to *Bologna*, from thence he proposed to go to *Millan* to confer with Count *Fuenter*, and so into *Piedmont* unto the Duke: From whence it is expected he should come to the King; with whom he will employ all the Credit the Church of Rome hath to effect this Peace; wherein, sith *Montmelian* doth stand in terms to be rendred, he will find more Difficulty then he imagined whenfirst he undertook the Negotiation; whereof in my next I shall have Occasion more amply to write to your Lordship; so humbly kissing your Lordship's Hands, I rest

Your Lordship's in all Duty to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable my very good Lord, *Marseilles 29th Oct. 1600. O.S.*

IN my last to your Lordship by one *Aldersay*, I advertized of the Queen's Departure from *Livorno* and her Arrivall at *Toulon*; where she went to Land, pretending to solemnize the Feasts of *All-Saints* and *All-Souls*; but her purpose was to make stay there, untill the King might receive her Advertizement by Monsieur *de Albene* (whom she sent in Post unto him) of her Approach; hoping that thereupon, he would hasten down in Diligence to receive her at *Marseilles*. Whereupon the *Constable* and *Chancelliere* did write unto her, not to neglect the time, whilst the Season did serve fair for her Passage, shewing how by Commandement from the King, with the Advice of his Counsaill, they, as most principal Personages within this Realm, were appointed to attend her there, and receive her in his Absence. Upon Friday last in the Morning she departed from *Toulon*, and about Noon she arrived at certaine little Islands, which are a League from the Town. There the Gallies did cast Anchor, and rested untill towards the Evening, so that they came not into the Haven before five of the Clock. The House wherein the Queen doth lodge, doth stand upon the Side of the Haven, from whence are made a pair of Stairs of Wood down into the Sea, which do rest upon the bottom of two great Boats; which joyned together, and floored over with Boards, are fastned close to the Key; whither the Galley wherein the Queen did pass was brought so near, as it touched the Basis of the Stairs. Upon each Side of the Stairs Monsieur *de Lusan* had placed some of the *Scottish* Guards to the Number of 16, upon whom the King hath bestowed new Liveries, which is no annuall, or ordinary Custom in this Court. Upon the Basis of these Stairs, did stand to receive her four Cardinals, *de Gondy*, *Joyeux*, *Sourdys*, and *Grèverry*; the *Constable* and *Chancellor*, Duke *de Guise*, Monsieur *de Metz*, *Fresnes*, *Callignon*: Of Ladies, the Dutcheſs of *Nemours*, *Guise*, Marquise *de Pisani*, *Guerchville*, Madam *de Rosny*, Mademoiselle *de Guise*, and *de Vantadour* Neice to the *Constable*. Monsieur *le Grand* did conduct her out of the Galley.

The three *Consulls* of the Town, with their *Affessor* in their Robes of Scarlet, were there present to receive her, under a Canopie of Cloth of Silver. After a final Stay, whilst the Lords and Ladies did present their Reverence unto her, she passed up the Staires into her Lodging, supported on each Side by the Cardinalls *Gondy* and *Joyeux*. The Gallies that did attend her hither are Seventeen in Number, five of *Rome*, five of *Malta*, and seven of *Florence*: For that one of *France*, which carried Monsieur *le Grand*, returned home some Days before, I know not upon what occasion, but as they say, for want of Vittail. The Seigniory of *Venice* made profer of 12 Gallies, but the Great Duke thought

not

not good to put them to that trouble, because they are so far distant by Sea. *An. 1600.* He sent to *Genoa* once in his own Name, and then in this King's Name, requesting a Company of their Gallies, but was refused in both; the *Seigniorie* alledged, that their Gallies were in the King of *Spain's* Pay, without whose Permission they could not grant them. The *Duke of Florence* did forbid those Gallies to touch at *Genoa*; yet as they passed they were saluted with 25 Pieces of Ordinance, and two Gallies were sent forth with Presents to the Queen, which she refused to accept. The Galley wherein the Queen passed, was made expressly for this Voyage. It is very sumptuous both within and without, as well for the curious Workmanship, as for the Richness of the Matter whereof it is made. The Men of greatest Honor that did accompany the Queen, are *Don Verginio* Duke of *Bracciano*, her Cossen Germaine, *Don Giovanni de Medice* natural Brother to the Duke, and *Antonio* natural Brother to her, besides the most principall Gentlemen of *Florence* and *Sienna*, and the Choice of the Knights of the Order of *St. Stephen* and of *Malta*. Of Ladies, only the *Great Dutchesse*, and of *Mantua* her Sister. The *Italians* have bestowed great Cost in setting themselves forth to do Honor to the Queen, which doth appear by the Number of their Servants, and their rich Liveries; being all fully suited, either in Cloth of Gold or Silver, or Velvet all over embroidered with Gold and Silver.

The *French* Lacquies did hope to make great Booty on this Bravery, and have played notably their Parts without Difference or Respect of Persons; for *Don Giovanni* the next Day after his Arrivall lost his Hat, which was snatched from his Head; and a great Part of *Don Antonio's* Cloke was cut from his Back. Their Servants could not at the first pass the Streets, no not at Noon-day, without receaving shamefull Disgraces, whereof they being by Nature impatient, have been their own Judges and Executioners; and amongst many that have been wounded, they have killed out right a Lacquy of the Kings, who was sent hither to attend the Queen, whereof *Monsieur de Guise* hath made Complaint to her, but she is nothing apprehensive of it. Since her coming, she hath accommodated her self wholly to the Humour of *France*, for she dineth and suppeth in an open Hall as the King ordinarily accustometh to do, accompanied with the *Dutchesse* of *Florence* and *Mantua*, all severally served in State. She yet holdeth the *Italian* Fashion in her Apparrell; her Ruff is of the largest Size, which she weareth somewhat carelessly; she useth no Attire at all on her Head, but her Hair plainly and simply bound up, without any Disguizement. She weareth no Jewels, saving the Pendants at her Eares, which are of Pearl, and a File of Pearl about her Neck. She is of a comely Stature, and for her Beauty, the Commendation which she seemeth most to affect, (for she doth use no Artifice,) is to be *forma Uxoriam*. The Preparations which are made here for Entertainment, either in publick at the Charge of the Town, or in private by the King, are very smal, but what they are your Lordship by this inclosed shall understand. Here are neither Exercises of Honor to entertaine the Princes and Gentlemen, nor any Comedies or Tragedies, or publick Feasts to give Contentment to the Ladies; whereof at *Florence* there was Variety, full of many witty and worthy Conceits, whereof this Dialogue will give your Honor some kind of tast. They were all much discontented, that the King was not here present to receive the Queen as he ever promised, nor that he is not yet arrived sence her coming; and the more discontented they are, because they cannot be resolved whether he will come or no.

The *Grand Dutchesse* is desireouse to deliver the Queen to the King *de manu in manum*; but being ever assured to find him here, she did not come provided to make a Land Voiage, besides the Winter now growing on, will not suffer any long aboad. The Queen hath brought with her in *Contant* some part of her Dower, her whole Dower is said to be 600000 Duckats, but the Duke doth defalcate the Moyety for Debt due unto him; but what Summe so ever she hath brought, *Don Giovanni* doth refuse to make Paiment to any, before he shall have spoken with the King.

The

An. 1600. The Cause that the King doth not come, is first the Composition of *Montmelian*, whereof in my last I fully advertized: Then the coming of the *Cardinal*, who was expected at *Chambery* the 22^d of this Moneth: Thirdly, the Advice which he hath received, that the Duke of *Savoy* should come with Forces to succour *Montmelian*. A fourth Reason that is given, is the Affection to his Mistress, whom he did not purpose to Licence before the 21st of this Moneth.

We receive no Certainty, that the *Cardinal* is yet arrived at *Chambery*. The King will entertaine him with Delays, untill he shall be possessed of *Montmelian*; and for the better Colour thereof, he hath sent hither the *Chancellor*; without whose Assistance, the rest of the Counsaill will not undertake a Matter of so great Importance. The Warre was never so probable in reason to continue as now; for it is not easily to be beleaved, that the King, if once he be seized of *Montmelian*, will ever render it upon any Composition; for it is the Key of all the Passages out of *Piedmont* into *France* and *Burgogne*, and will ever be a Bridle unto *Savoy*. And the Duke of *Savoy* is much humbled, more then is to be hoped in a Spirit of his Ambition; yf he that cold put in hazard all his State, rather then render the *Marquisat*, will now be brought to render it, with the Loss of such an important Place, which is the Strength of his best State. Now if the War go forward, it may draw many heavy Enemies upon the King; for doubtless the King of *Spain* will not suffer him to approach too near to his Dutchy of *Milan*. The *Cardinal Aldobrandino* will take it in a foul Scorn, to be returned back without effecting this Peace, sith he hath now undertook to negotiate yt. The *Pope* will likewise be incensed, both for the former reason, that amores & deliciae suae should receive such a Disgrace; and also, because that he himself, who would be counted *Pacificus*, is not herein obeyed. The Princes of *Italy*, though they do desire that the King of *France* should have a Passage by the *Marquisat* into *Italy*, yet they would always have, that the *Entredeux* of the Hills and *Piedmont*, should be between them and *France*; and can rather be contented that the Dutchy of *Milan* should remaine as it doth unto *Spain*, then upon any Change or Alteration, yt should be translated unto *France*. For though the King of *Spain* be a mighty Prince, yet because his Dominions are so dismembred the one from the other, and all far distant from thence, he is in that State but *tanquam unus ex illis*; whereas, if the *French* should once border upon them, they may say a *dio* to the Repose of their States; so unquiet are their Humours, and unsettled; ever undertaking, though seldom effecting to purpose, what they attempt. This is that which is here suspected, that if the King shall once attempt to pass the Mountains, there will be a generall League in those Parts combined against him. The Duke of *Guise* hath lately had an Enterprize upon *Nissa*, but it was governed with such Discretion, that his purpose was discovered before he went out of this Town. Yet he came to the Gates of *Nissa*, which he found so well manned, that he was forced to retire with loss of some of his People.

Here are in this Port at this time six *English* Shippes of *London*, and the West Country. Yf the King come, they are all in danger to be arrested, for as I am informed there are 50 Inhabitants in this Town, which will joyn in one Supplication to the King, to give them Authority to seaze upon them, for recompense of great Losses to the Value of 30000 *l*, which they have sustained by our Men of Warre within this twelve Moneth. Yf occasion shall require, I will not be wanting in my Duty, both to sollicit the King and the *Chancellor*, that both our Merchants may receive Justice as the Subjects of their Ally, and that the Treaties between the two Crowns may be observed in this Point. Here are now in this Town two *Irish* Men, accompanied with one *Archer* an *Irish* Jesuite, who are sent unto *Rome* from *Tironne* and *Odonnell*, with Letters to the *Pope* and *Cardinal Mathieu* the Protector of the Nation. This Arrand is to get some Money from the *Pope*, and Letters of *Excommunication* against all such *Irish* Catholics, that shall refuse to joyn with the Rebels. *Cardinal Sourdy* hath received these Men into his Protection, and will give them Passage in his Gallie to *Rome*.
I under-

I understand that there was a *Frenchman* called *de Cossé* lately in *England*, *An. 1600.* from whence he came in *August* last. He frequented, as he saith, the House of my Lord of Canterbury. He himself giveth forth, that he was employed thither by the Pope, of whom he hath an yearly Pension, and to whom he is now going. I have thought good to advertize it, that if he comes againe, he may be entertained as he deserveth.

Amongst other Men of Quallity that are come with the Queen, here is *Cavaliero Vinti*, Secretary of State to the *Great Duke*. I held it convenient to present my Service unto him, which I have done. I have been twice with him, the first time there passed nothing between us but Compliment in generall Termes: "Only I prayed him at his Good Convenience, to assure the Queen of her Majesty's kind and loving Affection, from whom she should ever receive all good Offices of Amity, and Alliance, which were to be expected from a Neighbour Princess. I said moreover, that tho' the Journey were long, and the Season of the Year not fit for travaill; yet so soon as the King shall resolve of the Place and Time to solemnize the Marriadge, the Queen would send a Nobleman of her Realme to congratulate her Arrivall in *France*; who should give sufficient Testimony, what Comfort she doth receive in the Advancement of her Honor." He did generally touch the matter, which lately I did negotiate with their Secretary here, but did not fully declare himself, praying me to find a time to speak with him againe, which I did this Day. "He began very solemnly to protest, what great Observance and dutifull Respect his Master did bear to her Majesty; how he hath ever revered and admired her Vertues, and wished her in all her Affairs, above any other Prince, the happiest Contentment she might desire. That he knew so much his Master's Mind, with whom he had the Honor to have dayly Conversation, that she could demand nothing which might be granted, without Prejudice to his Honor, or Detriment to his State, wherein he would refuse her. But these (said he) are things not to be desired: To assist the Queen in her Warrs against the King of *Spayne*, whose Vassall he is for the State of *Sienna*: To enter into Alliance or Confederation with her, to draw a Warr upon his own Back: To engage himself into a Dispencc which his Means cannot sustaine. I prayed him not to mistake the Point, for this was the Motion which her Majesty did make; That though she might have Peace with safe and honorable Conditions; yet because she held yt more safe for the Repose of Christendome in time to come (the Care whereof is no less dear to her, then the time whereof she hath present feeling) to continue the Warr, if other Princes, who have as great cause to be sensible of Posterity, wold be content to contribute somewhat to the Charge of the Warre, the maine Burden whereof she wold support, and alone endure the Travaill, and adventure what Danger soever might ensue: She thought good, I said, to make this Motion to the Duke, as to one that hath the best Power to bear part of the Charges, and most cause to suspect the Greatness of *Spayne*. I concluded, that herein her Majesty would not further importune the Duke then he in his Judgment should approve, that to continue the Warr, was to continue the publick Repose and Quiet of Christendom; and that therein did consist the Safety and Wellfare of his particular State.

"He answered, that to contribute to that purpose was to break the Amity his Master held with *Spayne*. That what he should contribute could not be any great matter of Moment, either to invite her to the War if she were resolved to make Peace, or to perswade her to Peace, if she were disposed to make Warr. Other Princes were as much interested in the Cause, and as able to bear part of the Charge; more obliged to her Majesty, and might intermeddle in this Affair with less fear to be suspected, and less Danger to their State, if it should be revealed. But yf there were present Doubt that the King of *Spayne* should over-run his Neighbour Princes, unless some certaine Sume were disboursed, his Master in such a case wold straine himself. From thence he wold

An. 1600. " have returned to the generall Form of Speech which first he used: But I prayed him to resolve me if he had Commission from the Duke to give me Answer, and if this were it; he answered, he had no Commandment from the Duke to give me Answer, but to confer with me about it. The Duke had but received his Secretary's Letters from hence at his Departure from him; so that he had not advised so fully of this matter, as he wold do at his Return. I prayed him at his return to procure Answer with what convenient speed he might, *for thereupon did depend her Majestie's Resolution for the Treaty with Spayne.*" Then he came to speak of Cardinall Aldobrandino, of whom there is no News since his being at *Turin* with the Duke. Then of the Peace which he seemed to fear wold take place; and of the King, from whom they have heard nothing since their Arrivall. He told me, that the *Grand Dutcheſs* was desirous to consign the Queen into the King's Hands, but if he came not the sooner, she shold resolve to leave her here, and return home to *Florence*. Monsieur *le Grand* went yesterday to the King in post, to see what he can prevail with him, to perswade him to come heather. In the mean time the Gallies lye here at the King's Charge, which doth amount to 4000 Ducats the Day. I am informed by some of our *English* Merchants, that at such time as those Edicts were published at *Rochell*, whereby the Freedom of our Merchants was much restrained, (the which Edicts at your Lordship's Instance the King was pleased to revoke) there was a Collection made by the cheif of our Merchants which trade there, to the Sume of 300 *l.* Starling, which they pretended was to be employed for the redeeming of their antient Priviledges, and abolishing the said Edicts. I understand that there is now a Contribution in hand about the same Pretext, to the Sume of 3000 Duckats, for the abolishing of the Arrest lately made at *Paris*, concerning the *Reglement* of our *English* Cloaths which are brought to *Roüen*. *Ottwell Smith* is one of the Collectors, and one *Comes*, who likewise did gather that Contribution for *Rochell*. I have thought good to advertize your Lordship of these Practises; whereby in my Understanding the poorer sort of Merchants are abused, and perhaps the Reputation of her Majestie's Ministers wrongfully slandered.

I have sent your Lordship a *Pasquin* made by some one, who to gaine a little Reputation of Wit hath cast off all Honesty and sober Discretion. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 2^d Nov. 1600.

I Received your Letters by *Simons* more then a Fortnight since, and I received also another from you since that of the 30th of *September*. I have been enforced to defer my Answers thus long, because that in the chief and mayne Points of them, namely the Negotiations you have had with (*Advice and Respect*) the Venetian and Florentine Ambassadors; (*State*) the Queen hath been very irresolute how to proceed. Partly from a Diffidence, that (*Riches and Powers*) the Great Duke's and the Segniory of Venice's good Affection, will extend no further then to Words and Wishes, and an Unwillingness thereupon, to discover any Indigence with no hope of Fruit; and partly upon an innate and inveterate Humor, to desire things till they be offered, and then to neglect them. I do not doubt but in the end, any good Offers that shall come from that side will be willingly embraced; but till we see some liklyhood, we are loath to discover our selves to need any body. And therefore I am willed for the present thus to direct you; to entertaine the Matter as you have begun in *Generallities*, and to advertize any particular Overtures that they shall make; and if you be pressed

pressed to open your self upon any Particulars, to answere that I will be very shortly there, and that I shall come furnished with Power and Instructions to treat of it. Withall I am to let you knowe, that *your Proceeding*, both in this and other Things, *is very pleasing and acceptable here*; and so much delivered openly by Mr. Secretary in the Presence of the Lord Grey, Sir John Stanhop, and my self; whereupon my Lord Grey toke occasion to do you Right in a very kind manner.

I am now at length inforced to return into my Charge after long Contestation, even to the Extremitie almost of a Commitment. All I have wonne, is a Confirmation of the Queen's Promise, that I shall but serve out my two Years; which how it will be kept I know not; but I have now some more ground then I had to press it, and I leave my Wife behinde to sollicite it: I thinke to set forward on my Journey a Fortenight hence. I put it off all I can, because I wold avoyde any further Journey then to *Paris*; hoping that the King will now be thinking of his return thither to inthronize his new Queen; whereof I wold have been very glad to have understood some certainty from you, and do yet desire to know as soon as may be, what is the King's Purpose in it; that at my coming to *Paris*, I may be able to resolve what to do.

We have News here come from *Paris*, that *Montmelian* should be rendred; and the Fort St. Catherine is likely to run the same Fortune. Notwithstanding, we perswade our selves; both upon your Letters and otherwise, *that all will end in an Accord by the Pope's Mediation*; which I pray you to penetrate by all means possible. Of the Solemnitie, and all Circumstances of the Queen's Reception and Marriage, you shall do well to certify very particularly, for such Things please here very much. Touching the Treaty with Spayne, you know in what terms it was left, and how far it hath been since proceeded in, you shall perceave by these inclosed Copies. We are in very little Conceit of it at this time, for (State) the Queen seems resolved not to abandon (120 Hope) the States of Holland, without which the matter will prove full of inextricable Difficulties. Notwithstanding, it is good for our Affairs that it should be conceived otherwise abroad, and you shall do well to entertaine all Men in an Opinion of some speedy (xuydrff) meeting about it; and so it is likely ynough there may be, though as idle as the former, to carry on our other Purposes.

Out of Scotland we hear, there is a Purpose in this next Parliament to reunite to the Church all Abbey Lands, which accords well with that Advertizement which you sent from (Poverty) Colvel. Bruce, and some other Ministers are put from their Charges, and banished Edinbourg Town and the Court, with an expresse Prohibition not to come into England. Their Crime is, *that they refused to declare the Conspiracy and Attempt of Gowry and his Brother against the King, in such sort as they were required*. The Erle of Argyle and the Lord Weames passed this way lately into Scotland; They spake both with the Queen publikely in the Presence Chamber, and were graciously used, but had no private Access to her. I do not find that the Advertisement he received from Sir Thomas Erskin prevailed with him, for I know that he visited (26) Mr. Secretary Cecyll particularly: He was desirous also to have vissited (28) the Erle of Essex, but it was not thought fit, otherwise, then in the Tennis Court, where the one came in whilst the other was playing.

The Erle of Essex continueth yet without Access to the Court. At Michaelmas last his Lease of the Sweet Wines expired; and after a Moneths Suspence, whether it should be graunted him or nay, it is at length put into Sir Henry Billingstey's Hands, and others, to husband it for the Queen, which is no Argument of any such relenting Disposition towards him as was supposed. Yet notwithstanding there is an Expectation of his running at the Coronation-Day, and that it shall be the first step of his Grace and Access to the Court: But I am not very prone to beleve it. New Officers or Counsaillors there are yet none made since you went; there hath been some Contestation and yet is, for the Chancellorship of the Dutchy, between Sir John Stanhop, and Sir Edward Stafford,

An. 1600. *ford*, and the Queen divided between them upon Promises claimed by both. My Lord of *Rutland*, my Lord of *Southampton*, and my Lord *Grey*, are returned out of the *Low-Countries*; and an Opinion there is, that the two latter are made Friends by the Queen's Commaundement.

Out of *Ireland* we have good News, That my Lord Deputy hath forced the Passage of the *Moiry* upon *Tiron* himself in Person, who had entrenched himself in the place, and hath killed five or six hundred of his Men, and so made himself way to *Armagh*, where he intends to leave a Garrison, and so to returne to *Dublin*. The Province of *Munster* is almost reduced from actual Rebellion, and the pretended *Desmond* fled into *Connaght*, who hath very few Followers: And the restored *Desmond* is by this time arrived there, whose Presence it is hoped will serve very much to settle Matters there. The Sales are shut up, and a Parliament appointed in *February*. The Lands of the Bishoprick of *Ely* which were exchanged, are appointed to be sold, to pay the City, and the Dutchesse of *Lennox's* Lands to stop another Gap. There is a Company erecting of such as shall trade to the *East-Indies*, and a Fleet already desseined for it, whereof the Charge will arise to 50000 *l*. Your Advertizements from (*Riches*) the Duke of *Florence* will be very kindly taken. The Queene hath written an Answer to his Letter, and conveyed it, I take it by some Merchants means.

I have received your Bill for the 200 Crowns you had of Mr. *Willaston's* Respondent at *Lyons*, and paid the Money. And so hoping to see you shortly at *Paris*, or further off if there be no Remedy, I commend me very heartily unto you, and committ you to God.

Your very assured Freind,

HENRY NEVILLE.

P.S. We have News heere lately arrived, that the King will not return to *Paris* all this Winter: If that be so, you know I must not stay at *Paris*. And therefore in that Case, you shall do well to speake, that I have a convenient Lodging appointed in the Place where the King means to reside. I have received all the Letters you mention, saving that of the 15th of *August*, which perished with *Richard* the Post, between *Deepe* and *Dover*. I had purposed to have sent by an expresse Messenger, but that is staid till we heere once againe from you; therefore I thought good to send this by the way of *Roüen*.

* Mr. Beale's and Mr. Edmonds's Answer to Richardot's Letter.

Monficur,

A Richemond ce d'Octobre 1600.

NOUS avons reçu la vostre du 15^{me} de ce mois, laquelle nous avons esté contrainctz de communiquer a sa Majesté, tant pour l'esclaircir suivant ce que nous luy avons fait entendre de l'Estat auquel nous avions laissé le traité, comme aussy pour sçavoir son bon plaisir sur les instances contenues en vostre lettre. Et sur ce, nous avons charge de vous dire, que l'on trouve fort estrange le subjeet de vostre dite lettre, escripte en termes si generaux, sans nous esclaircir de ce que nous aurons à attendre plus particulièrement de vos intentions; ce qui joint & se rapportant aux autres circonstances de vos procedures, attendu que sa Majesté s'estoit soubmise à tant de raison, que de s'accommoder à une egalité, à ce que l'une ny l'autre des parties ne receust prejudice, nous fait penser avoir juste occasion de croire que l'on ait change d'avis & d'affection, & que ce ne soit à bon esceint, que l'on propose la poursuite de ce traité. Toutesfois, sa Majesté desirant toujours se justifier de n'avoir rien omis en cela, de ce qui deust dependre d'elle, & ne voulant ourdir les premieres noeudes de son

* Vid. Sir Henry Nevil's Letters of the second and fiftieth of November, relating to this Affair.

amitié

amitié sur une fausse trame; desirer que vous soyez esclarcir que ceux des Pro-
vinces Unies sont fermement résolus, (non obstant toutes instances) de n'enten-
dre à la Paix; ayans mesmes (come sa Majesté vous assure en foy & bonneur
de Prince) protesté de nouveau à l'encontre par leur propre Agent, tout fraische-
ment retourné de leur part vers elle. Tellement, que si le Roy d'Espagne &
leurs Alteſſes ayans changé d'avis, deliberent, de ne traiter avec sa Majesté
sans que ces Messieurs y Entendent quant & quant, nous pouvons bien conclure,
que nous sommes au bout de notre Traicté: Surquoy, sa Majesté desirer recevoir
promptement leur resolution. Mais si ainsy est, qu'ilz perseverent en ceste vo-
lonté de traiter avec elle separément; pour les esclarcir semblablement de
quelle rondeur elle veut proceder en cest endroit, afin d'empescher qu'il ne se
face plus d'assemblées inutiles de leurs deputes, au deshonneur des uns & des au-
tres; aussy bien sur la difficulté des points qui se doivent vuider, comme du
differend passé; sa Majesté pense mieux convenir, pour plus clairement & plu-
sot s'entr'entendre, que l'on couche & presente premierement chacun ses deman-
des, & que l'on face sur icelles prompte & directe responce. Et si pour mieux
faire entendre & debattre les raisons surquoy se fonderont lesdites demandes, on
trouve bon d'envoyer par deçà à cest effect quelque personnage entendu, l'on en
envoiera d'icy au mesme temps un semblable par delà: par le desmeslement des-
quelles, avant que de s'en retourner, les affaires pourront estre entierement es-
clarcis & vuides à l'issue que Dieu les aura ordonnés, à ce qu'il ne se face
point par apres d'Assemblée mal à propos. A quoy si l'on se veut resoudre,
nous desirons que l'on s'y achemine promptement. Sa Majesté pense par ceste
claire & directe procedure, vous tesmoigner assez sa sincerité; à quoy, si vos
Princes ne se veulent disposer à correspondre, sa Majesté fera contrainte de
s'excuser, & justifier envers le monde de ce qui en pourra naistre à l'advenir.
Quant à notre partes Monsieur, nous nous evertuerons tousjours fidelement à
faire tout bon office en un ouvre si chrestien, selon l'occasion que nous en donne-
rez; desirant que sur ce nous puissions recevoir prompte responce, & ainsy vous
baisant bien humblement les mains, nous demeurerons. Monsieur

Vos bien humbles & affectionnes Serviteurs,

ROB. BEALE.

THO. EDMONDS.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 15th Nov. 1600.

I Wrote unto you the second of this Moneth by the way of Roüen, and some
few Days after I sent you by *Parnel* (one of the King's Courriers) a Letter
of Advice, and a Bill of Exchange from Mr. *Bash* to *Constantin* for 50*l.* Sterl.
and have here inclosed sent you the second Bill for the same. Mr. *Bash* hath
likewise written unto him to deliver you what you shall require besides. About
four Days since I received your Letters of the 5th and 7th of *October*: Whereup-
on, misdoubting I should receive no more in any short time from you, I obtained
Warrant of Mr. *Secretary* to dispatch this *express Messenger*, that he might be
returned against my Arrival at *Paris*, and bring me some certaine Advertizement
from you, what the King means to do, that I may thereupon determine either to
stay for him at *Paris*, or go on further. By my last I signified, that for some
respects, I was willed to direct you to entertaine in Generallities, the Overtures
you had begonne with (*Advice and Respect*) the Venetian and Florentine *Am-
bassadors*, referring the *Particulars* till my coming; for it is purposed, that I
shall bring full Power and Instruction, to agree of all those *Particularities*
that you wrote of. In the mean time, if they have proposed any thing that shall
be needfull to be thought of, I pray you advertise it by this Bearer, that I may
procure a speedy Resolution in it, before I conferr with them.

A a a a

Touching

An. 1600.

Touching the Arrest of the Privy Council there, whereof both you and I have complayned; although Monsieur de Villeroy hath told you, that he had sent the King's Answer to his Ambassador here; yet we can receive none from him but this, that he will undertake that the Merchants Goods shall not be confiscated, but of any direct Answer touching the matter, he will take no Knowledge. Which kind of juggling between them, methinks is very strange, and deserves to be more seriously apprehended then I see it is; but at my coming I will put it to an Issue one way or other.

We have divers Bruits here of the Count Fuentes joyning his Forces with the Duke of Savoy, and of an Encounter between them and the King's Forces, wherein the French should have had the worst; also of the yielding of Montmelian to the King before the Term expired, upon private Conditions made by the Governor; and of a Discontent grown between the King and the Duke of Guise about the Discovery of an Enterprize upon Nissa, all which I give no Credit to, because you write nothing of them.

Of the Marefchall Biron's proceeding in Bresse, we have heard nothing along time, neither know we whether the Cittadell of Bourg be rendered or not, or what Resistance is made in those Parts. I pray you advertise, what Conceit you learn that the Princes of Italy have of this Warr; and penetrate as much as you may, what the King's Intentions are if the War should continue. It is likely, that at the Cardinall Aldobrandino's coming, there will be some secret Practice against them of the Religion. I do not doubt but they be jealous ynough of it, and therefore open-eyed to observe what is done: And I know not to whom they should more gladly communicate it, then to her Majestie's Ministers. Discover I pray you, what you may of it, and let me understand it. I would be glad to have the Contract of the King's Marriage, I pray you procure it if you can. Hearken after Aldobrandino's Negotiation by all means. We are full of a Report, and almost of an Opinion, that he which hath been so long a Prisoner at Venice, is now discovered to be the true Sebastian, by many secret Tokens upon his Body; confirmed out of Portugal by those which knew him both Child and Man. I pray you inform your self well of it, and clear us of that Point if you may. If (Resolution) the Duke de Bouillon be come to the Court, I could wish you did sound him and (Religion) Monsieur de Rhosny, to that Effect that I have written heretofore; for we are now in great Hope of the Reduction of (□ 151) Ireland, upon the Success we have lately had, and therefore the more prone to embrace hopesfull and generous Counsaills. So that any Encouragement from thence would come very seasonably to embark us frankly into some gallant Action. (ψ 28) The Earl of Essex is no Actor in our Triumphs, as I wrote was conceived, but yet is not out of hope of some Melioration of Fortune. Out of (205) Scotland we hear, there is no good Agreement, but rather an open Diffidence between (165 Counsaill) the King of Scots and his Wife; and many are of Opinion, that the Discovery of some Affection between her and the Earle Gowry's Brother, (who was killed with him) was the truest Cause and Motife of all that Tragedy. Yf you meet with Colvel at Avignon, I hope he hath delivered you some more Light of their Intentions. His last Advertizements which you sent by Simons, were not to be contemned; we are much distasted with that which we bear dayly to that purpose. But I do not see that we go about to provide any Remedy, especially any Lenitive, but rather such as is likely to exasperate, and consequently hasten the Mischief. We have yet no Answer to the Letter written to Richardot, whereof I sent you a Copy in mine of the 2^d of this Moneth, therefor I can make no Judgment of the Progress of that Matter. But my Opinion is, we may be seconded in any competent measure from those Parts; otherwise there is no doubt but we shall be forced to strike Sayle in the end.

The Indian Voyage goeth on a mayne, the Charge will be about 54000 l. I pray you lay hold of the Offer made you by (Advice) the Ambassador of Florence, for the settling of Intelligence from (Δ 200) Spaine: And if you light on any

any other good means whiles you are in these Parts, neglect it not. I suppose *An. 1600.* you make some use of (*Diffimulation*) the Duke de Espernon's Secretary; which if I might know, I would provide a Nagg to bestow upon him. I think to be at *Paris* about the middle of *December*; where, if you find the King resolved to come thither before *Christmas*, I would you would meet me; but if otherwise, write me so much by this Bearer, and stay till you hear againe: For if the King be likely to return to *Paris* within a Moneth after I come, I will make no haste to him, otherwise I will resolve to go on. And so for this time I commend me hartily unto you, and committ you to God.

Your very loving Friend,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Lions, 20 Nov.
1600. O.S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

BY those Letters which I sent by Mr. Heale, I advertized your Lordship of such Occurrences, as that present time did yeald. The *Grand Dutcheſs* not finding the King at *Marſeilles*, (as at her Departure from *Florence*, according to Promise and Appointment from hence, she assuredly expected,) dispatched presently a Messenger to the *Great Duke*, to know his Pleasure whether she should accompany the Queen any further; the Duke returned Answer, *that with the first Opportunity she should returne back.*

The King before her Departure, caused to be presented unto her from him a Table Diamond, and another to the Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, valued severally at 15000 Crowns. He presented to the three Princes, *Virginio*, *Giovanni*, and *Antonio*, to each of them a Jewell to wear in their Hatts: To the Generalls of *Malta* and *Florence* Chaines of Gold, with his *Medaglia*, of 500 Ducats a piece, and to the under Captaines of 200 Ducats. The Dutcheſs departed from *Marſellies* the 5th of this Moneth. *Don Giovanni* returned with them; *Don Antonio* doth remaine in *France*, where he hath hope by his Sister's Greatness to advance his Fortunes. *Don Virginio* made shew to depart with the Gallies, but afterwards came disguised to *Avignon*. He hath a purpose to pass through *France*, and I understand into *England* and the *Low Countries*, in which Places he doth desire to pass his time, during the time of *this Pope*; against whom, as he hath (as he pretendeth) just Cause of Discontents, so for a Disgrace which he lately at *Florence* did offer to Cardinall *Aldobrandino*, he is willing to retire himself; knowing how unequall a Match he is to contest, *either with the Malice of the one, or the Power of the other.* A thing as it seems fatall to his House, ever to stand in yll Termes with the Popes. For so his Father *Paulo*, fearing the Displeasure of *Sistus Quintus*, first retired himself to *Padua*, and there finding himself not safe, intending to fly into *Germany*, died at *Como* by *Milan*. After whose Decease, this Man, by Mediation of this *Grand Duke*, to make his Peace, was contented to marry the Sister of Cardinall *Montalto*; upon whom, (after the Death of the Duke of *Parma* who was *Gonsalonier della Chiesa*) *Sistus Quintus* bestowed that Estate: Which he retained untill the late Marriage of *Ranuccio* Duke of *Parma* with the Niece of this Pope, who hath invested him in this Office, as arbitrary to be conferred at the Discretion of the Popes.

* Now when Cardinall *Aldobrandino* made his Entry of late into *Florence*, the Duke attending at the Gate to receive him, under a *Balochino* with a solemn Procession; *Don Virginio*, to perform his Service to the *Legato Apostolico*, took his place next before the *Balochino*, in Form and Order as *Gonsalonier della*

* Vide *Memoires de Bentivoglio*, Vol. 1.

An. 1600. *Chiefa*. The *Great Duke* knowing how yll pleasing this wold be to the Cardinall, praied him to forbear, which at his Instance he was content; but refused his Attendance otherwise then in his due place, and so went away, and with him Don *Antonio* and *Giovanni*, for these three draw all in one line. Whereupon Don *Virginio* presuming that this will be offensively taken, holds it most assured for his Safety, to absent himself, both from their Presence and their power. The Quarrell between the Gallies of *Florence* and *Malta* for the Place, whereof in my Letter to your Lordship I advertized, was so forward, that the Generall of *Florence* imparted the Matter unto me with this Speech: That whereas the *Great Duke* his Master hath ever held Amity and good Intelligence with her Majesty, and hath shewed himself always ready to defend her Subjects, as well trading within his own Dominions, as the Dominions of his neighbour Princes, from all Wrongs and Disgraces that might be attempted upon them; so he prayed me, that I wold be a means, in Case this Controversy between them and *Malta* could not peaceably be determined, that our Merchants Ships which were in that Road, which he said were six in Number, well appointed with Men and Munition, wold lend them their Assistance to recover their Right.

I answered, that her Majestie was ever willing to preserve the Amity which she held with her Allies, and particularly her Intelligence which she held with the *Great Duke*; to whom yf she were indebted for any Courtesies which either she or her Subjects had received, it was not for want of Abillitie, or good Affection, but of convenient Opportunity and Means to requite them; when Occasion should present itself, she wold embrace it so far forth as the Duke in his own Discretion wold advise, or her Honor with Safety wold permit. For this present Motion, I praied him to consider the Circumstances; that those Ships which were there, were Ships of Merchants, armed to keep themselves in Peace, not to make Warr upon others; that they were now in a Port, as in a Prison, at the Devotion and Mercy of them who were not the best affected to the King of *France*, over whom he did command but by *Precario*; and so ill affected to our Nation, that they did but desire any colourable Pretext, to make a Prey and Spoile of them. That their adverse Party was of a Religion, which being contrary to that which our Church doth profess, the Malice of the World wold judge, that our Men were rather principal Agents in the Quarrell, then Favourers or Abettors in the Cause. Upon those Reasons, I said that I did hope he wold not hold it convenient that our Merchants should joyn with them to assail them of *Malta*; but in Case they would not understand reason, but should offer violence to assail them, our Merchants with their best means would make it appear, that they were Subjects of the *Queen of England*; with whose good Pleasure it cannot stand, that the Duke of *Toscanye* should suffer Wrong, whilst her Subjects have Power to uphold his Right. He departed well satisfied with this Answer, but I heard no more of him, for the Matter was taken up in this manner: The Generall of *Malta* did acknowledge by Writing under his hand, that the Place which his Galley held, which was next to the King's Keale, was at the first aboard taken by Chance, and for the better Conveniency for the Queen's Landing, not of malice or purpose; neither should it hereafter be urged in prejudice of any right that might appertain to the *Great Duke*; and to avoid all further Debate which might arise for the Preccancy at their issuing out of the Port, the Gallies of *Malta* were licensed to depart at their Pleasure, as they did four Days before the *Grand Dutchesse*. The *Pope's* Gallies, had no particular Admirall but were under the Admirall of *Florence*, and so attended the return of the Dutchesse. The *Queen* did set forward to *Aix*, the same Day the *Dutchesse* return'd for *Florence*. There she was solemnly received by the *Court of Parliament*. In the middle of the High-Street, there was erected an Arch Triumphant, wherein were painted the Conquests of *Savoy*, and under was written *Subaudia redacta*; there was the Picture of the King on Horseback triumphing over a *Centaure* reversed presenting up a Crown, with this Word *Opportune*. In the Compass of the Arch which was at the Gate, were written these Words, *Heros, Naturæ Genius, Luxus*
rara

rara Celtarum. From thence she passed to *Avignon*, where they spared neither *An. 1600.* Cost nor Care to receive her, whereby they might shew their Devotion to her, and that Estate, which they desire the King should believe the Church doth make of him; and which likewise they know, he doth affect that they of the Church should hold of him. The cheif Gentlemen of the Town, with the Choice of their Yonths, did go forth to meet her. At her Entrance into the Gate, as she did sit in an open Litter, (for so she passed through the Town,) they did present unto her three Keys of Silver Gilt, which are the Armories of the Town; the Houses were all hanged with Tapestry, and the Streets over head covered with Canvas; at every turning that she passed, there were Speeches made unto her, with variety of Musick in all kinds. There were erected seven Arches Triumphant, (under the which she did pass,) in Honor of the King and her, whereof by this inclosed your Lordship shall understand the Particulars: She staid there only one day. At her Departure, the *Vice-Legat*, in whose Palace she was lodged, presented her from the Town 200 Pieces of two Crowns the Piece, which of purpose were stampt with the King's and her Image. Upon *Saturday* she is looked for at a House in the *Fauxbourghs* called *La Motte*; where she is to stay, untill the Preparations for her Entry into this Town be finished, which were lately begon and go slowly forward. The King yet hath not seen her.

Montmelian, according to the Capitulation with Monsieur de Brandis, was render'd the 6th of this Moneth. Yt doth now appear, whatsoever was pretended, that there was no default within the Fort, *but want of Courage in his Person, and of Loyalty to his Prince*; he is now retired into *Switzerland*, and Monsieur de Creguy is Governour in his Place. The Duke of Savoy, by the Valley of *Aoust*, came down with 24000 Foot and 2000 Horse, but did not attempt to force the Passages, which long since were possessed by Monsieur *Lefdegueries*, and so retired back with his Forces. Yt is reported, that he had in his Troops 5000 Spaniards, which were supplied him by Count *Fuentes*. Cardinal *Aldobrandino* hath been at *Chambery* these 20 Days. He doth assure the King all Satisfaction, both for the Restitution of the Marquisat, and for the reimbursement of the Charges which he hath bestowed in these Warres; for it is said, the Pope hath yet another Niece, to whom Monsieur de Savoye doth pretend Marriage, of whose Dowry he will retaine so much in his Hands, as shall give Contentment to the King: As yet they are not entered into a Treaty. The Deputies for the Duke arrived at *Chambery* on *Fryday* last; but the King, entreating the Cardinal to justify in his Presence at *Lions*, what in his Absence he had done at *Florence*, went the next Day to the Fort of *St. Catherine*, which he doth presume presently to carry, and at the Instance of Messieurs of *Geneva*, who are content to retrench 100000 Ducats of the Debt which is dew unto them, he hath made them a part of Promise, to raze it to the Ground. So we look for him here at the beginning of the next Week with the Cardinal, and the Deputies from the Duke for the Treaty. What will be the Issue thereof, is very uncertaine, for there are many Arguments *Pro* and *Con*. The Pope will use all his Power and Credit for the Peace, the Princes of *Italy* do much affect it; the King himself doth desire to return to his Ease and Repose. Those of his Counsaill who most do govern the Affairs of this State, do labour for it, holding it in their Conscience not lawful, to make Warre against a Catholick Prince. The Nobillity in generall do the same, who otherwise must follow the Warre at their own Charge. But the happy Successe of this Warre doth give them Courage, and the late rendering of *Montmelian* hath much altered their Humors, which they will be loath to forgoe, and yet they must not look both to keep it, and to make Peace. I shall be able in a few Days to advertize your Lordship, what Resolution herein shall be taken; for the Cardinal will not stay long about it, who doth desire to be at *Rome* before the end of this Year.

An. 1600.

At my coming from *Marfeilles*, there arrived seven Gallies of *Spayne* from *Genoa* at the Islands, which are within a League of the Town; wherein did return the Constable of *Castile*, and with him there was Cardinall *Colonna*: Who is sent from the *Pope* to the King of *Spayne*, only to let him know, the Care and Paines he taketh to accommodate those Differences between the King and the Duke. (128) The *States Agent* is returned to this Court; but Monsieur *Villeroy* hath given him such a wellcom, as might have made him fall into a Relapse; for after a few Dayes that he had been here, he wished him to forbear, and to retire himself; told him that his Presence would be displeasing to the Cardinall, and so might breed Disgrace to the King; for just Exception might be taken, that (144) the French King should have about him (6. ybyrublxig 120) an Agent of the States, but thus far mildly. But when he told him, that (Hope) the States did purpose to send an (xxuxxlxt) Ambassador to (brmducshgysb) congratulate the (xoscxsgm) Marriage; then he began to Storme, asking whether he thought that the King wold receive one of that quality from (thtwpwsa) the Rebels of (19) the King of *Spayne*; and assured him, that yf they send any such, (Felicity) the King shall be enforced so to declare them, and to forbid (6woddenuzld) his Subjects all (xqhuuyige) Commerce with them. Yt was replied, that there had passed many (thcwsbxws) Treaties, wherein (120) the States were termed (6yttoud) Allies. But he was willing to distinguish times; Necessity did enforce the latter, and reason of State, unless they did govern themselves more soberly, would enduce the other. So they hold *lupum auribus*. Not to (xlyft) send, were to shew little respect; and yf they do, they doubt whether he shall be received. I understand that whilst I was at *Marfeilles*, there came to this Town an Englishman with Letters unto me. He was informed here whether I was gone, and when I wold return: he departed from hence 20 Days since. I neither can learn his Name nor his Buyness, neither whether he is gone, nor whether he hath purpose to return this way. In hope to hear of him, I have deferred the closing these three Days. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Lions, 4 Dec.

1600. O. S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

I Received your Lordship's Letters of the 9th of September, the 24th of November; and those of the 2^d of November, the 25th of the same. I was doubtfull what to do in that matter which the former Letters do handle, because the latter makes no mention of that Resolution, which Monsieur de *Villeroy* did promise to send to her Majesty by Monsieur de *Boisfisse*, in the same Cause whereof I advertised by my Letters of the 5th of September; fearing least by not understanding what since hath passed, I should committ some Errour by Indiscretion, and thereby rather recule, then advance the Affair. But because the Party who doth follow the Buyness, did bring with him Letters in favour thereof from Monsieur de *Boisfisse* to the *Chancellor* and to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, I have thought good to deliver the Letters, and then to proceed as the present occasion should direct. When the *Chancellor*, had read the Letters which I delivered unto him, he told me that it contained two Points, the first concerning the Arrest, which our Merchants desired might be explained; the other concern'd a Sentence published by the Bayliff of *Rouen*, which we pretend doth impeach the Liberty of our Trade. He remembered that I had heretofore solicited him in the former; wherein as before, so now againe, he said, that the Master of Requests who made the Report of the Cause, did affirm that all Parties that were interested

" interested therein, were agreed, and consented that it should pass in the same *An. 1600.*
" Form that now it is conceived. Yet if it may appear that the *Arrest* be pre-
" judiciall to the Liberty of Commerce, which by the Treaties between the two
" Crowns hath been established, he would not be unwilling to have the Matter a-
" gaine revised: But said he, you shall do better to have Patience untill our Re-
" turn to *Paris*, whether we are now going. I answered, for the mayn Point
" which we desired, it was, that *the Rigour of this Arrest might be mitigated:*
" we would submit ourselves to be advised and ordered by him, when, and where
" to follow it. But untill that Comodity did serve, we did desire to have a *Sur-*
" *seance* granted for the Execution thereof, that our Merchants might, as here-
" tofore, securely trade, without Danger to incur the Penalty of the *Arrest*. He
" said, a *Surseance* could not be granted but upon some ground. I replied, that
" those Oppositions which we did make, were Reasons sufficient to grant a
" *Surseance* for so short a time, which he should not do without a Precedent;
" for that the *premier President* of *Rouën*, only upon a Letter from Monsieur
" *de Boisfisse*, had suspended the Execution for three Months, which time was
" now expired. Thereupon he was contented I should deliver to Monsieur *de Messe*
" a *Rémonstrance*, (which the *Advocate* did draw, with other Pieces) to make Re-
" port of them to the Counsaill. Monsieur *de Villeroy* was not then come to the
" Town. The Day after his Arrivall, I delivered unto him Monsieur *de Boisfisse's*
" Letter, and then soliciting him in the Matter, " he asked me whether your Lord-
" ship were not at *Paris*. I answered I understood not so much, but your last
" did advertize, that ere long you would be there. Then he wished, the Matter
" might rest untill your coming. I told him, in the mean time our Merchants
" at *Rouën* were in paine, who lived there and spent upon the Stock, not daring
" to Trade, least their Merchandize, by the Rigour of that *Arrest*, should be
" confiscated. He answered me, that Order was taken to the contrary by the
" *premier President*. I answer'd him, that that Order was to continue but for
" three Months, which time was already expired. But if it would please him
" to write unto him for the *Surseance* for a longer time, our Merchants there-
" upon might adventure to revive their Trade, which of force otherwise would
" be extinguished. He promised to write to the purpose I had spoken; so at my
" Departure from him I did remember him of it, but then he said he would advise
" of it". Since I have solicited him, but am delayed, which makes me doubt
" no great good will be done, untill your Lordship's coming. As for the *Sentence*
" of the *Bayliffe* of *Rouën*, I have joyned it in the *Rémonstrance* to the *Chancel-*
" *lor*; though he said, that our most expedient Course had been, to have made the
" Greivance known to the *premier President* of *Rouën*, who would not have re-
" fused to do, what Justice in that Point doth require.

The Queen made her Entry into this Town, upon *Sunday* was Se'nnight. She
did lye the Night before, in the Subburbs beyond the *Rhone* in an Inn, because the
House called *la Motte*, which was appointed for her Lodging, was not sufficient
to lodge the Ladies which did attend her. She returned to *la Motte* to Dinner,
where the Souldiers of the Town did muster before her, and afterwards did
march before her into the Town. This inclosed, will deliver unto your Lord-
ship, the Preparations which within the Town were made for her Entertain-
ment.

The Fort of *St. Catherine* is to be rendred to the King upon Capitulation, the
7th of this Moneth. *Messieurs* of *Geneva* are in great Hope, that the King
will deliver it into their Hands, to be razed. Whilst the King was there before
it, Monsieur *de Beza* came forth to present his Duty unto him, whom the
King receaved with great respect, and at the departing from him bestowed on
him 500 Crowns. There is yet another Fort called *Alinges*, which yet is not
rendered; the King hath sent Monsieur *Allen* to summon it.

The King came to this Town upon *Saturday* Night, whilst the Queen was at
Supper; whom he did long behold unknown, among many other that were there.

At

An. 1600. At the taking up of the Table, he retired into his own Chamber, where he stayed, till he understood that she was gone to the Lodging, whether he went to her. She met him at the Door, and offered to kneel down, but he took her in his Arms, where he held her embraced a long time. He staid with her till he was called to Supper; after he had supped he returned, where when he had entertained himself some time, he retired to his own Lodging, wishing her to go to Bed, whether he would come and find her, which he did accordingly; though she praised him, after his weariſome Journey, rather to repose and refresh himself. He doth profess to the World the great Contentment he finds in her; *how that for her Beauty, her sweet and pleasing Carriage, her gracious Behaviour, she doth surpass the Relation which hath been made of her, and the Expectation which he thereby conceived.*

The Ceremonies for the Marriage shall be on *Sunday*, which attend the Arrivall of the *Legat*. Who ever since the King left him hath been at *Chambery*, treating with the Deputies, *viz.* for the King, Monsieur de *Syllery*, (who came with the Gallies from *Rome*, in whose Place no Man is yet design'd) and the President *Jeannin*; and those for the Duke, Monsieur de *Alymez* and d' *Alconat*.

No Judgment can yet be given what will be the Issue of this Treaty. It is said that the Duke of *Savoy* is nothing humbled, whose Deputies speake in as high a Stile as he did at *Paris* last Year; braving, that their Master will recover in four Days, what the King hath gained in four Months. They will use all means here to put off the Treaty, or to draw it into length; upon hope to bring in the Castle of *Bourg*, which cannot long hold out, being disfurnished of Wood, Wine, and sufficiency of Vittail. The King will presently go thither, and the Queen with the Counsaill (as we hear) shall go to *Machan*, which is not far from thence. Notwithstanding, we hold that in some few Days some Resolution will be taken, for the *Legat* will not stay long, and to send him away without some Contentment were very strange. Some hold rather Truce then Peace: Others think, *that to content him, the Counsaill of Trent shall be received, and the Jesuits established.* Which hath a very heavy Opposition, *for the former will breed a generall Discontentment to all Parties, and the latter as distastfull to the Religion, and not well-pleasing to the best affected Catholicks.* I would not have omitted in my former, to have advertized your Lordship of the King's Resolution to bestow this Winter, if either any had been taken, or upon probable ground it might be conceived what he will do. I can assure your Lordship nothing. The *Chancellor* said, as before I have written, that they were to go to *Paris*. I understand, that upon *Sunday*, the King told Madam de *Guise*, that when Monsieur de *Villeroy* did arrive, order should be taken to send them all to *Paris*. The generall Desire doth draw all thither, especially of the great ones, *who have spent the Money they brought heather, and have no Credit to take up more.*

I was desirous to sound Monsieur de *Villeroy*, but I could get no other Answer, *then that the Affairs of France, are not resolved so far before hand.*

doth speak confidently from Monsieur de *Rosny*, who doth purpose shortly to be at *Paris*, *that the War shall continue, and that the King will not stir from hence.* But though the War continue, to what purpose should he stay here four Moneths doing nothing? For untill *May* he cannot further advance his Forces. I will be vigilant to learn what may be known in this matter, and dayly will advertize. I should be sorry your Lordship should have so long and tedious a Journey, in this Season of the Year.

I do hear nothing from (*Power*) the *Seigniory of Venice*, it may be they attend the Return of (126) *their Ambassador*; neither in haste will any thing come from (*Riches*) the *Great Duke*; for (*Mr fdr*) *Vinti* is yet in Town. I have been intreated by a Gentleman who doth accompany *Don Virginio* into *England*, (whereof in my Letter of the 20th of *November* I advertized) to address them by some Letter to some one, who would vouchsafe to make them have the fight

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fight of the Court, and access to her Majestie. I have given them a Letter to your Lordship. And so, &c. *An. 1600.*

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

*Lions, 8th Dec.
1600. O. S.*

MY last, which I sent by *Parnell* the King's Post, will advertize your Lordship of the present State wherein all matters here do stand. I now will answer unto those Demands, which your Lordship in your last hath proposed. I have heard nothing from (*Power*) the *Seigniory of Venice*, and no more from (*Riches*) the *Duke of Florence*, then I advertized in those which were sent by Mr. *Heale* from *Marseilles*. And if these Wars do still continue against the *Duke of Savoy*, that once the King doth advance his Forces up towards the Mountains, I fear they will desire to be excused; pretending that they are like to have their hands full at home, and may have Cause enough to imploy their Treasure to defend their own Estate. And yf they had purposed to contribut any thing, perhaps they had rather, that what they should contribut should be employed this way, to divert these Forces from their Coasts, then against him, who only must make Head to suppress those Attempts, which at least will distemper that settled Repose, which now for many Years they have enjoyed.

We understand that they arme in all places of *Italy*, and yt is long since that the *Venetians* have reinforced their Frontiers of *Milan*. And now in the State of *Genoa*, there is a Levy made of Souldiers, though yet not known whether to serve their own State, or for the Service of *Piedmont*. It is discoursed here, that the *Princes of Italy* will assuredly league themselves together, to impeach this Passage over the Mountains. For although *Italy* be *Gravida Imperiis*, and every Prince hath his severall Estate; yet they are all but one Body, and the Nearness of Neighbourhood, and the Intercourse of Commerce, the Freeness and Liberty of forreign Traffick, whereon their Greatness generally doth depend, will make them sensible one of another's Grievance. *Milan* is the Place for which *France* doth only pretend. But the *Seigniory of Venice* well understand, that *tunc suares agitur*. They know by themselves, that Desire hath no End, nor Ambition any Measure, wherein it is confined. When the Pope was lately in Arms for *Ferrara*, he was once in purpose to have craved Assistance from *France*: The *Venetians* then decreed to send unto him, and to wish him to make his Peace, for that they were resolved to oppose themselves, against the Entrance of *Armi foustieri* into *Italy*.

There is lately made in *Italy* a Table, whereon is painted this King, armed in all Pieces, conferring with the Pope sitting in his *Pontificalibus*. The *Doge of Venice* stands by with his Senate, looking through their Spectacles, and listening what they say. They have this Motto written under, *Noi havere il Re di Francia per amico, ma non per vicino*. Then there is the *Duke of Genoa* and his Senate, and they are all wrapt in Gowns lin'd with Furr, and yet they quake either with Fear or Cold. The King of *Spain* is painted walking in a Garden, and playing with Boyes and little Children. The *Duke of Savoy* and his Children are there, all ragged and torn, ready to thrust their Heads into an Hospital.

Here is a Speech, and it is said the *Marquiss of Brandis* did deliver so much to the King, that if he did continue the Warre against the *Duke of Savoy*, he knowing how insufficient he is to withstand his Force, was resolved to quit his State to the King of *Spain*, from whom he should have some Government for himself, as to be his Lieutenant over *Italy* and *Sicily*, and Provision for his Children in *Spain*, whether he would send them. Count *Fuentes* hath sent no

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Forces

An. 1600. Forces for *Savoy*, that he will justify. It hath been confessed by Prisoners that have been taken, that there are in the Duke's Army 2500 *Spaniards*, such as were cashier'd since his coming to *Milan*, and for no other purpose, then that they should go the rather, without his Advow, to the Assistance of the Duke. hath told me, that they served under the Collours of *Spain*; but I think he spake what he did desire, not what he knows.

There hath been no Battle, nor any Skirmish worthy the writing; for the Duke hath no Passage open to come out of the Mountaines, where he is walled in, and Monsieur *Lesdiguières* doth there attend with his Troops, to provide that he shall not force a coming forth. Yt is not doubted, but that the King of *Spain* will declare himself, yf the War continue. He doth levy 6000 Men amongst the five *Petty Cantons*, and a great number among the *Grisons*, who are his Confederates by a League defensive, for the State of *Milan*.

Monsieur *Ansell* did lately send hither a Copy of a Request, presented by the Ambassador of *Spain* there to the Emperour, for 5000 *Lansquenets* and a 1000 *Reisters*, for the Defence of the *Marquisat*; and withall the Emperour's Answer, granting the said Demand. Monsieur *de Rochpot*'s Secretary is lately returned out of *Spain*; who doth assure, that there they speak nothing but of Warr with *France*; for which purpose, they make great Levies both of Men and Money.

At *Lisbone* they have made an Embargo of 30 *French* Vessells of one for another, but how to be employed is not yet discovered. It is expected that the Legat will advance his Religion what he may; both in Favour of it, and in Hatred of the other; and that he will sollicite the Restitution of the *Jesuites*, who swarm about him, and who were promised to receive Contentment at his coming by the King; but that was at such a time as he little thought to have seen a Legat here. And so in like manner the Reception of the Council of Trent, which the King and Counsaill will not refuse; be it that they desire it should be receaved, (as undoubtedly some of them do) or that thereby they would approve their particular Devotion to the Pope, when they know it is not in their Power to effect it. For the Parliaments all, even the most Catholick, will resist it.

Within these three Days there was a Report delivered to the King of some *Re-muevement* in *Guienne* by the Religion; who by Violence should take from the Receiver, certaine Sums of Money for the Paiment of their Garrisons. Yt is taken to be but a cunning Device (as a thing which easily wold be beleaved, as often threatned, and ever feared; and which at length, and that before it be long, will fall out) feign'd at this time, both to call the Religion into Hatred, whilst the Legat is present, who upon that Ground may work their Disgrace; and also the more easily to induce the King to a Peace, for whose Safety it will not be to make Warr Abroad, when he shall not be assured of his Subjects at Home.

Of *Nissa* there is no more then heretofore I have advertised, nor any such matter of Disgrace, or Discontentment to the Duke of *Guise*; between whom and the Duke of *Espernon* there lately should have been a Combat. The Ground of the Quarrell is *de pere en filz*, but the fresh Occasion is diversely reported: that which is generally spoken is this. At *Chambery*, Monsieur *de Espernon* being talking with the King, there entered into the Chamber where they were Monsieur *de Guise*. Monsieur *de Espernon* said softly to the King, That Monsieur *de Guise* had none of those good Fashions and Graces, that the Duke his Father had. This is come to the Knowledge of the Duke of *Guise*. Upon Wednesday last at Night, when they, with many others, had brought the King to his Lodgings from a Ball, Monsieur *de Guise* comes to Monsieur *de Espernon*, and embracing of him, shaking him somewhat roughly, Monsieur *de Espernon* asked him, if he wold wrestle; he said no, not with such a werish Jean Fellow. The other replied, that he had Pith in his Arms, and was too well underlaid to be overthrown by him. Monsieur *de Guise* said, that he had overthrown him as often as he had undertaken to do it; the other answered, that these were but Words,

and

and so they departed. The next Morning the Duke of Guise sent one of the Captains of his Guards, called *Momplaisir*, to Monsieur de Espernon, to tell him *that he did attend him at a certaine Island in the Rofne, with his Sword and Dagger.* Monsieur de Espernon, taking his Word that he was there all alone, presently went with him; but before he could come to the Gates, the King had commanded that they should be shut, and charged his Guards that no Man should go forth: Yet that Evening he went forth of the Town by Water. The King sent the next Day after them both, and upon *Saturday* they returned in this Town, not having one met with the other.

An. 1600.

I cannot write to your Lordship of *Sebastian* at *Venice*, more then already you understand. I have seen four Letters written from *Venice*, the Copies whereof *Texera* had delivered to Mr. *Stallyn* for you, which in my Judgment prove not much. Here is one called *Cicipiano de Figaredo*, who sometimes hath been Governour of the *Tercera's*, who doth sollicite the King to write to the *Seigniory* for the Enlargement of their King. But the King doth absolutely refuse to write *in publick* to the State; pretending that the King of *Spaine*, (with whom now he is in Amity) should have just Cause to take Exception against such proceeding, whereby an *Impostor* should be suborn'd to disturb the Quiet of his Dominions, whereof he hath been in Peace possessed these twenty Years. Yet he doth promise to write *in private* to some of the Chief of the *Seigniory*, with whom his Letters, in Favour of this Cause, may prevail.

The *Cantons* hold now an Assembly at *Baden*, and are upon the point to quit the Alliance they held with this Crown; seeing how long in vaine they have been fed with Promisses, and deluded with a continuall Expectation, without having yet touched one Penny more then the 150000 Crowns, which was at the beginning of this Summer sent them by Monsieur de *Vic*, who remains there, *Agent* for the King. It is thought the King will send expressly to them, to hold them still in good Devotion; and Monsieur de *Messe* is named for this Employment.

The *Legat* arrived at this Town upon *Thursday* Night, where he kept his Lodging secretly all *Fryday*. Upon *Saturday* Morning he went forth out of the Town, and in the Afternoon made a very solemn Entry. The Princes and Nobles of the Court went to bring him in, with the Chief of the Town. He was received at the Gate under a Canopy, with a solemn Procession of all the Orders of Religion. The Houses were hanged with Tapestry, and the Souldiers on each side of the Street, with their Captains and Lieutenants did attend him. On *Sunday* the Ceremonies of this Marriage were solemnized. There was a great Assembly of People; There were three Cardinals besides the Legat, viz. *Joyeux*, *Gondy*, and *Gieury*; all the King's Counsaill, I except not Monsieur de *Rofny*, and some twenty Bishops. The King came not into the Church till after two of the Clock in the Afternoon; he came only attended by his ordinary Servants, for the Counsaill were there in the Church long before. The Queen came with him, supported by Monsieur de *Conty* and Monsieur *Mompensier*. She was attired with her Robe Royall, made of purple Velvet all embroidered over with *Flours-de-lis* of Gold faced with Ermins, and lined with white Taffaty. The Traine was of an exceeding length, held up by *Mesdames de Nemours*, de *Guise*, the Countess of *Avergne*, and *Madamoiselle de Guise*, assisted by two Gentlemen, for their more Ease. She did wear about her Neck the *Carquan* which the King did cause to be made for her, valued at 25000 Ducats. Upon her Head she had a Crown of Gold, all beset with precious Stones, esteemed between 40 and 50000 Ducats. Before the Altar there was a Seat erected, where the King kneeled on the Right-hand, and the Queen on the Left. The Legat did say the Mass; which being done, the King and Queen descended towards the Altar from their Seat, and there the Legat, with certaine short Prayers and Benedictions, did publish the Marriage. There was then by the Heralds, a Large's cast of Coyn made of purpose, (whereof I send some Pieces to your Lordship) to the Somme of 500 Ducats. About four of the Clock the King did sit down to Dinner.

There

An. 1600. There was in a lower Halle a Cloth of Estate set up, and under that a long Table, and at the upper end another Table joyned *à la potance*. The King first being sate, there sate by him the *Legat* and the other *Cardinals*; after them the *Patriarch*, then the Ambassadors of *Spain* and *Venice*. At the upper end of the Table that made the *Potance*, the Queen did sit on the Right-hand of the King, and at the same Board, but afar off, the Princesses and Ladies of better Quality. On the other side of the Halle, there was another Table for Ladies of an inferiour Rank. The King was served by his Princes and Nobles. The Prince of *Conty* was the *premier Maître d'Hôtel*, the Duke *Mompensier* was *Cup-bearer*, the Duke of *Guise* was *Carver*. The Count *St. Paul* *Grand Maître*, in the Absence of Count *Soyssons*, who is yet at *St. Catherine*. The Duke of *Nevers* *premier Servant*. But the Ceremonies in the Church, and the State of this Feast, the Confusion and Disorder of the Multitude did utterly disgrace; which was so great, as greater cannot be imagined. About seven of the Clock there was a Ball, where the King did dance with the Queen; but the Room was little, and the Press so great, that they were forced presently to give over.

I cannot assure your Lordship of any Resolution that the King doth yet take, either to stay here, or to return to *Paris*. Yet every Man is in hope, that at the end of this Moneth he will return. And Monsieur *de Bernighen* did advise me to write to your Lordship, not to remove from *Paris*, for that he did think the King would not long be from thence. He will shortly go to *Bourg*, which, as it is said, doth attend his coming before it will render; because the Captaine and Souldiers do desire the same Honor, which *Montmelian* and *St. Catherine* have had before them. The *Legat* hath all this Day been with the King's Counsaill. By my next I shall be able to advertize your Lordship, either of Peace or Warre.

The Merchant is returned with a Letter from the King to the *premier President* of *Rouen*, willing him to continue the *Surseance* of the *Arrest* yet for some certaine time; but for more Assurance, I hope to procure a *Surseance under the Great Seal*. I will not forget to procure a Copy of the *Contract for the King's Marriage*, which I hope to bring with me in my return to *Paris*. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Lions, 21 Dec.
1600, O.S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

I Have forborne to write since my last by *Simons*, attending the Issue of this Treaty with *Savoy*, whereon the Resolution for all other Affairs doth chiefly depend. The which, though hitherto it hath been carried very closely, and with much more Secrecy then ordinarily is practiced in this Court; yet I think I may presume to advertize your Lordship, that notwithstanding so many Reasons of State, which to the Judgment of the World should have enforced the Continuance of this Warre, the Peace is now at length concluded. So sacred is the *Legat's* Authority here, and so devoted to his Service are those powerfull Instruments, which have wrought this Work.

I am not sufficiently informed of all the Particularities of this Accord, but in generall thus much I understand, that the *Marquisat* doth still remaine to the Duke; and in Exchange, *La Bress* entirely on this side the *Rhofne*, with the Balliages thereto appertaining, shall come to the King, according to that part of the alternative Treaty, made between them the last Year in *Paris*. But herein is reserved a free Passage, for such Supplies of Soldiers, as shall be sent to the Assistance of the *Archduke*, out of *Spain*, *Italy*, or *Provence*. For the Expence which the King hath made in this Warr, he long insisted upon 800000 Duckats, but

but 600000 are accorded; and for the Assurance, the King (untill the Reim-^{An. 1600.}bursement) shall retaine such Places, as now he holds in *Savoy*. The Fort of *St. Catherine* is to be razed, and I think, that is the greatest Favour Messieurs of Geneva do find. The King doth renounce all other his Pretensions, only the County of *Nice* shall remaine as now it stands, without Prejudice to the Right of either Party. The only Agents in this Treaty, are the *Chancelier*, Messieurs de *Rhosny*, de *Villeroy*, de *Sillery*, and the President *Jeannin*. The other of the Counsaill, not only not used, but not acquainted with the Proceedings.

The Reasons pretended for this Peace, are the want of Treasure to pursue the Warre; the Importunity of the *Switzers* for their Debt, for which at present 1200000 Duckats are promised within six Months; the imagined Preparations of *Spain* to succour *Savoy*; the wrong full Informations against the Religion, maliciously suggested, but sincerely believed.

Yesterday the King spake with the *States Agent*, and told him, that he received Intelligence lately from Monsieur de *Rocheport*, that there were 2000 *Spaniards* ready to embark for the *Low-Countries*; he wished him to advertize yt, that Order might be taken to meet with them. He made this Answer, that tho' their Purpose was to come by Sea yf the Warre did continue; yet when they shall understand that the Passages shall be open, by reason of the Peace, they will alter their former Determination, and take their ordinary course through *Piedmont* and *Savoy*; whereupon he prayed him, so much to tender and respect their Good, as now that it was in his Power to cut off all those Succours from their Enemies, by impeaching their Passage, not to bereave himself of so great a Royalty, whereby he shall engage them to acknowledge from him the Conservation of their State. The King answered, that he had made his Peace, and his Word was passed, to grant the *Spaniards* Passage into the *Archduke's* Country. And your Masters, said he, are the Cause, that I must make my Peace; who did not govern with better Discretion, the Victory which they gained by the late Battle.

Monsieur de *Comartin*, President of the *Grand Counsaile*, doth shortly go to *Vervin*, there to meet with the Deputies from the *Archduke*, to establish a free Intercourse of Traffick and Commerce between *France* and those Dominions. There hath lately been a little Brouillery in *Anjou*; whereby the *Fermiers* of Salt wold have enforced the *Nobles* to take their Salt, in that manner as the meaner sort of People are bound to do. The *Nobles* have sent a Gentleman to inform the King of the Truth of the Cause, who takes it yll, and imputed it to one Monsieur de *Clairmont* of the Religion, and to Monsieur de *Plessis*; whose Pensions he hath suspended, upon pretence of that Treatize which he hath written in his own Defence, touching* the Conference at *Fontainebleau*. And since likewise in *Anjou*, there is a Captaine of the Religion, named *La Febbiere*, an antient Servitor of the Kings, who being possessed of a Chasteau called *Vesins*, assigned for the Exercise of the Religion by Virtue of the *Edict*, by Treachery of his Sergeant an *Alleman*, (corrupted for 300 Duckats by the Seignior of the Place) is not only dispossessed of his Government, and by Violence kept out; but his Goods and Household-stuff, which were therein, are detained from him. The Gentleman is here, and hath made his Complaint. The King's Answer is, that he should have kept better Guard. Monsieur *Calladoun*, who is Deputy for the Churches, hath likewise complained of this Insolency. The King doth ask, whether they mean to make it a publick Cause. He answered, that the Cause of the Religion was interested therein, and likewise his Honor, by whose Commandement, that Place was assigned for that Use. But the King replied, that they forced him to do that, and many other things more, contrary to his Honor and Conscience. Notwithstanding, at the Instance of the Deputy for the Reli-

* This Conference was between Monsieur de *Plessis* and Cardinal *Perron*.

An. 1600. gion, he hath commaunded the Governor of this Town, Monsieur de la Guiche, to suffer the Religion to be exercised at a place called *Dulin*, within a League of this Place, according to the Form of the *Edict*, which hitherto he hath violently refused.

The *Jesuites* as yet are not received, but must attend the King at *Paris*. As for the Council of *Trent*, it is committed to the *Parlament* of *Paris*, to examine the particular Articles of every severall Session; and to relate to the King, what they find doth impugne the Prerogative of the Crown, or the Liberty of the Church of France.

We only here attend the Departure of the *Legat*; who is defrayed by the King at the Charge of 200 Duckats the Day. He takes his way to *Avignon*, and so to *Antibes*. He will not linger by the way; upon Advertizement that he hath received, that the Cardinal St. George his Cossen, doth endeavour in his Absence to supplant his Credit and Reputation with the Pope. So soon as his back is turned, I do mean, God willing, to set forward towards *Paris*; but before, I hold it not convenient to depart, least upon any Alteration of these Affairs, the King should change his Purpose, who as yet is resolved to be at *Paris* by the end of the Moneth that comes. In the mean time, I have thought it not amiss to send these Letters expressly, being unwilling to adventure them by the ordinary Post.

Other Ceremonies or Solemnities there have been none for this Marriage, then before I have advertised. The Quarrell between Monsieur de *Guise* and de *Espernon*, is accorded by the King, they both professing before him to forget all Discourtesies, because he wold have it so.

Don *Virginio* is some Days since gone for *England*. Don *Antonio* is returned to *Florence*; wherein he is not ill advised, for his Company here was nothing gratefull, nor his Behaviour much pleasing to this Court. Cavalier *Vinti* is yet here, and it is thought he stays here, for a generall Acquittance from the King upon the Payment of the Queen's Dowry, which doth not amount to more then 350000 Crowns. Hereof in time may arise a great Quarrel. For the Duke *Francesco* left only this Daughter, but so much Treasure, besides Jewells and Moveables, that this Duke, when he came to survey all, said to those that then were with him, that if his Brother had had that Care which he ought of his Soul, he would never have had Care to have heaped up so much Wealth. But when he was Cardinall he spake like a Cardinall. The State of the Queen's House is now in hand, for her ordinary Charge the King doth allow 100000 Crowns a Year, and for her extraordinary 12000 Crowns. The King will not permitt, that she should be served by any other then the *French*. Yet some few *Italians*, by her Importunity, are about her, and they are such who long have lived about this Court. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 28th Dec. 1600.

YOUR two Letters of the fourth and eighth of this Month came both at once to my Hands upon *Christmas-day*, the one by *Simons*, and the other by *Parnell*; which I sent presently to Mr. Secretary, my self being then in a shrewd Fit of the Stone, which hath likewise forced me to keep in ever since. But I understand, the Queen received very great Contentment and Satisfaction of your Letters, and hath been inquisitive of you, both of my Uncle *Killigrew* and others; to whom I have given Direction, to answer upon the like Occasion, that which I hope may produce some good Effect towards you. I shall not need to write you much now, because I intend my Dispatch presently after the Holy-days,

days; having indeed stayed for nothing else any time these three Weeks, but for *An. 1600.* the two Letters which the Queen intends to write with her own Hand to the King and the Queen, which she forbore to write because of a little Rhume she had, which is now past, thanks be to God. Although my Dispatch be like to be so speedy, yet I hope to hear once more from you before my going, and receive some more certainty of the King's Resolution for the passing of this Winter, which is the thing that most imports me in my own Particular. If the Queen and the Counsaill come back to *Paris*, though the King should stay in those Parts some time after, I think you may very well return, for it is like he will not be long behinde. I wish that before my coming, you made some little Summons to Monsieur de Villeroy, and Monsieur de Rhafuy, to think of giving the Queen some Contentment this Year, and not to forget her in the making of the Estimate. For by their Answer, I shall discover somewhat of their Intention, and be the better prepared to deal with them at my coming.

The Things which I do especially recommend unto your Care to penetrate in the mean time, are the *Cardinall's Negotiations*, and the *Intention*, both of the *French* and *Spaniards*, about this Warr of *Savoy*. For our parts, I think we shall some time in *February* or *March*, resume the *Treaty*; but the naming the Commissioners is deferred, till the Answer comes to the last Letters we sent to *Brussels*, which we expect within eight or ten Days. Here hath been an Expectation any time this Month, of 5000 Men to come out of *Spayne* by Sea into the *Low-Countries*, and Provision made both by the *Queen* and the *States* to encounter them; but the Wind hath been so constant in the North, till within these three Days, that we have heard nothing of them. If they come, I hope they will not find that Fortune that the Gallies did. You write of the Return of Monsieur de la Rochpot's Secretary out of *Spaine*: We have a News here, that himself is coming back likewise; and it is written from *Bayonne*, that the King there, hath not yet confirmed and sworn to the Peace. I pray you lay hold of the Offer which was made you by (*Advice*) the Ambassador of Florence, to procure some good Intelligence out of (*Δ200*) *Spaine*, for ours here is very weak I fear.

My Lord Deputy of *Ireland* hath in his return from *Armagh*, fought againe with *Tiron* in the same place, and beaten him, and forced his Passage, which we account a piece of very good Service. The Earle of *Claunrickard* hath had a Draught also at the Rebels of *Connaught*. Donell Sparmigh a great Rebell is come in, and hath given his Sons in Hostage. Torlough (Mr. Henry) a principall Rebell is dead lately. My Lord is now againe in the Field, to scowre and clear the Province of *Lemster*, and the County of *Lease*, from the straggling Rebels there; and *Munster*, as I have written before, is holden very peaceable. So as in Conclusion, we are in hope that the Heart of that Rebellion is broken, and that in one Tear more there will be a great Work wrought there, Ainsf soit il. And so, with hearty Commendations from all your Friends, and namely from my Sister, who is a Wife of some fifteen Days standing; and who with my Wife thanks you for your Tokens, I commit you to God.

Your very loving Friend,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Lyons, 2^d Jan.
1600. O. S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,
SINCE my last of the 21st of December, I have written to your Lorship two Letters, both which I have retained, upon the changable Resolutions of this Treaty, which for many Days hath been ending, and now at length hath found an End. The Cause of this so long and doubtfull Delay, hath been the Difference

An. 1600. rence about the Fort of St. Catherine. The which the King (engaged thereunto by his Word and Honor) was resolved to have razed; and the Cardinall, obstinately peremptory, never to condescend that Geneva should reap so singular a Benefit by that Treaty, wherein he is the principall Agent. Upon this, when long they had demurred, the King purposing to take away the Cause of the Difference, gave Order to Monsieur de Nerastain, whom he had before made Governor of this Place, to raze it to the Ground, which without delay was accordingly performed. The Legat did take this in evill part, as done in Disgrace of him; and so the Issue of this Treaty did grow very doubtfull, which many did hold for broken. Whereupon the King, discontented with this Dalliance, gave order for his Departure hence to Bourg, and dispatched the Mareschalls to provide his Lodgings. Many of the Great ones, disposed of themselves as their severall Occasions did invite. Monsieur de Rhosny intended to take his way to Paris. Who yesterday in the Forenoon taking his leave of the King, the King commaunded him not to depart, without first taking leave of the Legat, charging him not to speak one Word, of any Point concerning the Treaty. He presently repaired to the Legat, and told him; that by Commaundment from the King, he came to salute him before his Departure, and to receive his Commaundments towards Paris, whether the King's Service did necessarily require his speedy Presence. The Legat then began to enter into the Busynels, saying, that he should be sorry so good a Work should be frustrate of that End, which all Parties that were interested therein, had reason to desire. For which Cause, said he, as I have digested many other Things which did long lye heavy upon me, (meaning perhaps the taking of the Forts of Montmelian and St. Catherine, for he presumed that upon his Presence, the King of his own accord would have made a Surseance of Arms and Acts of Hostillity, and the establishing the Exercise of the Religion at Culin, within a League of this Town, which he said is done to brave him,) so he would likewise swallow this Affront of the demolishing this Fort, and accord to the Conditions of Peace which had been debated between them; and prayed him to inform the King, and to assure him thereof.

The Conditions are in Substance the same which before I advertized. The King doth quit the Marquisat, with all his Pretensions in Savoy and Piedmont, only the County of Nice must remaine in the Terms now it doth stand. The Duke must reimburse to the King only 100000 Crowns, for now no more is spoken of; and the La Bresse, with the Bailliages of Gex, Beauge and Veromais, must remaine to the King: So that the River of Rhosne, is now on that part the Limitts of France. Only there is reserved a Passage for the Spaniards some four Leagues from Geneva; where the Duke must neither impose any Tax, or pay, nor build any Fortrefs, as likewise he is forbidden to build any on the other side of the Rhosne. The Artillery and Munition in Montmelian doth belong to the King, as the Duke doth retaine all in the Marquisat. More Particularities are to be reserved, till I can find the Favour to have a Copy of the Treaty.

There hath lately been at Montpellier a little Broullerie, where the Monsieur de Ventadour, the Constable's Son-in-law, would have re-established the Masse. But the Inhabitants being all of the Religion, by ringing of the Bell, assembled themselves, and so inforced him to retire to his Lodging with his Assistants; whereof some are wounded, and one or two left dead in the Place. Upon Saturday last in the Evening, the King caused a Gentleman, called Comblat, belonging to the Count of Auvergne, to be committed close Prisoner. He hath been employed by the Count to the Duke of Bouillon, with whose Daughter the Count would make a Match for his Son. But it is worse interpreted, the Duke's Absence being much suspected, and many Insinuations are delver'd against him; as the King within these few Days hath acknowledged to his Secretary, who doth follow his Cause.

Mareschall Biron is retired from Bourg to Dijon, discontented that he is not called to this Treaty, and that the King hath nominated to the Government of the Chasteau, Monsieur de Poissi, without advising with him. The King is offend-

ed with him, that in that petty Quarrell between the Dukes de *Espernon* and *An. 1600.* *Guise*, Monsieur de *Biron* did send to *Espernon*, offering, that if the Matter were to be tryed between Man and Man, himself for his Second; if by Troopes, Assistance of 300 Gentlemen, and all of Worth. In summe, the King doth suspect too great a League, between him, *Auvergne*, and *de Espernon*. The King hath receaved Advertisement, that now yt is discovered, that the Archduke is not Seignior of the Low-Countries, but only a Lieutenant to the King of Spain, to whom the Towns have lately renewed their Allegiance. The Defence for forreign Merchandizes of Silk is accepted, in Consideration of 10000 Crowns, which this Town hath bestowed upon the King.

Don Sebastian is delivered out of Prison, upon Charge to depart the Town of Venice within one Day, and the Territories within forty, upon Payne to be confined to the Gallies for ten Years, or to perpetuall Imprisonment. This King hearing that he will have recourse hither, and lye heavy upon him, (which was the truest Reason why he refused to write for his Delivery) doth purpose to turn him over into England, upon pretence, that he cannot supply his Wants, without Breach of the League between Spayne and himself. Some of the Portugalls who are here Sollicitors for him, have to that purpose talked with me. I have wished them not to marr their Fortune in the making; and to consider, that they have to deal against a King, who is very potent in the Court of Rome; where he will inform, yf he shall come into England, That by Lutherans, Enemies to the Church, there is suborn'd an Impostor, to trouble the Repose of his State, whereof he hath been long possessed. He will cause the Pope to send forth his Bull, excommunicating all such as shall give him any Aid, Assistance, Countenance or Favour. They know, how obsequious their Countrey is to the Devotion of the Pope. The Pope's Bulls have heretofore dispossessed Princes of their Kingdoms, and with much les difficulty will they be able to hold him out, who hath no such great means to enter in. He cannot better bestow himself, then where he shall live free from those Impositions, as with this King, who is Catholique; who hath best means to give him greatest Aid, and cannot want Will. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Paris, 13 Jan.
1600. O.S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

UPON Conclusion of the Peace, and purpose of present Return of the King and his Court into these Parts, not out of Hope to have been so happy here to have found your Lordship, I departed from *Lions* the third of this Month, and arrived here yesterday in the Evening. Where finding this Letter (that I had sent from *Lions* in post) here yet in the Posts Hands, I have intreated this Gentleman, Mr. *Fludde*, who I understood was purposed within some few Days to return home, for the more speedy and assured Conveyance of these Letters, to deliver them, whereby he should perform a kind Office, very acceptable to your Lordship.

The King resolved to depart from *Lions* upon Saturday last in post, and to come to *Fontainebleau*, whether before he sent in post Monsieur de la Frontenac, who is *Maistre d'Hotel de la Reyne*, to prepare the Lodgings; and before him, Monsieur de *Montauban*, Controulcr de l'*Argenterie*, in post to *Verneuil*, where *la Marquise* is, with Letters from him, that she should presently meet him there, where he will have her stay till the Queen's coming, who shall come after him fair and softly with the Counsaill, and then he will send her, to *Malherbes*. So this Night, or to Morrow at the furthest, the King will be at *Fontainebleau*, from whence he will not stirr before the Queen's coming; where she

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will

An. 1600. will make no long abode, but will hasten to *Paris*, for whose Entry the King hath written to the Provost *de Marchands*, to make no Preparations at all, not willing to put them to any idle and unnecessary Charges; *which he will thinke better bestowed, yf yt be added to that Present; which customarily these great Cities do make to their Princes, at their first Abode.*

I cannot assure any thing of the *Legat's* Departure; who since the Peace hath been Partner with the Queen at the christning of a Child of a Senator's at *Lyons*. Yet for all this Honor, and many greater ones that he hath received here, he doth give forth, that he hath not been so well treated, as he expected.

The *Queen Dowager* hath long been sick at *Moulins*, and as I passed through that Town she was in great Extremity; and since that, I am assured, that she is dead, though her Death be concealed. There was then with her the Dutches of *Mercœur* her Sister, (whose Husband in his return from *Hungary*, for Devotion is gone to *Madonna de Lorretto*;) and her other Sister, the Dutches of *Luxemburgh*, was then expected; between whom her Jewells, (wherein she is held rich) and other Goods shall be divided. Her Joynture returns to the King, which was 100000 Crowns the Year, though the King doth assure this Queen but of 60000.

The *Seigniory of Venice* have designed two of the most ancient and honorable Persons in their State, *Leonardo Donati*, and *Giovanni Delfini*, for the Ambassage, to congratulate the Marriage; though it is not expected, that they will yet arrive for many Months. The King hath been advertised by Letters expressly from that State, of the Enlargement of *Sebastian*, where they likewise have delivered their Judgment of him, how they hold him for an *Imposture*, a *Calabrese* borne, of lowest Condition, who cannot fear any thing worse, than Nature or Fortune hath allotted for him. The Day after his Departure from *Venice*, the Sea did swell with that Rage and Violence, contrary to the Course of former Times, that it did overflow the Streets, and drown the Magazines, to the great Loss of many Merchants, to the Sume of 3000000 Crowns. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 23^d Jan. 1600.

YOUR Letters of the 2^d and 13th of this Moneth arrived heere the 21st, and yesterday the *Queen* finished her two Letters to the King and Queen; so as I look now to be dispatched forthwith, and to set forward, about the Morrow after *Candlemas-day*. I mean to come by *Rouen* wheresoever I land, because I would make a beginning with the Commissioners there, in some course of Justice, for the Wrongs we have received by the French, as well as they have pursued their Complaints, and received Satisfaction here. I would be glad to meet you there, for that and other Causes; but I would not wish you to stir, till you hear more; for upon my Arrivall I will presently dispatch one to you, so as you may meet me time enough at *Rouen*.

Since my last by *Romain*, my Lord of *Pembrooke* is dead, having left his Son but two Months within Age. We are in Expectation of a *Vice Chamberlaine*, and a *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, viz. Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, and Sir *John Stanhop*; and that Serjeant *Heale* shall be *Master of the Rolls*, upon sundry good Considerations: Many other Matters I refer till our Meeting. In the mean time being glad of your safe return to *Paris*, I end with hearty Commendations from my self and all your Friends. And so I committ you to God.

Your very loving Friend,

HENRY NEVILLE.

Sir

An. 1600.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 28th January 1600.

I Wrote unto you very lately by Captaine *Prinne*, who is gone over to meet with the *pretended* Sebastian. I have little to add now, yet this Bearer Mr. *Oliphant* being ready to depart, and offering himself unto me, I would not let him go without some few Lines unto you. I may perhaps put off my Journey, some three or four Days longer then I wrote in my last; and if I could, I would be glad to deferr it till the end of the Term, which is the 12th of *February*; for I have much busyness to dispatch about my own private Estate, but I fear I shall be hastned away. There are no Commissioners yet appointed for the *Treaty* in the *Low Countries*; other News there is none, and therefore I will entertaine you no longer with nothing, but will here end, and committ you to God.

Your very assured Freind,

HENRY NEVILLE.

I pray you tell *Stallin*, it will be time enough to give Answer about my House, when I come my self.

Sir Henry Neville to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

London, 29th Jan. 1600.

I Have received by your Man both your Letters, that of the 21st of *December*, and that of the 24th, which overtook him at *Diepe*; the latter whereof held us in Suspence, what to believe touching the Peace with *Savoy*, till the *French Ambassador* at his last Audience, acknowledged that it was concluded; having some few days before, absolutely denyed it to all the World. That Audience of his was very sowre and full of heat, he charging the Queen peremptorily with denyall of Justice; and she maintaining her Honor, and blaming his passionate-ness, so without reason to tax her; and imputing it to a turbulent Spirit, that delighted to do evill Offices. I marvel the rather at his violent Proceeding at this time, because I had offered him but two days before to communicate to him the Answers that the Judge of the Admiralty, and the other Commissioners had made and presented in Writing, to all his Complaints, and to receive his Reply unto them; and upon Report thereof made unto my Lords, to be a means for his further Satisfaction wherein there should appear Cause, which he seemed to accept very well of; but the very Day that I purposed to have gone to him about it, he prevented me, and went to the Court in this Heat. It is conceived here, that he hath received some Direction to begin to quarrell with us, and so to stop our Mouths from demanding any Money, and I think the Queen told him plainly as much; but howsoever he hath made himself very distastfull here, and I fear I shall have some Charge against him at my coming. All this tends little to the sweetning of my Entertainment there, or to the enabling me to effect any gratefull Service; but I must have Patience.

The Merchants of *Rouen*, have lately received Intelligence from the Farmors of the Customs, Deputies to *Gondy* and *Zamet*, that all Manufactures of Wool shall be forbidden shortly. I pray you hearken carefully after it, and oppose your self, if you discover any such thing, that they may not pretend that we gave way to it. In my last Letters which I wrote unto you, upon the Receipt of yours by *Simons*, I wish't you to make some little Summons to Monsieur de *Rhosny* and *Villeroy*, to think of some Reimbursement for the Queen this Year.

Yf this Peace be concluded, they have little Pretext to refuse it, considering the
King

An. 1600. King is to be repayed his Charges for the Warr, and thereby left in as good State as when he began it; and is besides assured of Peace with all the World, which before he stood in doubt of, *and alleadged it as a principal Excuse, why he could not satisfy her.* Besides we understand, that the Pope, to bring this Peace to pass, hath assented to the Alienation of Church Lands to the Value of 1200000 Crowns; *out of all this, if he afford the Queen nothing, he shall deal far otherwise with her, then she deserves.* I pray you not only to motion it unto them, but if any other Occasion be offered, of your Speech with the King, to touch it to him too, because now is the time, that they make the Estimate of their Receipts and Payments for the whole Year. Touching my coming, it is yet as uncertaine as when I wrote last. There is no Letter written, or Warrant signed yet, only they speake every Day of dispatching me, and I my self make no hast. I think it will rest, till we hear once more from you; and till we be resolved of our Commissioners, that shall go into the Low Countries to that Treaty; *which having let slip the best Opportunity, we shall, I think resume very shortly, tho' alieniore tempore.*

Don *Virginio Orsino* hath been here, and very graciously and honourably entertained by her Majesty; he is gone hence to the *Archduke*. Our home Matters are as I have heretofore written, without any late Alteration; only my Lord Grey, upon some new conceived Discontent, *assaulted my Lord of Southampton on Horseback in the Street.* For which Contempt against her Majesty's Commandement given before to them both, *he was committed to the Fleet.*

Your Friend Doctor *James*, the Physitian, is dead about three Days since, and the old Countess of *Bedford* a little before. The Resolution for a *Parliament* is altered, and no *Summons* sent out yet. I have taken Order with Monsieur *Basse* that you shall receive any Money you will call for, either at *Lions*, or *Roüen*. And so with my very hearty Commendations, I committ you to God, &c.

Tour very loving Freind,
HENRY NEVILLE.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 10th February 1600. O. S.

I Presume this Letter shall meet your Lordship on the way. As yet, there is no certaine Assurance, *that the Duke of Savoy hath signed the Peace.* This last Week here came to the King from the *Cardinall*, a *Camieriere del Papa*, called *Contenole*, with Letters, assuring that though the Duke (desirous even in all Formallities to give the King of *Spain* full Satisfaction) doth for a Season defer to ratify the Treaty, yet so soon as he had advertised him of what was concluded, and received Answer thereto, *he would and should really perform, what he in his Name had undertaken, and his Commissioners for the Treaty had accorded.* The Duke is said to be now at *Nissa*, and the *Legat* is gone from *Avignon* thither to him. *The King is much troubled with this kind of proceeding, which he findeth very strange; and now beginneth to misdoubt, that the Duke never intended sincerely to proceed, but hath used this cunning Mediation of the Pope, the more securely to draw him and his Councill on to the Conclusion of this Treaty; thereby to gaine time for the Advancement of his own Affairs, and to cause him to licence and discharge his Souldiers, to disband his Gentry and Nobility, and to let fall his Preparations intended for this Spring: And which is most materiall, to withdraw his Spirit from all Cogitations of Warre, to the which he will be unwilling to return, when once he hath resumed his former Course of Ease and Repose.* This Discourse is the rather maintained, because the Duke hath not dissolved his Men of Warre; and that the *Levies of Men*, both with the *Switzers* and in *Italy*, do still continue; and the Preparations

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ons of *Spayne* from all Parts confirmed to be so great, as that they are both by *An. 1600.* Sea and Land, made equall to those of 88. Though the *Time* be expired when the *Duke* should have *ratified the Peace*; yet because he doth not refuse, but demand a longer *Delay*, the *Constable*, and *Monseigneur de Villeroy* and *de Sillery*, do yet attend at *Lions*, to receive his last *Resolutions*.

Here is a Report that the *Pope* should be dead; which if it be true, the *Duke* will make less *Scruple*, (if it be for his *Advantage*) to disavow the *Legat* in this Treaty. There is come fresh News out of *Spaine*, that the Generall of the Gallies hath arrested all such *French Ships* as were about *St. Lucar*, seizing on their Goods, and imprisoning all.

On *Sunday*, the King in Violet, and the Queen in Black, did mourn for the *Queen Dowager*. She in the Afternoon went to the *Celestines*; but the King prayed for her Soul at the *Hostel of Bourgogne*. The King hath presented his *Mistress* to the Queen, and withall, recommended her to her best Graces. The Queen did kindly entertaine her, and since all three have dined on *Sunday* together in *Publick*. He hath provided a House for her hard by the *Louvre*, and will follow the track of *Henry the Second*, who did keep *Madam Valentinois* in Court, in presence of the *Queen Mother*.

Here hath been a Speech, that *Prince Joyntville* would go to *Flanders* to the *Archduke*, accompanied with 4000 Horse; which in my Opinion, are numbred according to the Greatness of his Mind, rather then to his Means, or Ability. There are many in like Sort, that purpose to go to the Assistance of the *States*, who have removed *Monseigneur de la Noüe* from his Government, and appointed in his Place *Monseigneur de Chastillon*, whereat the King is much offended.

The Parliament at *Rouen* have refused the King's Patents for the *Surseance* of the Arrest, and withall have enjoyned all Parties to appear within this Moneth before the King and his Counsaill. They have ordained, that our Merchants may sell such Cloths as are allowed to be Loyall, and those vicious to be sequestred, untill the King's further Pleasure be known. I understand a Gentleman of *Normandy* hath begg'd the Confiscation of the King. I have advertised the *Chancellor* of it, who is willing there should be an Injunction given forth against the Parliament, which must be made by a Secretary of State. But the *Letters Patents*, whereupon this Injunction must be founded, by the Negligence of some one of our Merchants, to whom they were committed, are lost. I think the Course now must be, to proceed by a Request, either thereby to procure the Arrest wholly to be repealed, or the Rigour thereof mitigated.

I did likewise recommend *Mr. Etour's* Case unto him, for the reimbursing of the *Rochellers Debt*; who hath promised him what Favour the Equity of the Cause will afford.

The greatest Man with the King is the Count de *Soissons*, the Man whom most he feares, and most he hates; which makes me remember the Duke of *Bouillon*, who doth now give hope of his speedy return, because there is a House taken for him by his Commandment. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Paris, 17 Feb.

1600. O. S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

Y^T may please your Lordship to understand, that by Letters which yesterday the King receiv'd from *Monseigneur de Villeroy*, he now holds the late Treaty with *Savoy* for signed and ratified, and so hath privately advertized to many. Though for ought I can learn, the Letters do not directly assure so much, but only import, that the Duke hath lately sent unto the King's Commissioners, who remaine at *Lions*, to receive the Ratification and Execution of this Treaty; pray-

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An. 1600. ing to be excused for his long Delay therein, which doth not proceed from any purpose he hath to disavow the Treaty, but only of desire first to advertize the King of *Spain*; whose Answer when he shall have received, he will presently perform all Points, what the Conditions of the Treaty do require on his Part.

It is confirm'd out of *Italy*, that the Duke and Count *Fuentes* have mett together, and continued since the Conclusion of this Peace, at a Place called *Sommo*, upon the *Po*, five Miles from *Pavia*. And the last Letters from those Parts, do yet averr great Preparations for Warrs, both in the Kingdom of *Naples*, Dutchy of *Millan*, and State of *Genoa*.

Most of those Ships, which in my last I advertized to be stay'd at *St. Lucar* by *Sevill*, are of *St. Mallo* in *Britany*. The Goods of four of them are said to be confiscated, the Merchants imprison'd, and Marriners put into the Gallies; upon Pretext, that contrary to the Ordinance of the Country, there was found some Store of Coine in them, which they did purpose to carry away with them. Here is nothing more freshly spoken, nor more assuredly believed, then the great Preparation for Warr both by Sea and Land, which are intended by *Spain*. Yf this Peace with *France* take place, yet it is not to be thought that so great a Charge in levying such an Army, (for they speak of 22000 Landmen) will be dissolved, *without attempting some important Exploit*.

Sebastian, that would be of *Portugall*, is fallen, *de sieure, en chaud mal*. For unadvisedly, without purpose or pretext, taking the Way of *Florence* to *Livorne*, after he had stay'd there four or five Days, by the Duke's Commandment he was arrested Prisoner, and there yet remains. The King takes it unkindly at the Duke's hand, that he should refuse any Man the Liberty to pass through his Territories, that was coming to him. But it is not to be supposed, that the Duke did imprison him with a purpose so easily to set him at Liberty: First he will see at what Estimate the King of *Spain* doth prize him, and so accordingly will proceed to make his best Merchandize of him.

Yesterday being at the *Louvre*, the King took me aside, and asked me what News I had from *England*. I told him I had not lately received any. He then told me of a strange Commotion which should lately be in *London*, which he compared to the *Barricades* at *Paris*; intended, as he said by the Earls of *Essex* and *Southampton*, followed by divers Knights and other Quallity, to the Number of 2000. I asked him if he had received this Information from his Ambassador. He said no, but by Monsieur *de Rohan*, who freshly came out of *England*, and arrived that Morning in Post. He told me many other Particulars, which I take no Pleasure to recite. Your Lordship may judge of the Affliction I feel of that I know, and the Fear I conceive, of that which I know not. I attend howrly from your Lordship so far to be informed, as in your Discretion, you shall think the Knowledge of the Truth, to be avallable to her Majesties Service. These Men here sollace the Remembrance of their late Miseries, with the Hopes of their Neighbour's Calamities, and speak that, which my Heart doth break to think of, and my Hand trembles to put down.

Here is expected from the Archduke and Infanta, upon Wednesday next, *Roderigo de Lasco*, Captaine of their Guards of Horse, to congratulate this Marriage. It is reported, the King of *Spain* doth change his Residence from *Madrid*, and remove his Court to *Valladolid*, at the Pleasure of the Duke of *Lerma*; whereat the rest of the Nobility for their particular Interests, (every Man of Quallity being well settled and accomodated at *Madrid*) are much discontented. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

I Have not written since my last by Mr. *Fludd*, upon assured hope of your Lordship's present Return, which your Letters of the 23^d. and 28th of *January* did seem to promyse; nether since have I had much matter to write, nor any means to send. Now this Messenger departing, I would not omit to advertise what here we have. The *King* hath been within these fifteen Days, twice or thrice in this Town, in his Passage to *Verneuil*; for *la Marquise*, who is held to be with Child, excused her self upon that Indisposition, from meeting him at *Fountainbleau*. The Queen, for whose comming the Opening of *St. Germain's Fair* was adjourn'd, arriv'd here upon *Fryday Night*. She came in by the *Fauxbourghs* of *St. Marcell*, and so into those of *St. Germain*, where she is lodged at *Gondy's House*. For her Entry there was no Solemnity at all, only at the *Arsenal*, Monsieur de *Rhosny* caused some few Pieces to be shott off. It is here received that the Queen is with Child, and so before her coming to this Town the King was advertised by *Madam de Nemours*, and those Physicians which did attend her.

The *Constable*, Monsieur de *Villeroy*, and de *Sillery*, remaine at *Lyons* to see the Execution of this Peace. Here hath been a Bruite, and so yet remains, That the Duke of *Savoy* should refuse to sign the Treaty, and that he hath been lately in *Pavia* to confer with the Count *Fuentes*. Which Bruites, in my Opinion, are either grounded upon his former Proceedings, (for all his Actions have been carried with little Discretion) or else because he deffereth to ratify the Peace untill the last Day prefixed, which is to morrow, rather then that he hath any purpose to gainsay what the Legat and his Commissioners authorised from him by speciall Commission have concluded; and if he had purposed, yet hath he no means, so that Extremity will force him to maintaine his Honor.

The King is to receive but 100000 Crowns from the Duke of *Savoy*, which is to be paid at *Lyons* within six Months. But over and above all other Conditions which in my former I have set down, he must deliver *Chasteau Dauphine* and *Tour de port*, which are in the Confines of *Dauphine*, and of the ancient Patrimony of that Country. Monsieur *Villeroy* doth attribute the Honor of this Peace to Monsieur de *Rhosny*, in truth to shuffle off the Envy from himself, and Monsieur de *Rhosny* doth not spare to assume it; delivering openly how advantageous it is to the King, who in *Bresse* shall have at his Commandment 900 Lords and Gentlemen, and 250000 Crowns a Year of Revenew; whereas the *Marquisat* would be a Charge to the King of 50000 Crowns. But almost all they which are of the Religion, as well as the Nobility, who more regard the Honor of France, then the Profit of the King's Purse, do hold it for a shamefull and dishonourable Treaty. Either because the Peace is made, (presuming that the War abroad is their Quiet and Repose at home,) or for the manner, that the King should quit the *Marquisat*, the ancient Dominion of this Crown, whereby he held in Bridle *Piedmont* and *Savoy*, and in Devotion all the Princes in Italy, either by the means he had in their Necessity to relieve them, or the Power he had, if he thought fit to annoy them. In generall, yt is rather accounted a good Bargain, better besitting a Merchant or private Man, then an honourable Treaty, becomming the Greatness of so mighty a King.

I have sollicitud Monsieur de *Rhosny* for a Reimbursement of some good Summe of Money for her Majesty, "urging the Necessity of her Majestie's Affairs, and " their Promises the last Year, together with her Majestie's long Forbearance; " that as she had not been eager in pressing Repayment, so she would not be rigorous in exacting Millions at a Payment, but would conform her self to the " King's Conveniency, so that amongst many to whom they gave Contentment, " she might not finde her self only forgotten, who in reason should first be remembred; both because her Occasions do most require it, and her Courtesies

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An. 1600. "deserve a greater Recompence, then so slenderly to be respected. But I could get no other Answer of him then this, *That I must speake to the King, for he was to do but what he was appointed.* To which purpose I will watch all Opportunity, sith by your Lordship's Letters of the 2^d and 19th of January I am so commanded.

For the Arrest against our Cloath, mistrusting that the Letter which Monsieur Villeroy did send from the King, was written but for fashion sake, (as it so proved, for the premier President did flatly refuse to fullfill the Contents;) I did obtaine of the Counsaill a Surseance for three Months without the Privy of Monsieur de Villeroy, and have some Days since sent it to our Merchants. Before this time of three Months be expired, some course must be taken for the re-establishing of our Trade, (whereof our Merchants will not think before the last Day,) for there is no hope longer to prorogue the time.

I hear nothing of Mr. Colwell. The Pilgrims of Scotland are returned from Rome, and one Chancellour to the Bishop of Weefnes, who is the *intellectus Agens* of this Negotiation and hath followed it at Rome, is sent to Spaine, whose Return is shortly expected.

My Lord Semple is lately come hither out of Spaine. He speaks as I understand, of great Preparations that are made there, and are yet in hand. But withall he says, he hath discovered great Weakness, for want of Money, want of Leaders and Men of Conduct, and of Marriners and experienced Pilots. He gives forth, that there is a generall Alliance between Spaine and their King, to whome there shall be sent from those Parts, an Ambassador to reside amongst them.

(191) The Duke of Bouillon did lately send a Gentleman to (144) the King. The kind Entertainment which he did receive, doth make us believe, that at the end of this Month he will be here. Cavalier Vinti doth come to this Town, who is no more near the Dispatch of his Busyness, then the first Day he came into France. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

* Copy of a Letter from Monsieur de Boisfisse (the French Ambassador then residing in England) to Monsieur de Rohan.

Monsieur,

De Londres 4 Mars 1600. O. S.

J'E croy que le malheur qui est arrivé au Conte d'Essex quand vous esties en Angleterre, vous a fait juger soudainement quelle seroit l'issue de ceste tragedie. Laquelle ayant esté accompagnée à son commencement de beaucoup d'infortuns & de disgrâce, il s'en est ensuivi la fin, telle qu'un chacun la redoubtoit, pleine de cruaute & de tristesse; qui a esté un Jugement de mort, contre le Conte d'Essex, & le Conte de Southampton. Auquel ayant assisté, par un desir de veoir une chose si nouvelle, & aussi de remarquer la contenance de ses Ennemis, qui l'avoient petit à petit pousé à ceste ruine; j'ay pense que ce seroit trop oublier mon devoir, si je ne vous escrivois particulierement, tout ce qui c'est passé en ce Jugement.

Le 17^{me} de Fevrier, le Conte d'Essex s'estant rendu entre les mains del Admirant sur le onze heures de la nuict, avec promesses d'infinies courtoisies, fut

* The following Letter is printed from a Copy in Sir Ralph Winwood's own Hand. It is there mentioned to be written by Monsieur de Boisfisse to Monsieur de Rohan; though when Complaint was made of it, he openly disavow'd it. I could not prevail with my self to omit it, (though it seems to be wrote with a good deal of Spleen and Bitterness) because there are some Facts mentioned in it, which are no where else to be found; but what Credit is to be given to them, I must entirely submit to the Reader's Judgment.

mené le lendemain à la Tour; & peu apres les Contes de Southampton & de Rutland, le Chevalier Cristophe Blond beaupere dudit Conte, Ferdinando Gorge

* Gouverneur de Charles Davers, & quelques autres Gentilshommes, qui furent emprisonnés autre part. Ou ayant esté quelque temps, il arriva qu'un Capitain nommé Lee, estimé un de plus braves d'Angleterre, fort serviteur dudit Conte, se hazarda de dire † à un sien amy, n'y a il point moyens, que sept ou huit bons compagnons comme nous sommes, puissent se jeter aux pieds de sa Majesté, en despit de ces Milords & de ce petit Bossu, pour luy remonstrier l'injure qu'on fait à tant de brave noblesse, qui est du tout innocente de ce qu'on luy impose, & qui pourroit quelque jour luy rendre quelque bon service? L'autre luy respondit froidement, qu'il ne trouvoit point de moyen. Or bien dit il, je luy en parlera quant je devrois mourir; aussi bien, j'ay une requeste à luy presenter pour mes affaires, & par mesme moyen, je pourray aisément executer mon dessein. Ce que l'autre ayant entendu, il ne fallit (comme c'est la coustume des Anglois de ce trahir l'un l'autre,) d'en advertir le Secrétaire Cecille. Lequel prenant l'occasion par les cheveux, se servoit de ce que ce Capitaine avoit dit, & le changeant tout au rebours, fait accroire à la Roynie avec ceux de son party, ‡ qu'un tel avoit esté trouvé par le Chancelier en sa Chambre, ou elle a accoustumé de manger, avec un pistolet pour c'est effect. La Roynie toute epouvantée, & craignant fort la mort, commandé qu'il soit cruellement puny: Ce qui ne fut pas differé, car il fut plus tost executé qu'il ne sceut l'occasion pourquoi on le faisoit mourir. La peine fut telle, on luy arracha la nature, puis on la jettá au feu; apres, on luy ouvroit le ventre, luy arrachant le cœur & les entrailles, ce qu'estant consumé par le feu, on fait plusieurs quartiers de son corps, lesquelles ils meirent en parade sur les Tours de la Ville. (Ils ont accoustumé de punir ainsi, ceux qu'ilz appellent Traistres.)

Or l'execution de ce Gentilhomme estant fait, les ennemis du Conte d'Essex ayant beau jeu, ne manquent point de belles raisons pour retenir ceste princesse en sa premiere crainte, & luy persuader, que cela venoit de la part du Conte d'Essex, qu'il y en avoit bien d'autres qui tramoient un mesme dessein. Surquoy, elle commandé à ceux de son Conseil d'examiner le Conte d'Essex & le Conte de Southampton, & d'en faire brieve Justice. Lesquelz ne voulantz respondre, demandent d'estre juger devant leurs payrs. Ce qu'estant accordé, (plustost pour forme de Justice, & pour faire mieux accroire au peuple qu'ilz estoient Traistres, que par desir qu'ilz y eussent,) ilz sont conduictz en la grande Salle de Westminster la premier jour de Mars, pour respondre aux accusations qu'on leur mettoit dessus.

Leur juges, estoient neuf Contes & Seize Barons. Le Grand Seneschal, qu'ilz appellent Steward, estoit le Grand Tresorier, fort mal propre pour ceste charge. Il y avoit aussi huit Conselliers de leur Parlement, lesquelz estoient assis un peu bas que les Pairs. Les Noms de Contes estoient, le Conte de Oxford, Parent fort proche du Secrétaire, le Conte Shreusbery, grand Ennemi du Conte d'Essex, le Conte Derby, * le Conte de Conte †† d'Esford, le Conte †† Oultre, le Conte Nottingham qui est l'Admiral, le Conte Cumberland, le Conte de Lyncolne. ** Les Noms de Barons, Chandos, Darcey, Thomas Havart, Cobham, Gray, Bourgley, frere du Secrétaire, Riche, beaufreere de Conte d'Essex, Compton, Lumley, Hunfdund, qui est le Chambellan, De

* He was Governour of Plymouth. See Camden's Eliz. in the General History of England, Vol. 2. pag. 630.

† Camden says, this Design was communicated by Captain Lee to Sir Thomas Cress. But I think he was mistaken in the Name of the Person: For Mr. Secretary Cecyll (in his Letter which immediately follows) calls him Sir Robert Cress.

‡ See the Secretary's own Account of this Matter in the next Letter, and Mr. Camden's in the History of England, Vol. 2. p. 632.

* This Blank is in the Original, and should be filled up with the Earl of Suffex.

†† The Earl of Hertford. †† The Earl of Worcester.

** This List of the Barons differs a good deal from Camden's, as the Reader will easily perceive, if he gives himself the Trouble to compare them.

An. 1600. la Warre, Morlay; il y avoit aussi un Viconte que s'appelle Byndon. Les Accusateurs estoient un sergent en Loy, & Advocat de la Royne qu'ilz appellent le Attornay Bacon.

Les Accusations estoient en General, qu'il n'estoit Sorty de sa Maison que pour esmonvoir le peuple à le suivre; qu'il avoit empesche l'Herant de faire sa Proclamation; qu'il avoit fait resistance en une rue, ou son escuyer fut tué, son beaupere fort blessé, & luy mis en grand danger de sa vie, ayant eu le chapeau percé de deux harquebuzades; † qu'il avoit retenu le Chancelier, le Chef de Justice, le Conte de Oustre, & Knolles son oncle, prisonniers en sa Maison; qu'il estoit papiste; qu'il retinoit les Jesuits en sa Maison; qu'il vouloit usurper la Couronne; qu'il avoit de grandes Intelligences en Escosse, & en Irlande avec le Conte de Tyrone. Bref, qu'il avoit vendu la Ville de Londres à l'Infante, & qu'il en avoit reçu quelque Argent. Voila ce que generally ilz luy objecterent. Les Accusations principales, & dont ilz faisoient plus de bruit, sont celles cy: D'avoir retenu le Chancelier, le Chef de Justice, le Conte de Oustre, & Knolles, prisonniers; d'estre sorty de sa Maison; & d'avoir escrit une lettre, par laquelle ilz se forcoient de le rendre coupable. Les autres n'estoient que pour le charger d'avantage, & pour le rendre plus odieux. Ayant fait que bien peu d'instance devant que respondre à toutes ses Accusations, il pria ses Juges de luy permettre une chose, que n'est point refusée aux personnes les plus Viles; c'estoit, de n'estre point jugé par ses ennemis propres, & de reprocher ceux qu'il voudroit. Il luy fut respondu ‡ par les huit Conscilliers fort malicieusement, qu'il n'estoit pas possible, que ses ennemis, Gens de grand qualité, quand ils avoyent fait le serment On mi honneur, comme ilz disent, (qui vaut autant que sur mon honneur,) qu'ilz voulussent rompre un serment, que leur doit estre plus cher cent fois que la vie.

Cette demande luy estant déniée avec beaucoup d'iniquité, il respondit à tout mot à mot avec une telle assurance & contenance, qu'il rendoit ses ennemis si estonnés, que voulant parler contre luy ilz demouroient muets; ou s'ilz parloient, c'estoit avec un begayement qui tesmoignoit assez leur crainte, accompagnée d'une mauvaise volonté. Il disoit souventesfois, qu'il n'estoit pas venu là pour sauver sa vie, mais pour deffendre son honneur; qu'il y avoit long temps que ses ennemis le desiroient là pour avec leur chiquanries & leur tortues inventions luy faire perdre la teste, ce que certainement n'estoit point si caché qu'il ne le fut connu à un chacun. En outre, cecy doit bien tenir le premier lieu de la plus grand mechanteté qu'il se puisse commettre, c'est, que les loix d'Angleterre veulent, que les tesmoigns soient examinés devant les Juges, & devant le criminel; au contraire, bouleversant les loix, & ses servants à leur poste, meirent en avant quelques fausses examinations du Conte de Rutland, & du Chevalier Christophle Blond & Charles Davers, lesquels devoient estre ouyes, & non pas le papier, qui estoit rempli de tout ce qui pouvoit nuire audit Conte d'Essex. Et pour mieux jouer leur roole, ilz feirent venir Ferdinand Gorge, le plus grand Amy qui eust le Conte d'Essex, & le premier qui sortit avec luy; lequel, corrompu par ses ennemis avec promesses de ne mourir point, accusa le Conte d'Essex; mais depuis, vaincu par sa Conscience, & des demandes du Conte qui le pressoyent fort, il confessa, que le dit Conte ne luy avoit jamais parlé qu'il eust dessein de s'ayser la Royne, comme ses ennemis luy reprochoient.

Or ne se contentant pas de ceste fausseté, & d'autres petites Galanteries de leur bon esprit, ilz font venir le Secretaire, comme personne interposée en leur tragedie. Lequel ayant plus de deux ans passé, bien songé à ce qu'il avoit à dire, tonnà une quantité de paroles contre le Conte d'Essex. Lequel n'eut faute de responce de moyens pour maintenir au Secretaire, qu'il avoit eu Intelligence avec le feu Roy d'Espagne l'année de la Grande Flotte. Ce que picqua si fort le Secretaire, (pour en estre paraventure quelque chose) qu'il se prit à crier tout

* See Camden, p. 632.

† See Camden's Eliz. p. 631.

‡ By les huit Conscilliers, he means the Judges, seven of whom are mentioned by Camden, p. 633.

hault, qu'il ne feroit jamais service à sa Majesté, si on ne luy ostoit la teste *An. 1600.*
comme à un Traistre. Et continuant son discours, il se mit à genoux, protestant
devant Dieu de sa Fidellité, (il n'avoit pas oublié ce jour la petite boiste, car
en me vie je ne le vois plus beau.) Aussitost les Pairs se leveront de leur places,
& le chapeau au poing, le prièrent se relever; disant, qu'ilz croyoyent serme-
ment, que sa Majesté n'avoit point de meilleur Serviteur que luy, & que sa
Fidellité leur estoit assez connue, (à leur contenance ilz redoubtoyent plus ce
petit homme, que leur conscience & que leur Roine.) Le Secretaire ayant donc
relasché à ses injures, un peu apres les Advocatx mirent fin à leur Accusation,
& Messieurs les Pairs à leur confitures, & à la biere; car ce pendant que le
Conte & les Advocatx playdoyent, Messieurs bauffroyent comme s'ilz n'eussent
mangé de 15 jours, prenant aussy force Tabac, entre autres le Conte Cumber-
land; puis, s'en allerent en une Salle pour donner leur voix; ou, bien saouls &
bien yvres de Tabac, condemnarent les deux Contes au mesme supplice que le Ca-
pitaine Lee, les appellans Traistres & Rebelles.

Le Conte d'Essex oyant prononcer son Arrest, fut aussy content & assésuré
comme si on l'eust mené dancier avec la Roine. Le Jugement dura depuis huit
heurs de matin jusques à sept du soir, auquel une quantite de Gentilzhomes &
de Dames se trouverent; lesquelz ayant lasché la boucle de leur yeux, verserent
tant de larmes, que si les Juges n'eussent eu un courage de Tygre, (que ne cherche
que le sang) ilz eussent sans doute revoque leur Sentence. Depuis peu il a
couru un bruit, que le Conte Southampton avoit sa grace, & que le Conte Rut-
land, qui n'est pas encore jugé, seroit quitte pour d'Argent. Il m'a esté dit aussi
de bonne parte, que le Conte d'Essex & le petit Cecile avoyent celebre la Cene
ensemble, & qu'ilz estoient reconciliés.

Voila tout ce que j'ay peu veoir & recognoistre de ce malheur; lequel pour
estre arrivé à la personne d'Angleterre qui a plus de vertus, & qui chérit plus
la France, ne peut qu'il n'apporte un extreme regret à un chacun, principalement
à vous, qui pour estre extrêmement vertueux & sçavant en la valeur de ses ga-
lands, la recognoissies mieu que personne cette perte inestimable. C'est pourquoy
je me troy fin à ce triste discours, me contentant seulement du jugement que
vous en ferez, & de l'honneur que j'auray, si j'ay tant de faveur en vostre en-
droit, d'estre tenu Monsieur pour

Vostre tres humble & tres obeissant Serviteur,

De Londres 4 Mars

1600. S. N.

DE THUMERT.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

7th March 1600.

BEcause a late unhappy Accident hath drawn a Cloud over my Cousin Sir
 Henry Nevill's Fortune, whereby there is an Alteration of his Employ-
 ment; I have thought it very necessary, to acquaint you with her Majestie's Plea-
 sure for your Proceeding. First, you must continue your abode there, and deal for
 all her Majestie's Services as you have done, untill her Pleasure be further known.
 Next, you must set on foot the Solicitation of her Majesties Debt, because it is
 very fit to take from them this excuse, *that they are not solicited*, altho' I
 thinke *fair Words will be our best Payment*; yet somewhat hath some Savour.
 You may notwithstanding urge it with such Reasons as heretofore have been us-
 ed, taking hold as much as you may, of former Promisses to your Master; and
 so find in what humour they are, that we may thereby the better ground a new
 Instruction for a new Ambassador; till which time, the Allowance of 30 s. a Day
 shall be continued to you. And to the Intent that you may be informed of all
 things that have past, and so truly remove all the prejudicial Imaginations of
 those,

An. 1600. those, who have been seduced to attribute the Fall of this Earle, to some Injustice of the State, or violent Prosecution of his Enemies, I pray you dilate to such Persons at are worthy of Satisfaction, all materiall and demonstrative Confutations, of those things which do either throw Scandal upon the Publick, or Slander upon private Persons; because all things objected to him, have now not only been confessed by the Earle himself before he dyed, but ratified publickly in the Face of the World, by the Confession of five more of his principall Confederates, who have since been tryed and condemned, and others privately examined; who have witnessed, that he was guilty of these and other premeditated Treasons; and that all his bruits of his Enemies Practices, were but ad faciendum populum.

This 19th of February he was publickly arraigned, together with the Earle of Southampton, in Westminster-hall, before 25 Peers of the Realm, the * Lord Treasurer sitting as Lord Steward. At the Bar, the Earle laboured to extenuate his Fault, by denying that he ever meant any harm to her Majesties Person; and by pretending that he took Arms, only to save himself from the Lord Cobham and Sir Walter Rawleigh; who he gave out, should have murdered him in his House, on Saturday Night. He pretended likewise an Intention he had, to have removed me, with some others, from the Queen; as one that would have sold the Kingdom of England to the Infanta of Spaine, with such other Hyperbolicall Inventions. But before he went out of the Hall, when he saw himself condemned, and found that Sir John Davis, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Sir Christopher Blunt, and † Sir Charles Davers, had confessed all the Conferences that were held at Drury-house by his Direction, for surprizing the Queen and the Tower of London; he then broke out to divers Gentlemen that attended on him in the Hall, that his Confederates who had now accused him, had been principall Inciters of him and not he of them, ever since August last, to work his Access to the Queen with force. And when he was brought to the Tower againe, he sent to the Lord Thomas Howard, then Constable of the Tower, to intreate him to move her Majesty, to send unto him the Lord Keeper, Lord Treasurer, Lord Admirall, and me the Secretary by Name, that he might now discharge his Conscience, and confess his great Obstinacy, in denying those things at his Arraignment wherewith he hath been charged; and also to reconcile himself to his Enemies, and especially to me, whom he desired to forgive him for wronging me at the Bar; where he had pretended, that the Cause of his taking Arms, was the rather to save the Kingdom of England from the Spaniard, to whom it was bought and sold, particularly urging it upon me who had been a Dealer in the Peace. Adding also, that he had heard, that I had delivered to a Councillor, that the Infanta had the best Title. To the which when I replied, and pressed that the Party might be brought forth, ‡ Mr. Comptroller was named; who being sent for into the Seat of Judgment, very like a Gentleman and a Christian cleared me, that I never spake of that in other Sort, then as reporting what a strange Book was come forth of one Doleman, dedicated to the Earl of Essex, which did maintaine that Title to be the best. The next day after, being Saturday, when it pleased her Majesty to send us four unto him, he did with very great penitency confess, how sorry he was for his obstinate Denyalls at the Barr; desiring he might have Liberty to set down in Writing his whole Project of coming to the Court in that Sort; which he hath done in four Sheets of Paper, all under his own Hand; and even indeed concurring with Sir Charles Davers, Sir John Davys, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and Mr. Littleton's Confessions. And acknowledged, that he sent divers Articles to Drury-house to be considered of: As

* Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst.

† Mr. Camden in his Account of this Tryal, calls him Sir Charles Davers; but in this Letter, in the French Ambassadors, and in Sir Henry Nevill's Case, he is wrote Davers: Tho' I think in my Lord Essex's Tryall (published in the State Tryalls, Vol. 1.) he is called Danvers.

‡ Sir William Knolles. Camden's Eliz. 677.

namely,

namely, whether it were not good, at the same time of coming to the Court, to *An. 1600.* possess the *Tower*, for to give Reputation to the Action, if the City should mislike it. Moreover, that Sir *Christopher Blunt* with a Company of armed Men, should take the Court Gate; Sir *John Davys* should master the Hall, and go up into the Great Chamber, where there should be some Persons, who unsuspected one after another, should aforehand be gotten into that Room, and have seized upon the Halberts of the Guard, which commonly stand piled up against the Wall: And Sir *Charles Davers* should have been in the Presence, where some other Gentlemen should likewise have made good that Place. Whereby my Lord of *Essex*, with the Earls of *Southampton*, *Rutland*, and other Noblemen, should have gone in to the Queen; and then having her in their Possession, to have used the Shadow of her Authority for the changing of the Government; and then to have called a Parliament, and have condemned all those, whom they scandalized to have misgoverned the State. This is the Substance of his Confession, which he both verbally delivered to us, and afterwards set down in Writing. He further asked forgiveness of the Lord Keeper, and those whom he had imprisoned in his House; sorrowing in his Heart, that they were put in fear of their Lives by his Followers. Then he did most passionately desire in Christian Charity, Forgiveness at the Hands of those Persons which he had particularly called his Enemies; protesting, that when he had resolved of this rebellious Act to come to the Court with Force, he saw not what better Pretext he could have, then a particular Quarrell to those, whom he had at the Barr named his greatest Adversaries. And being urged still to say what he knew or could reveal, especially of that injurious Imputation to me; he vowed and protested, that in his own Conscience he did freely acquit me from any such matter; and was ashamed to have spoken it, having no better Ground. He professed also to bear no Malice to the Lord *Cobham* and Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, whom he had named his Enemies; and by whom he knew no other, then that they were true Servants to the Queen and the State. After that, he made an humble Suit to the Queen, that he might have the favour to dye privately in the Tower; which her Majesty granted, and for which he gave most humble Thanks; as appeareth by this Note inclosed, which is a Copy of that which is subscribed by the three Divines that were with him at his Death.

The 25th of February he suffered in the Tower, with very great Patience and Humillity. Only (notwithstanding his Resolution that he must dye,) the Conflict between the Flesh and the Soul did appear thus far, that in his Prayers he was feign to be helped; otherwise no Man living could pray more christianly then he did.

This Death of his was the more hastened, by that bloody practice of *Thomas Lee*; who not four days after his Apprehension, dealt with Sir *Henry Nevill* (Son in Law to the Lord Treasurer) and with Sir *Robert Cross*, assuring them that he would deal with some other Gentlemen of Resolution to the Number of four, who should at Supper time (the Queen sitting in her privy Chamber) have taken her, locked her Doors, and (as he fillily pretended) only have pinned her up, till he had forced her to sign a Warrant for the Earls delivery out of the Tower. Which vile purpose being discovered by those two Gentlemen, and avowed to his Face, (he being at that very Night watching at the privy Chamber door, to discover how he might have access the next Day,) he was seized, and being examined, confessed thus much; only vowing, that he would not have hurt her Person (whom God blest) except others would have forced in upon her, to hinder that Course which he pretended, for their Delivery.

The 5th of this Month, Sir *Charles Davers*, Sir *Christopher Blunt*, Sir *John Davys*, Sir *Gelly Merrick*, and *Henry Cuff*, were tryed and condemned in *Westminster-Hall* for Treason; they having been the principal Actors and Consulters of this Enterprize. For their Execution, it is not yet determined of, neither what shall become of the Earle of *Southampton*; of whom as I cannot write in Despair, so I dare not flatter my self with hope. Yesterday here arrived at London the

H h h h

Earle

An. 1600. Earle of Marr, Ambassador from the King of Scotland. His Errands are generally supposed to be, to congratulate the Queen of her safe Delivery from this dangerous Conspiracy, and to deal for *Border Causes*, and other particular Accidents between both Kingdoms: As of Sir *William Evers* and other Prisoners here, *who have had secret Dealings in Scotland*. For the matter of our Peace, all things as yet do stand in Terms as before; for this sudden Accident being of that Weight and Consequence at home, it hath diverted not only her Majesty, but all her Councill and publick Ministers, from all other Busyness abroad. And so for this Time I committ you to God his Protection.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

You must understand, *that he was an exceeding earnest Suiter, to be executed privately in the Tower.*

* Sir Henry Nevill's CASE.

Although I mean not to justify my self altogether from Blame, but do freely and willingly acknowledge an Offence, and submit my self to her Majestie's Mercie; yet my own Soul witnessing to her self, that it was ever *loyall and faithfull to her Majesty, and consequently abhorring more then Death, the Imputation of that Fault, and loathsome Crime of Falshood and Treason*; I do only desire, that my fault may not be barely or nakedly censured, but *examined together with all the Circumstances that did accompany it*; which are the best means to try, not only the Actions, but the Intentions of all Men, as far as it is possible to penetrate.

I have already acknowledged to the Lords of her Majesties Privy Councill, that I was intreated by Mr. Cuffe, in the late Earl of *Essex* his Name, to meet with the Earle of *Southampton* and Sir *Charles Davers*; by them to understand some Project which he had in Consultation, touching his own good, and the good of the State, and to give my Advice in it; *with assurance, that nothing should be proposed, which I might not bear with due respect to my Allegiance*; for so the Words of the Messenger did import. After some ten Days delay on my part, and often Sollicitation, I went to *Drury-House* on *Candlemas-day*, and met with them; where their Project being opened unto me, I objected both against the Nature and Difficulties of it, *gave no Approbation, or promise of partaking*, but only said *I would advise of it*. After which, I never spake with them, nor heard from them; and when Mr. Cuffe came soon after unto me, I utterly refused to have any part or hand in the matter; and being requested to come, and speak with the Earle of *Essex* himself about the third day after, I refused it, *because indeed I would have nothing to doe with him*, finding that he had such Conceits working in his Mind. *The bare and simple Truth of my Case is this*. Whereby it appeareth, *First*, that it was not a matter that originally entred into my Thoughts, *but that I was enticed, and in a manner enforced to hear it*. For

* If the Reader has perused Sir Henry Nevill's Negotiation in France, he will I am perswaded want no Apology, to convince him of the Integrity and unspotted Loyalty of this Minister, whose Zeal for the Honour and true Interest of his Sovereign, is obvious in every Page. And it is very remarkable, that every Step he took in that whole Affair, was entirely approved, both by the Queen and the Secretary. As to the Fact before us, I think the following Case (which is all of his own hand, and was I think sent to Mr. Winwood into France, for I found it amongst his Papers,) is a compleat Vindication of his Loyalty, how justly soever he might deserve some Censure, for concealing that, which (at the time it was first communicated) would hardly have been believ'd, and probably not countenanced, if he had revealed it. However, I can't but think my self happy that I met with this Paper, which will do Justice to the Memory of a Gentleman, who (notwithstanding this one failing) appears to have been a wise and faithful Minister, and every way worthy to serve so great and virtuous a Mistress.

with

with these Protestations and Assurances, how could I well have refused, and who *An. 1600.* might not have been abused as well as I? And if these Assurances had been performed, what Offence had it been to have heard what had been proposed? Secondly it appeareth, that at the first Proposition I gave not Approbation, but rather made opposition to it, and afterwards refused absolutely to have any hand or fellowship in it; which will I hope sufficiently argue, *that neither originally, nor by perswasion, any disloyal thought against her Majesty did ever settle in my minde.* For the better Evidence whereof, I desire that these Circumstances may be considered. First that I never had any Inwardness with the Earle of Essex, nor any Dependency on him, nor any Obligation to him, when he was in his highest Fortunes; but had rather Cause of unkindness and discourtesy offered me by him sundry times, as I have shewed my Lords of the Councill of. And if it be objected, that I went to see him in October last, and might then begin a Friendship and Inwardness with him; besides, that I avow there passed nothing of that kinde, but generall Complements between us; let all Men consider, *what kind of Inwardness that was like to be,* seeing that in four Months after, he lying in London, and my self likewise, *I never so much as once saw him, or had any Communication with him.* Secondly, I desire that it may be remembred, that this Meeting at *Drewry-House* was not till *Candlemas*; whereas her Majesty had signed my Privy-Seal and all my Dispatches, at the least four days before; and in Truth if I could have got my Money (which I laboured with all earnestness both my Lord Treasurer and Mr. Skinner, and was at length forced to signify to Mr. Secretary that I could not get it, albeit my Journey staid upon nothing else,) I fully purposed to have set forward upon the *Thursday* after *Candlemas-day* at the farthest; and if that had been so, undoubtedly I had never met with them. Now then my Dispatches being ready signed, and my self making all the hast I could to set forward within so few days, *what likelyhood is there that the Earle should build upon any thing from me, in that I was not likely to see the Issue of?* Especially, which I desire may be noted as the Third Circumstance, being the Matter was delivered to me as an undigested Conception, and not as a Resolution; and besides that, *they never imparted to me their Articles whereof they did deliberate.* Fourthly it may be considered, *that after that Conference, I never saw them that had broken the Matter to me, nor ever heard from them.* Which argueth, *that they found little Comfort at my hands, and made smal Account of me in the matter;* as it appears likewise in this, that when they made their desperate Attempt upon the *Sunday*, and sought to gather unto them all those of whom they had any Hope whatsoever, though it were but by Presumption, *they never sent to me nor made me acquainted with it, as the Lord knoweth,* and as I hope they all testified; which is a plaine Argument *that they had not any Confidence in me.* Nay rather, considering that *Cusse* never came to me, after that I refused to come to my Lord; and how *unequally* (that I may not say *uncharitably*) my Lord dealt with me in his Confession; wherein he delivered matters to charge me, but nothing to discharge me, although both alike known unto him, and how he hath added some things nothing pertinent to this matter, and only of purpose to aggravate as it seems; I have Cause to think that he took offence against me for my refusall, and perhaps afterwards conceived that I was the Revealer of it. But howsoever, I do freely and from my Heart, acknowledge my Offence in concealing of it, and do humbly implore her Majesties Pardon and Mercy for it; but protest it was not from any Malice or Discontent against the State, for who had more Interest therein then I? Nor any desire that the Attempt should succeed, for who could have more disliked it than I? Nor any personall Affection to my Lord, for I never had any particular Obligation to him: But partly upon Contempt of the Matter, being so weak and unlikely a Project (neither formed nor resolved of) as I hoped would have proved abortive, and vanished of it self, whensoever they should have laid aside the Passion of Discontentment and examined it with reason; and partly upon an Imbecillitie and Weakness of my own Nature, (if so it be to be termed,) which could not resolve

An. 1600. *solve to become an Accuser; which how odious a thing it is, all the World knoweth; especially in respect of the Person, whom I must have accused; who I desire may be considered, not as he hath been found since, but as he was reputed. Although I confess, that my Duty to the Publick, should have prevailed above all respect of my own private Disgrace which I apprehended in it. And that I did not consent to it upon any evil Ground, let my frank, simple, and plaine Declaration, which I made upon my first calling to some, be Witness for me; wherein I have set down my whole Knowledge freely and directly, and presumed so much of my own Innocency, as touching any Consent or Participation in the Action, as I have omitted diverse Circumstances therein, which might most have justified my Intention. But the more really and plainly I have dealt therein, the more graciously I trust her Majesty will interpret of my former Errour, which (the Lord is my Judge) was without Conceit of any traiterous or disloyall Thought against her Majestie. And desire God to deal in Mercy with my Soul, that I was going now into France with a full Purpose, Desire, and Resolution to serve her Majestie with all, that Faith, Zeal, and Councell can witness I had done, in my former Employment; and will always do, whensoever it shall please her Majestie to call me to the like againe.*

* Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

Paris, 16th March
1600, O.S.

Right Honorable my very good Lord,

AFTER so long and so assured an Expectation of your Lordship's Return, having received no Advertisements nor Direction from you, I have presumed to send this Bearer, though I have not much more to advertise then in my last I have informed; for now these Storms of Savoy are blown over, it is likely yet for some Season we shall enjoy a still and dead Calm. The King is now entirely possessed of the Country of *Bresse*, and Monsieur de *Poissi*, as Governor, is entred into *Bourg*. Monsieur de *Sillery* is already returned, and this Week Monsieur de *Villeroy* is expected. The *Constable* doth yet stay behind, to give order for the Rendition of *Montmelian* to the Duke of Savoy; wherein some do hold, that Monsieur *Lesdiguières* will a while temporize, untill he shall perceive which way those Forces, which the Duke doth yet hold on foot, shall be employed. For although he pretends his Quarrell to *Montferat*, yet levying and maintaining so great Forces, at so great a Charge, for so petty an Enterprize, doth breed a Jealousy here, that he aims at another Mark. The Marquess of *Ounfbaricht* hath lately sent a Gentleman to this King, advertising him of great Levies of Men that the King of Spaine doth make in all Parts of Germany, to the number of 18000 Foot and 3000 Horse; his Purpose therein is not here discovered, neither do I find that this King doth much apprehend it. Some Speech here is of a *Diett* shortly to be held in Germany, for the Choice of a King of the *Romans*. This King doth hold himself in part assured of it, by those fair Promises, wherewith the Pope (to serve his own purpose) doth dayly feed his ambitious Humour. But the King of Spaine will oppose himself *Viis & Modis*, not for himself, but for his Wife's Brother *Ferdinando* of *Gratz*; and for that reason, it is not improbably discoursed, that those Levies of Men are raised in Germany.

I have been lately advertized of a secret Intelligence, and more then of ordinary Visits and Greetings that should be between the Ambassador of Scotland and *Ayala*; and I my self find, and have it confirmed by others, that the Humours of the Nation are much altered, even of those whom I have found best affection'd to her Majestie's Service, and the Prosperity of our State; which makes me much suspect, that some indirect Courses are intended from those Parts

* This Letter, though 'tis directed to Sir Henry Neville, was sent to the Secretary.

against

against the settled Government of her Majestie's State; which some of them in An. 1600. this Town, are not ashamed openly to deliver. I would not in Duty omitt to send this * Letter, written from Monsieur de Boisfisse to Monsieur de Rohan; considering how maliciously and unworthily he doth endeavour to disgrace (for it doth not become me to use harder Terms against a Personage of his Quallity) the whole Proceeding of our Justice, and her Majestie's Ministers, whom she hath deputed to the Government of her Affairs.

When the King did last talk with me of the late *inexcusable Disorders*, as he seemed to be very sorry that the late Earle should so disloyally forgett his Duty towards so gracious a Sovereign, to attempt any thing against her Person or her State; so he shewed a very tender Care, joyned with a loving Affection, for the Continuance of her Majestie's Preservation, in Health and prosperous Government. Since I understand by Monsieur de Rhosny, that he finds it strange, that he hath not heard any thing particularly as from her, the matter being so notorious and so important; whereby he seems to doubt, that he should be suspected to have foreknowledge thereof; and says, that he hath received Advertisement, that from hence it should be written into England, that he made his Peace with Savoy to return into these Parts, to be near at hand upon these Emotions and Tumults in England. The other Letter came to me by Colvel, what Subject it hath I know not. I am not skilled in that Language, and in this Town I would not adventure to have it interpreted, least by that means his Intelligence with your Lordship should be discovered; of whose Credit (for the Endeavours he doth shew to her Majestie's Service) I hold my self bound in common Honesty to have a particular Care. But it is written here, that some Men of sufficient Malice against our State, at my being at *Marseilles*, passed from thence to *Rome*, with Letters to the Pope from *Tirone* and *Odonnell*. After all the Pain and Travell that I have taken with the Counsaile here in our Merchants Cause, though I have demanded nothing but that which is Reason, viz. to have the *Surseance confirmed for three Months*, (which the King hath granted by his Patent,) the Cloth which they have sequestred to be redelivered, and being marked for vicious to be sold accordingly: This is all the Favour I can obtaine, that an Arrest shall be granted, which shall permitt them for this time, to carry back into England their vicious Cloaths which they have brought hither. So now I am at a stand, for I will not presume, in a matter of so great Importance, (wherein consists the maine of our Commerce) to proceed, untill I shall be both fully authorized, and more fully instructed, for the Reversing or Interpreture of this Arrest.

The King and Queen are at *St. Germaines*, and are expected both in this Town uppon Wednesday next. And so, &c.

Your Lordship's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Sir Henry Neville.

S I R,

Paris 16th March 1600. O.S.

MY Sorrow for your unhappy Disgrace would find no mean, did not my confident Knowledge of your Loyall Duty to your Prince and Country, together with your Wisdom and Discretion, give me assured Comfort in my deepest Misdoubts. But I doubt not, but your honorable Services will soon remove all sinister Suspicions; and in the mean time, I repose my self in the Constancy and Patience of your Mind. For your kind Wishes I do most humbly thank you, knowing they proceed from the abundance of your loving Affection towards me; but in what State soever it shall please God to preserve me, I will ever ac-

* This is the Letter printed before, pag. 206.

An. 1600. knowledge a Duty to you and yours, with Honor and Respect. Your Commandments for the Recovery of your Family and Household-stuff, I will faithfully, and as near as I can, punctually observe. I beseech you, as you may with Convenience, inform me what Order shall be taken for my Provision, untill the Discharge of your Employment. Since November I have received only 250 Crowns. Mr. Secretary by his Letters, doth continue my Allowance at 30s. the Day; yet if I durst so presume, (but that I know the Weakness of my own Services) I would intreate the Day Allowance, which hath been rated at 40s. Pardon I pray you my Shortness, and so praying for a Release from your Troubles, I humbly take my leave, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 17th March 1600. O.S.

I Received your Honor's Letters when these inclosed were written, and ready to be addressed to my Lord Ambassador; whose heave Misfortune I do the rather lament, *because I finde her Majestie is deprived of a worthy Minister, in a time when his Service might have ben most behoofull to his Prince and Countrey.*

According to your Honor's Commandment, I will presently solicit the Kinge for the Reimbourment of a convenient Somme for this Year; and according to those Instructions which I receive, I will particularly in all Points, deliver *those shamefull and disloyall Practizes*, (as generally, heretofore I have done, as far as the confuse Knowledge which I had gathered would permit,) and withall, will set down both in *French and Italien*, the cheef Heads *which principally do discover the Secretts of their wicked Pretences, and concern the Justification of her Majestie's Proceedings.* Your Honor will be pleased to consider, how much it doth import her Majestie's Service, the speedy Repair of an *extraordinary Ambassador* to congratulate this Mariage, and the Supplie of this Place by the Residence of a Personage of Quallity; whose Wisdom and Moderation may conserve the Alliance of these Crowns on her Majestie's part, and re-establish our Trade of Merchandises, which without *speciall Instance*, (by the *Perverseness of this People*,) is nowe in danger to decay. In the mean time, I humbly recommend my Endeavours unto your Honor's accustomed Graces and Favours, which I understand by many Letters from my Lord, you have vouchsafed to conferre upon me; whereby I rest engaged perpetually to wish your Honor's Prosperity, for her Majestie's Safety, and your Countries Service.

I humbly desire to be advertized, whether yt shall stand with your Honor's Pleasure, that I shall give Access to *Charles Paget*, and other *English*, who stand in like termes with him. Sir *Henry Neville*, by Permission from your Honor, held Intelligence with some of them; which was the Cause, that whilest I served under him, I did not refuse to be visited by them; but now, without Warrant, I must desire to be excused.

The Bishop of *Glascoe* is resolved to leave his Employment, and doth purpose to perswade the Kinge to bestow it upon one named *Balladin*, who hath ben his Assistant. This *Balladin* is a *professed Enemy to our State*, and doubtles will endeavour to do many ill Offices, *yf his Powre shall sort with his ill-disposed Affection.* The Earle of *Mar* may doubtles stop this Course, and doubtles will do yt, as my Lord *Weemes* doth assure me, yf he may in time be informed of their Purpose. I shall have occasion some times to use a Cyfre; yt may please you either to call for that which I used with Sir *Henry Neville*, or send one with your next. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secre-

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

S I R,

21st March, 1600.

YOU shall perceave by this Letter that her Majestie hath given you Credit: the Copie whereof I send you inclosed. You shall also know, that *altho' she hath forbore to touch in particuler this Offence*, wherein the World may perceave how much Labour, and how many Benefitts she hath cast away upon that ungratefull Erle; yet you may by view of that which formerly I sent you, and that now you receive, in sommarye wise represent unto the Kinge, not only the Fact, but the Circumstances, for his owne Satisfaction. That he may see, that these Treasons spronge from a Root of Ambition, and were neither forced by Oppression nor Practise of his Enemyes; when by his own Confession, his Accusations of his Enemyes, have been avowed to have been only to colour his Pretence. Next it appeareth by the Confession of all his Conspirators, that the taking of the Tower, seasinge of the Citty and placing new Officers, callinge of a Parliament, and surprisinge of the Court, *had more then private Ends*. And yet it now appeareth that he stayed not here, if you read the inclosed, whereby you shall see *what he resolved in Ireland, before he came over*. The last that dyed weare Sir Charles Davers and Sir Christopher Blunt, whereof the one of them, was dearer unto me then most Gentlemen in England: Yet I will hope, (seeing her Majestie hath now satisfied Justice in Execution of these principall Conspirators,) that the Erle of Southampton shall be spared. Of Sir Henry Neville's Fortune no Man taketh more Care then I do, beinge tyed thereunto by all the Lawes of Friendship and Nature. And so for this time I committ you to God.

From the Court
at Whitehall.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

P. S. You shall understand that her Majestie's Pleasure is, that you do present to the Queen this Letter, with all the good Compliments you can; not as one that nowe are to performe the compleat Office of Congratulation, (for which her Majestie intendeth to imploye some Personage of great Quallity,) but only that it may appear to the Queen, that when Sir Henry Neville went over, she had begonne this first part of a Welcome neerer her; which beinge once written, and his Imployment interrupted, her Majestie was contented that you should present unto her, because you may the rather have Opportunity to see her, and send back the good News of her good Estate.

Thus you have in Substance, as much as this tyme requireth, wherein now you know the Scope, I leave it to be managed by your Discretion.

Queen Elizabeth to the French King.

January 1600.

LE Carrant de vos prosperites Victoires & bonnes Fortunes a courru si viste, qu'à peine reçois je une nouvelle qu'une autre n'ensuyvist; tellement, que vostre Ambassadeur me sera tesmoing avec quelle lyesse je reçois les bonnes intelligences, en rendant pour ce mes humbles graces au Seigneur Dieu, à qui je ne doute que n'en recognoissez le seul fondement qui vous a mis en teste si bonnes & opportunes resolutions, & luy pour prié continuer ses faveurs toujours en vostre endroict.

Pour parler du retardement de l'arrivée de mon Ambassadeur, je vous promets que ce a esté bien loing de mon intention, mes apres son retour chez moy, il y a eu des affaires qui grandement touchèrent son Estat, qui considerant vostre Esloignement de ces quartiers, le firent plus Audacieux à prolonguer le temps:

An. 1600. temps: Mais estant prest à partir, je vous le recommande, avec tel negoce d'importance qu'il vous communiquera; Et vous supplie imaginer, que c'est pour un Prince tel qui me suis monsté en vos affaires, pour n'en recevoir aultre recognoissance, que des belles lettres & des mots recognoissants le merite. Parolles sont des feuilletts, le Poix consiste en faicts, qui sont les vrais fruiets d'une bonne Arbre. Pourtant considerez, que je ne puis estre insensible de tant d'Allées & Venues, tant de procrastinations de temps à aultre; tellement, que j'ay honte que tout le monde voit que peu de respect m'est usé pour tout le promptitude que j'ay monsté en vous hastant mes aydes, que si elles eussent eu oreilles si sourdes, vostre Estat s'en fust bien ressenti. Il n'y a chose au monde que je haii plus que de rememorer quelque bienfaict; mais il ne tient à moy, car si j'en eusse esté mieulx traicté, j'eusse esté bien esloignée de telles imputations. Et pourtant pour finer ceste, au nom de Dieu considerez mieulx, qui vous touche en honneur; ne faictes que j'ay juste cause d'esloigner mon affection de tel Prince, que je voys mettre au devant de moy toutes aultres Nations, de quelle petite qualité qu'ils soyent. Et pour ne vous fastcher plus je fineray ceste, comme

Vostre bonne Sœur

ELIZAB. R.

Queen Elizabeth to the Queen of France.

January 1600.

NON dispiacera spero Carissima Sorella mia a gli occhi suoi vedere una Lettera scritta nella lingua sua naturale, benché meschiata di molti falli, per monstrarsi molta allegrezza della honorata prospera & felice sorte sua, tanto piu per aspettatione che quella affectione che il Gran Duca m'a tanto dedicata, descendera per diritta linea a sua Nipote. Et sarà cagione che l'affettione d'una ben radicata Legua, si estenderà in molti rami per supportare Arbore, che non si squacci per qualcunche horribili venti di Malvaggi Spiriti, che si nutriscono di Venenosi Aeri. Afficarandoui della mia parte che mai si mancherà di mostrarmi degna di tal corrispondenza, come gli effetti mi proveranno verace se si presenteranno cagioni a me così felici di poterli giustificare in fatti fin che dimorerà sempre

Vostre Affectionatissima Sorella

ELIZAB. R.

Queen Elizabeth to the French King.

Mon Tres Cher Frere,

20 Mars 1600.

Je me rougis hier quant je reçeus vostre Letre, si remplie d'affectionnée honneur & amyable recognoissance de liesse extreme, pour la Bonté divine monstrée en mon endroict pour m'avoir livrée d'une si intime & proche trahison, quant il me souvenoit, que le retardement de mon Ambassadeur ou quelque autre, avoit retardé non delibéré propos, pour vous congratuler l'honorable mariage, avec vostre heureux retour à Paris. Mais j'espere que vostre Ambassadeur tesmoignera avec moy les urgentes occasions qui en furent cause, & comme aussy tout fust prest à passer la mer, quant choses Estranges se confesserent par les traistes mesmes qui le touchèrent aucunement. Ne voulant jamais vous mander personne de qui il y auroit le moindre Soubçon d'aucun default. Et pour tesmoignage de ce qui fust, je vous présenté les deux Letres qui furent escriptes en mesmes temps, vous suppliant de les prendre en bon gré, jusques à ce que je mande ung plus propre personnage pour Ambassadeur. Et qu'il vous plaise ce temps pendant, d'ouyr favorablement le Secretaire de l'autre, lequel, depuis

depuis son retour, vous avez euy declarer les negoces qui m'importoyent fort, An. 1600.
 Et que j'en recoive quelque responce.

Ne vous voulans plus fascher, mais prier le Createur de vous conserver en
 bonne vie & longue.

Vostre bien Affectionnée Sœur

ELIZAB. R.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 23^d March 1600, O. S.

THE King returned with the Queen to this Towne from St. Germaines on
 Wednesday last, since which time I have had Access unto him. When I de-
 liver'd, that as her Majestie was assured, that he was fully enformed by his own
 Ambassador of the dishonourable and disloyall Practizes of the late Earle of
 Essex, so her purpose was, that he should have receaved Information thereof
 from her Ambassador; who being as far as Dover advanced on his way for
 his Returne, was from thence recalled, and since discharged of his Emplo-
 ment. Her Majestie's Pleasure was that I should remaine here for her Service, e-
 specially to receive his Commaundments, untill such time as she should send
 another Ambassador, which she wold do with the first Commodity. I was
 commaunded to advertise him of these late unhappie Accidents in her Realme;
 yf perhaps his Ambassador had been defective. And so I shewed, that though
 the late Earle at the time of his Arrainment, in Jollity and Gayety de Cœur,
 did labour (though all in vaine) to justifie his Innocency; yet before he went
 out of the place where he was condemned, the Confessions of his Complices
 enforced his Obstinacy much to relent; and that at his return to Prison, be-
 fore the LL. Keeper, Treasurer, Admiral and your Honor, he did freely and
 voluntarily, with a hatefull Detestation of his Crime, set downe the Drifts and
 Purpose of his Desaignes to surprize the Court, to posses him of her Majestie's
 Person, and then giving her the Law, wold chase from her Presence all such
 her Servants and Ministers, as did not pleas the Taft of his Appetit, and after
 fashion to his Phantasie, the Gouvernement of the Commonwelth. I declared
 moreover, the humble Acknowledgment, and sorrowfull Contrition that he
 made for many particular Wrongs; namely, for that absurd and senceless Im-
 putation to your Honor; which he confessed to be ashamed ever to have char-
 ged upon you, sith his owne Conscience did freely acquit you of it. Lastly,
 I said, that his last and most humbell Petition to her Majestie was, that though
 the Greatness of his Offence did nether deserve Pitty nor Grace; yet that he
 might find that Favour to suffer privatly from the Vene and Presence of the
 World. There the Kinge staied me, and said, nay rather the clean con-
 trary, for he desired nothing more then to dye in Publik. I prayed him to
 beleve what I had said; and to knowe, that so hainous an Offence, in her
 Majestie's course of Justice did require a publick Execution, for Example to o-
 thers not to attempt the like; which accordingly had been perfourmed, had
 not her Majestie remitted so much of the Nature of the Lawe at his own ear-
 nest Motion, and the instance of many who solicited for him. He asked me
 then of the Earle of Southampton; I answered as your Honor hath instructed
 me. Then, whether all that were in Prison should suffer; I answered, that it
 was not to be doubted, thar as her Majestie had shewed the Powre of her Ju-
 stice in taking away the Head of this Practize, so she would vouchsafe to
 shewe the Bounty of her Mercy, in giving Grace to many who were entangled
 in this Crime, perhaps rather upon carelesse Simplicity, then upon willfull
 malice.

Thus far I had a pleasing Audience; but when I spake of Reimbursement
 for her Majesties Debt, which I urged upon her long forbearance, the necessi-

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ty

An. 1600. " ty of her present Affaires, the Promises of his Ambassador to her Majesty, his Promises to her Majesties Ambassador, both by Writing and by Word of Mouth; he took Occasion to leave me; saying only, *he wold advise of yt*". Since, I have in the former Subject given Satisfaction (both by Conference, and by Relation in Writing) to some Gentlemen of the King's Chamber, and to other *French* who best are acquainted with our Affaires of *England*, as namely to the Governor of *Diepe*; so likewise to many *Scottish* Gentlemen, to the *Venetian* Ambassador, and the Agent of *Florence*; and those *English* who are here of worth.

The King hath told Monsieur *la Fontaine*, that the Duke of *Bouillon* should have a hand in this Practice; and Monsieur *de Rhosney* hath said the same, to the Agent of the States. They could be content that it should be believed, thereby to weaken the good Reputation he holds in her Majesties Grace. I think it not amiss that the Duke should knowe how much he is beholding to them both. Monsieur *de Rohan* gives not the best Report of his Entertainment in *England*; nor the King not the best contented, with the great Honor which *Don Verginio* there received: Either because Monsieur *de Rohan* had not so great, or because it was greater then he found here in *France*. Monsieur *de Messe* doth labour to suppress the *French Letter* which in my last I sent; and doth say, he knows the Ambassador is too wise so much to forget himself; and doth endeavour to derive the Fault on his eldest Son, who lives with him.

Charles Paget this day came unto me with this Speech: That though he had found the Services which he had proffered, and some which he hath performed, to be neglected; and, as he complaines, Advertisements which he hath sent into *England* (whilest he remayned in *Flanders*) to be returned thither againe to his Disgrace; yet the World should never finde that he wold faill of that his generall Duety, which by the Laws of God and Nature, his Prince and Countrey might challenge of him. Whereupon he said with many Vows and Protections, and so wished me to advertize, that he is assured by a Gentleman of Honor, who is engaged himself in the Action, that the King of *Spain* is resolved this Year, to make som Attempt upon *England*. I have urged him to speake more particularly. He says that more he can say and more he is able to learne, yf he might perceave, that for his Services he might finde favour. Yet by Importunity I have wrested thus much from him, that the purpose is, to hold *Ireland* still in worke, and to assaill the Land in divers parts, for so he saith, by South and North. What I can conjecture by his broken and perplexed Speeches, is, that Sir *James Lindsey* is the Man that hath given him the Light of this Matter, (yf there be any such Matter,) who is Brother to the Earle of *Crawford*, and lives here in the Bishop of *Glascoe* his House. I am dayly enformed of the secret Conferences between the Bishop of *Glascoe* and *Ayala* the Archduke's Agent. Yt is not unlikely, that through *Flanders* some Men may be passed over.

The Duke of *Savoy* hath dissolved his Troupes. He retaines besides his ordinary Militia, 4000 Men, and sends into *Flanders* 4000 *Neapolitaynes*, and 2500 *Spaniards*. By your other Intelligence, your Honour will soon judge what grownd this hath, and if it be worth the intertaining. Any kindness from your Honour either by Letter or Message, (whereby he may be put in hope to have his Services as they shall deserve to be rewarded,) will bind him from time to time particularly to enforme, (whereof he hath means) any thing that shall be intended by *Scotland* or *Flanders*; for I find he doth nowe more then ever desire to gaine som Place in your Honour's favour.

Here is in this Town one *John Colville*, a *Scottish* Gentleman, whom Sir *Henry Neville* did much use; he is able to do good Service, and I find him willing and faithfull. Yf Occasion did so require, I think he wold not refuse to goe into *Spain* for your Service; but withall he is poore, and hath a Wife in *England*, whom he wold be glad might have some Reliefe. Some Curtesies he hath had from me, but my State is not able to sustain his Necessity. He is now going to *Bruxelles*, sent by the Bishop of *Paris*, but doth return within 20 Days. I have

have praised him to be informed of these generall Heades. Yf there be any thing intended from those parts against *England*, either *seperatly from thence*, or *with the Assistance of Scotland*. What Supplies are intended for *Ireland*. The Strength of the *Archduke* in Men and Money. Who most doth govern his Counsaills both for War and Peace. What Sums of Mony are expected from *Spayne*. The Preparations in *Spayne* for Souldiers and Shipping, and in what Porte the Shippes do nowe ryde.

Here hath ben lately in this Town an *English Gentleman*, called *Thomas Harrison*; he came over at the time of the Treaty with Mr. Secretary *Harbert*, and fence he hath lived with the Bishop of *Bologn*; who hath by his means, entertained our young *English Gentleman* with extraordinary keindness; as he pretendeth, for Love to our Nation, but of purpose, to *spy out some Intelligence of the State of England*, whereby he doth affect very ambitiously to do the Kinge som Service. This *Harrison* hath cast out *seditions and scandalous Speeches* amongst our Gentlemen here, of better Sort: That we shortly shall have in *England Liberty of Conscience*: And that *Arbella* should be married in the House of *Austria*. That he had knowen Sums of Mony by 50000 Duckats at a time, to come into *England*; to procure the Peace between *England* and *Spayne*. That the late Earle was disgraced for his Affection to their King, and so wished them to advertise. I should be tedious to wryte all his Follies, which I have heretofore forborne to doe, uppon Attendance of Sir *Henry Nevill's* retorne from *Bologn*, where now he is. I hear he doth purpose to goe to *Bruxelles*, which is not unlikely, for at *Bologn* he only conversed with *Spaniards*; the Commissioners may remember him. Here within these two Days, was apprehended one for an Attempt agaynst the King's Perfon. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 2^d April 1601. O. S.

UPON Monday Morning, the Day after I receaved your Honor's Letters, *An. 1601.* I repayed to the King's Lodgyng; who being informed by Monsieur de *Villeroy*, that I had Letters to present unto him from her Majestie, commaunded me to attend untill his coming forth of his Bed-Chamber. As soon as he came forth, I presented fyrst unto him those Letters wherein my Credence was comprehended; shewing how gratefully her Majestie did accept the Gratulation, which by his Letters she lately had receaved. I thought yt good fyrst to delyver those, though they were of a fresher Date, that I myght after with more assurance follow that poynt which her Majestie in the former had urged with so many lively reasons; which when he had read, I delyvered th' other, which I observed he perused over *leysurly and consideratly*. He then enquiryng of our latest Occurrents, "I related to him the late Execution of the two Knights, from poynt to poynt, particularly what was containyd in Sir *Christopher Blunt's* Confession; whereby I made it appeare, (as the King did acknowledge) that though the late Earle did preach unto his Complices, never to undertake any Matter against her Majesties Person, yet how incompatible her Majesties Safety and Lyfe was with the vastness of his Deseigns; which as now yt did probably appear, did ayme at nought els then the Confusion of her Majesties State, and Usurpation of her Crown and Scepter". The King rested fully satisfyed with the Relation which I made, saying, "that this was more then before he had heard, or easily could beleve: But I see (says he) that when the Mynd is once possessed with disloyal Ambition, yt acknowledgeth no more respect of Duty, nor Bounds of Modesty."

After

An. 1601.

After some pause I began to say, "that her Majesties purpose was, that he should have received those Letters which lastly I delivered, by the hands of her Ambassador; who though he could have followed her purpose therein with more Authority, and Strength of Reason, yet her Pleasure was they should be delivered, being assured that the Justness of her reasonable Demands would prevail with him, without Violence of more Persuasion. Only yt might please him to remember the Greatness of her manifold Favours, in a time when it did much concern the Establishment of his State, when all other his Allies, nether had power nor Will to support his Necessities. To consider her Patience, never so much as to put him in Mynd of Satisfaction, untill after so long and dead Silence, she had cause to suspect her self to be forgotten. Now when she doth demand it, it is in a time when his State is not only settled, but hath been reposed in assured Peace; when contrarywise her State is both entangled with a dangerous Rebellion in her own Kingdoms; and subject likewise to an actual War with a potent Enemy; whereby (which I said was considerable in his State) he did not only purchase his point at a better hand, but did maintayne it with more Security. I urged likewise a Suspicion of an Invasion from Spayne, shewing already the great Preparations there both by Sea and Land; which he utterly denied, and assured, that our State, in this, was more fearfull then there was Cause. I added only this, which I said I would be bold to speak out of my particular Duty to him, that I was assured, that at such time as her Majestie should send her Ambassador (which in Congruity could not be long) he should be so much pressed for Satisfaction, that I thought he could not have Power longer to refuse them: That yt would be more agreeable for his Honor, to prevent their coming with some convenient Sommes; which though yt were less, yet would yt be more acceptable, when her Majestie should perceive, that it did rather proceed from his gratefull kindness, then the Importunity of her Instance. He protested much of his acknowledgment of the infinite Benefits he had received from her Majestie, and how ready he would be upon all occasions, by Effects to shew his Love and Affection to her; and how much it greived him, that in that particular he could not give her the Contentment she desired, the measure of his means not suiting to the forwardness of his Desires. When I urged that the means could not be wanting to find Satisfaction for the present, he willed me to have Patience, and said he would advise for my Dispatch.

The same Day before Dinner, I delivered likewise her Majesties Letter to the Queen, with this Form in her own Language: "That her Majestie by those Letters, did present unto her her kyndest Love and assured Affection. That she would be sory to be yet to congratulate her happy Marriage and long desired Arrivall into France, yf the late misadventures of her State, did not allcadge for her a just, tho' an ungratefull and displeasing Excuse. That to her Patience, yt would please her to add the forbearance of a few days, in which she would send a principal Personage of her Kingdom, whose Presence should make Fayth of that true Intelligence which she did desygne to hold with her. In the mean while I did assure, that her Majesties wish could never be wanting, that as God had given her the Honour to be a happy Wife, so he would send her the Comfort to be a joyful Mother; that the Lillyes of the Crown, which have so long been blasted with those home-borne Storms, might fynde in her Issue a glorious and flourishing Repose. To all this she answered no more, then that she thanked her Majestie for her Curtesie, and me for my payns". It hath long ben beleevd that she is with Chyld, and so it continueth; but so much altered she is, in favour and fashion, *di mali in poggio*, that she may well wryte for her Device, *forma bonum fragile*.

The Duke of *Bouillon* returned to this Court the last Week. "I presently informed him of all Particulars that then were, of this unworthy Earle; and sence, what this late Confession so pregnantly doth prove against him". He had undoubtedly, before I spoke with him, heard the Opinion of this Court about the Earle,

Earle, and that he should be Partaker with him in his Fact. Whereupon he sayd, *An. 1601.*
 " That he confessed he loved the late Earle as his own Brother, and that he might
 " have served himself of his Blood, so long as he remayned in dutifull Obedience
 " to her Majestie; but protested before God, as he hoped to have place in eter-
 " nall Blisse, he was so far from being privy to any such Designe of him, that he
 " never suspected so much Malice in him, so shamefully to forgett his Duty to
 " his Sovereigne. For, said he, my Opinion is, and ever hath been, *that the*
 " *Subject should not attempt against his Prince, not only not against his Per-*
 " *son and Lyfe, but not against the Freedom and Liberty of his Will and*
 " *Purpose.* He protested moreover, that since his first going into Ireland, he
 " never nether heard from him, nor ever sent to him, by Letter or Message; and
 " wished, that the Counsell which he offered him might have had Credit with
 " him; and then, said he, *he should never have fallen into those desperate and*
 " *disloyall Courses.* He told me moreover, that since he returned, he hath been
 " informed, *that in England it was resolved to change the Religion, which now*
 " *for many Tears her Majestie so happily and gloriously had mayntayned.* The
 " Absurdity whereof when I began to confute; he said, he spake it, not that he did
 " believe it, for he knew too well her Majestie's Resolution, and the Wisdom of
 " her Counsaill: *But you see, says he, how they play their parts on all hands,*
 " *to disunite the Affections of the Religion.*

It may please your Honor to command me to delyver him some Message,
 whereby he may take notice of what he hath advertized. It will be a means to
 retayne him in good Devotion toward her Majestie, whereof her Mynisters in
 this Place may make good use for her Service. " I have also been with Mon-
 " sieur de Villeroy, and recommended to him the Entertaynement of this Amity;
 " and so in generall prayed, that if by his Advertizements from *Spayne* he should
 " understand that any Desaign was intended against her Majestie's State, yt
 " would please him to give notice; which willingly he did promise, that Mon-
 " sieur de Boisfisse should inform her Majestie. I did particularly also discourse,
 " first for some Reimbourfment for her Majestie's Debt, then for the establishing
 " of our Merchants Trade; which I shewed by the Rigour of the late Arrest was
 " utterly extinguished, and our Merchants upon the poynt to retyre from *Rouen.*
 " To the first he sayd, I knew that yt was not proper to his Charge. But I re-
 " plied, I knew well that it did appertayne to his Province, to advise the Kinge
 " what did concern his Honor, and to give Contentment to his Allyes of that
 " Merit which her Majestie was; and that before his Retourn I had so treated
 " with the Kinge, as that he promised to advise of it, which I did interpret, to
 " be when he should retourn. To the second he said, that the Ordinance was
 " only to defend our Merchants from some deceytfull Trade. But I shewed him
 " the Irregularity of the *Arrest*, and the Impossibility of the Limitation; and
 " the Rigour, in not distinguishing between the Termes of *vicious* and *defective.*
 " Yet he would needs perswade me, (which before I had not heard) that the
 " Lords of our Counsell, upon Monsieur de Boisfisse's Reasons, did approve and
 " justify the *Arrest.* From thence he broke out into a bitter Exclamation, a-
 " gaynst the Justice of *England* in Maritime Causes, for the Redress of Violences
 " by Sea; which not being punished, did encourage others in the same Offence;
 " which were so intollerable, that he said, were yt not for the particular Affe-
 " ction which the Kinge doth owe to the Queen, *he was not in Honor to en-*
 " *dure it.* I answered, that I had not heard of any late Wrongs, and for those
 " which heretofore have ben committed, their People, of myne own Knowledge,
 " have received so good Justice, that I could wish her Majestie's Subjects that
 " have been wronged here, might be repayed with like Measure.

I understand that the *Scottish* here have a Jealousy, that their Kinge hath a
 purpose, to remove the Government of the young Prince his Son, into the Earle
 of *Huntley's* Hands. And for this Cause, he hath at one time employed out of his
 Realm the Earle of *Mar* into *England*, and the Duke of *Lenox* into *France*;
 who is, as they say, on his way, to congratulate this Marriage.

An. 1601. This Day at *Nostredame*, was celebrated the Obsequies for the late Queen *Blanche*, and the King and Queen both set forward to *Fountainbleau*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 10th Aprill, 1600. O.S.

THE King departing from hence upon the last Speech I had with him to *Fountainbleau*, as I then advertized, and with him Monsieur *de Villeroy*, (though he presently returned, and since hath been retyred at his House at *Conflans*, this Weeke being wholly consecrated to Devotion,) I have had no convenient means to procure Answer of what I last negotiated; holding yt better to attend untill after the Feast, then to importune, in an unseasonable time, their Resolution in so displeasing a Subject. *For nothing sounds so ill in the Ears of this Court, as the Repayment of their Debts, and the returne of those good Offices, which they have received from their Allies and Neighbour Princes.*

The King with the Queen doth keepe his Easter at *Orleans*, whether in Devotion he is gone to gaine a Pardon, the Pope having thither transferred the *Jubilee*; which he promyseth in all Poynts shall be avaylable, as that which the Yeare past was observed at *Rome*. Before the Holydays we look for his Return to this Town, whether his Guards are already come from *Fountainbleau*.

Here is a Speche of one Monsieur *Beaumont* to succeed Monsieur *de Boisfisse*; he is Sonne to the *premier President* of the Parliament here, a Man *Del Espee*, and one that was sent to her Majestie from the King, at such time as he beleiged *Amiens*. It is not yet resolved, but he acknowledgeth he hath been sollicitated by his Friends not to refuse so honorable a Charge.

Though the Kinge some time since hath been possessed of the Countrey of *Bresse*, and of the Castle of *Bourg*, yet Monsieur *Lesdiguières* maketh no haste to render the Fort of *Montmelian* to the Duke of *Savoy*; desyring fyrst to be satisfied of the Somme of 40000 Ducats, which since the last Warrs, for the Ransom of certaine Prisoners which he delyvered upon his Word, the Duke doth owe him: which Somme, the King doth permitt him to levie upon the Countrey of *Savoy*, before the Duke shall re-enter into Possession. They are likewise desyring to see what shall becom of this great Army, which the Duke of *Savoy* and the Count *Fuentes* doth still keep on foot in *Lombardie*. The *Venetians* have lately sent to Monsieur *Vaudemont* the second Sonne of *Lorraine*, who is their Lieutenant of their Forces *Oltromontane*, to be in a Readiness whensoever they shall call him. *Augustino di Hirrero* Chancellier of *Gauant*, who passed this last Week by this Town into *Flaunders* from *Spayne*, doth confirm that the Queen there is with Child. Whereupon some here discourse, that the *Archduke* and *Infanta* seeing themselves fallen from the Hope of the Succession of that Crown, yf the *States* would shew themselves conformable to any honorable Accord, they would easily be perswaded to chase the *Spaniards* from out their Dominions, disunite themselves from the Crown of *Spayne*, and renew the ancient Alliances, which in former time the House of *Burgundy* so happily did hold. Nether would it be a matter of great difficulty to perswade the Duke of *Savoy*, upon the same Reason, his Children being the next Pretenders, to undertake for the Dutchey of *Milan*. In which Cause he should find som good Assistance from this Realme, and perhaps might prevail; but that the other Princes of *Italy*, who know the Violence of his unquiet Spirit, would oppose themselves to his Deseyns, as both envying and fearing his Greatness.

The Kinge here hath assured the Agent of the *States*, that the Treaty between her Majestie and *Spayne* is dead, and not likely to be revived. Partly because these

these Troubles at home will not give leisure to attend to any forreigne Matters; partly *because your Honor will not further deale in yt, to avoyde the Slander which the late Earle did affect to derive upon you.* But they have been told, that the Reasons which induced her Majestie to hearken to the last Motives, were not founded upon so weake Grounds; that when occasion should serve to follow them, you would not *ponere rumores ante salutem.* Under your Honor's Favour, I will presume to say thus much by the way, *that there is no Foundation to be made upon the Amitie of this Nation, especially on the Terms we now stand with them;* witness both the small Respect which is born to her Majestie for the Reimburment of her Mony, and the ill Treatment of her Merchants, as well by the Greevances of many heave Impositions, as by the Rigour of those late Edicts. Which do not only abridge, but by consequence banish out of their Country, and utterly take away, the free Intercourse of our *English* Commodities and Trade. Your Honor may be pleased to consider, whether it would not be convenient (at such tyme as her Majestie shall send her Ambassadors herther to congratulate this Marriage, and to reside here,) to have *the Treaties* which we hold with this Crown *to be renewed,* namely that of *Bloys;* whereby a universall *Reglement* may be established for reviving of our Trade, Order taken for annuall Payment of her Majestie's Debt untill the Debt be discharged, and Provision made in all Cases Martytyme, and Wrongs by Sea that hereafter shall happen: For of those that are past, (most of them being of an ancient Date) in my poor Opinion, a generall Amnestie of both parts, will be the surest and most sufficient Remedie.

By Letters from *Spayne* yt is advertized, that of the Fleet which lately parted from *Lisbon* toward the *Indies,* 14 of the best Ships are lost by Tempest, and 3000 Men, between Marriners, Merchants, and Passengers; and from *Flanders* they say, that the *Archduke* hath contented all his Mutineers, and paid all his Garrisons so royally, that he hath advanced their Pay for two Moneths. Their Rendezvous for the time was the 15th of this Moneth by their Stile, and his Purpose is to beseege *Ostend.*

Spinola, to those Gallies which now he hath, doth attend eight more, which some say, are by this tyme, readie to set forward. Sir *William Stanley* is to returne out of *Spayne,* and hopes to have an Imployment in *Ireland.* Here is a Bruite which closely and secretly passeth, That the *Archduke* either hath lately sent, or shortly is to send, certaine Sumes of Money to be distributed to the *Catholiques* of England. I geve the lesse Credit unto yt, both because yt is not probable that the *Archduke* hath such Store, having so lately employed so much; and yf he had, yet he knows how to bestow yt to better purpose; yet this Report, is here by some, averred and beleevd.

This is all this tyme doth afford; for I will not put down the monstrous Accident which happened in this Town, of a Cordelier Fryer found to be with Child; who being as they say a *Ermaphrodite,* by the Assistance of one of his Companions, hath made Proove *quis Sexus in ea est potentior.* And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 20th Apr. 1601. O.S.

YT may please your Honor to understand, that Monsieur de Roban, or some one of his People to whom he committeth the Custody of his Papers, making no Dainry to divulgar this *French* libellous Letter; amongst others, it came into the Hands of one *du Plomb* a *Rocheller,* a Man *de robbe longe;* who did communicat yt to (128) the States Agent, as written from Monsieur de Boisfisse; from

An. 1601. from whom I acknowledg (tho' only to your Honor) to have received it in the same Termes. The Signatetur did seem to advow the same, and many Circumstances did augment the Suspicion. The Date likewise did prove much, which being of the 4th of *March*, the Day after (being *Shrove-Munday*, according to this Stile) the Ambassador dispatcht one *la Motte* with Letters to the King; who coming hether the *Saturday* after, I cannot say he brought Letters to Monsieur de *Rohan*, but I was with the King in his Chamber, when Monsieur de *Rohan* did present him unto him. I entreated (128) *the Agent* (any Man being more proper for that purpos then my self) to take som Care and Paines to sound the Censure and Humor of this Court. Who som few Days after, taking occasion to visit Monsieur de *Messe*, he discoursing of the Troubles of *England*, himself fell into mention of this Letter, and said, that he knew that his Brother-in-law was too wise to write in such manner, but perhaps his Son might do it. And when it was replied, that then his Brother was wronged to have the Letter signed with his Name; he answered, That the Father and Son both did signe alike. I now am humbly to beseech your Honor, that (128) *the States Agent's* Name may not be used nor revealed in this Cause; not only because I have engaged my Credite and Honestie therein; but because the confident Intelligence which is between the Ministers of Princes and States, is the most assured means we have to discover the secret Designs of this Court, and the inward Affections and Intentions of the King; which once broken by Falshood, or Indiscretion of Carriage, we shall remaine both hatefull to our Friends, and ridiculous in this Court, and for ever unprofitable for future Service. Monsieur de *la Fontaine*, who shortly will be ready for his Retorne, will be abell particularly to clear this Point, though he wold be loath to be seen in it; for he hath seen, as he taketh it, the very Original, in the Hands of one *Tuillerie*, one of the *Maistres d'Hosel* to the King. The Opinion he hath of the Father's Wisdom, doth interpret it rather to come from the Son; wherein his Profession doth make him more charitable then the Friends of Monsieur de *Boisfisse* do shew themselves towards him; for Monsieur de *Messe*, two severall times in full Assembly of Counsaill, did plainly say, *that la Fontaine was embarqued in the Action, and to save himself was retired into France.*

I have had at no time Talk with any of the King's Counsaill (before the Receipt of your Honor's last) of this matter. For finding both the King with the Body of his Court, *possessed with an Admiration of the Magnanimity of her Majestie's Resolution, wishing that the last King had had but parte of her Spirit, to have quelled the Insolencies of the Duke of Guise in his Attempt of the Barricadoes;* and saying many times in the Presence of his Nobles, *That she only is a King, and she only knowes to rule;* and all so perswaded of the Honor of her Proceeding, *that Reason of State, the Dignity of her Crown, the Repose and Weale of her Subjects did require that Course which had been taken, and admit no Mean:* I presumed, that so impudent and calumnious a Falshood wold dye smother'd in the Ordure of its own Shame, which by Complaints wold be maintained in Life, and stir up Envy in the Humours of many to recover the Copies, which before did never vouchsafe to harken after them.

Upon *Saterday* last I went to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, to receive the King's Answer to her Majestie's Letter, which he saith she shall receive by their Ambassador. I was then desirous to see what had been advertised in this matter; and saied, "that som one envying the good Reputation that Monsieur de *Boisfisse* had gained in her Majestie's Judgment, had divulged in his Name a malicious Letter, depraving much the State of her Government, and the Honor of her Nobillity. He presently took the Word out of my Mouth, and saied it was a Falsery, and an Artifice invented by those who were aggrieved at the good Intelligence between her Majestie and the King. For Monsieur de *Boisfisse*, he knew him to be both wise and honest, and that nether he nor his Son had ever written to Monsieur de *Rohan*. I answered, that I was neither to accuse Monsieur de *Boisfisse*, nor to enforce any thing to his Prejudice; of whose Integrity

“tegrity her Majestie was well perswaded, and her Counsaill assured of his Wif-
 “dom; yet they thought good to ensonn him of the Wrong that was don him;
 “and for his Honor's sake wold be glad, that the Author of so great Villanie
 “might be discovered. He said, that yf her Majestie did suspect him, he should
 “write openly the contrary to that which was contained in the Letter; and of-
 “fered me to see the Dispatches which he had written since the beginning of the
 “Troubles”. This is the sume of what he said, whereby, by that I could ga-
 “ther, *he was not more willing to disburthen Monsieur de Boissie of this Suspi-*
cion, then to cast the Imputation upon some of the Religion. Monsieur de Ro-
 han is gon into *Basse Britaine*. The Letter I have delivered to his Man here
 to send unto him, whom he left for those Purposes to receive and convay his
 Letters.

The King upon *Thursday* returned from the *Jubilee* at *Orleans* to (*xorlueldirt*)
 his *Mystres* here, with whom he dined at *Gondye's* House on *Fryday*, accompa-
 nied at the same Table with Count *Soyssons*, de *Maine*, his two Sons, *Joyville*,
 Duke de *Bouillon*, *Zamet*, and some others. I presented my self towards him
 after Dinner, but found he was not willing to talk with me, and so I retired.
 He is gon to *Fountainbleau* to the Queen, but shortly doth return; and so doth
 revive the Voyage into *Picardy*, to see the Frontier Towns as far as *Calais*;
 from whence the Dukes *Montpensier* and *Nevers*, do purpose, as they say, to
 pass into *England*, to see her Majestie and her Court.

I have delivered to the Duke of *Bouillon*, the Message her Majestie hath com-
 manded. “Who doth humbly kifs her Royall Hands for the Honor he doth re-
 “ceave so highly to be esteemed in her Princely Favour; protesting his Endea-
 “vour shall ever make Proof, how earnestly he doth affect to desearve the gra-
 “cious Opinion yt hath pleased her Majestie to conceive of him. He added,
 “that as he was sorry, the said Earle should enter into such disloyall Practices;
 “so now did he receive as great Comfort, that her Majestie was secured, and
 “her State reposed, by the happy Resolution of abridging his Days. The Honor
 “of her Government had shined so gloriously throughout the World, that the
 “Malice of Envie had no Power to obscure it with the Shadow of any Disgrace.
 “And this last Action, said he, hath so ben tempered with the Moderation of
 “Justice and Mercy, as yf any be so malicious not to commend it, none can be
 “so void of Understanding not to approve it.” Then he told me, that on
Fryday Morning last, the King made mention of the Letters which lately he re-
 ceaved from her Majestie, whereof, said he to the Duke, *one of them is in a*
manner nothing else but Complaints and Greavances against you. The Duke an-
 swered, *the Queen of England had just Reason to be offended with him, for at*
such time, said he, as I did negotiate with her for your Majestie, (the Good
whereof your State and Subjects do now feel,) I engaged myne Honor for many
things, whereof not one yet hath ben observed. The King made no Replie, but
 entered into Speech with the Marshal d'*Ornano* who only was present. But the
 King was taken in his own Subtiltie; for being with the Duke but two Days be-
 fore, he asking me in what Forwardness our Treaty was with *Spaine*; I answer-
 ed, that by reason of these late Troubles, there was some Intermission in the Pro-
 secution of it, but my particular Opinion was, yt wold be entertained; and the
 smale Respect that her Majestie did receive here, and the no Satisfaction for
 her Reimbourment, wold advise her, since she had reason to make doubt of the
 Assurance of her Friends; as she might with Honor, to lessen the Number of her
 Enemies. He said, he had heard that her Majestie had written to the King, and
 pressed with som Instance for Repaiement. I answered she had, and wold pre-
 sume to impart unto his Sight the Copie of her Letter, which I did accordingly.

The Queen's Answer will seem less strange, yf her Majestie will be pleased to
 consider, that though from the Place from whence she was born, she now is be-
 come Queen of *France*, yet *Cælum non animum*; nether hath Nature made the
 World at once worthy to bear more then one Phoenix. Upon the Delivery of
 the Letter I advertized her Secretary, who promised to sollicite for Answer. Sence

M m m m

I have

An. 1601. I have not heard from him, and therefore thought (as the Fashion is here,) that the Answer had ben sent to their Ambassador.

For our Marchant's Busyness, we now are in a Course to reverse the Arrest by Order of Law, wherein we are well advanced, and put in hope to prevaill, yf we may find but indifferent measure of Justice. The King hath receaved Advertizement, of two Enterprizes that the Duke of Savoy hath intended, sence the Conclusion of the Peace; *the one against his Person, the other against the Town of Marseilles*; where it was once thought good to *entertaine the Practise*, but (*Disstrust*) Monsieur de Villeroy did otherwise advise; allcadging, that thereby the King must by Necessity be forced to enter into a fresh Warr. Notwithstanding Montmelian was rendered unto the Duke the 12th of this Month, Count Fuentes hath drawn 50 Pieces of Canon out of the Castell of Milan. He is cheef of the Army, which consisteth of 26000 Foot and 3000 Horse. The Venetians do arm strongly, and likewise the Grand Duke; but the King is advertized from Rome, Venice, and Zurich, that the Storm will fall upon the poor City of Geneva. He doth promise with many Protestations never to abandon them, and so he saith he hath written to the Pope, Spaine, and Savoye; but it is feared he loves his Ease and Purse too well, to undertake a Warr for a Huguenot Towne.

I most humbly thank your Honor for your carefull Remembrance of my Provision. Sir Henry Neville by his Letters doth promise Satisfaction untill my return from Lyons to Paris, which was the 12th of January, and from the beginning of February unto the 2^d of April; so that from the 12th of January untill the end of that Moneth, my Provision is defalcated. I beseech your Honor to have a favourable Consideration of me: The Sum is not great, yet the Loss great to me. The Charge of Diet is not all in this Service; neither did I find a Difference between my Paines at Paris, and my Paines at Lyons. This which herewith your Honor shall receive, I received from (*Poverty*) Colvel, at his Return from Bruxells: And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

S I R,

21st April 1601.

THOUGH in my last Dispatch I dyd advertise you of those things which were convenient, yet I cannot let this yong Gentleman passe by you, without recommendation of him in such Occasions as he may have neede of you, himself being yong, and a Stranger in the Countre. He is Sonne to Sir Thomas Gore and to my Lady Marquisse, of her Majesty's privy Chamber. In which Consideration, though for himself I bear him good respect; yet I must add this to you in particuler, (for which I know he shall not fare the worfe,) that he and my Children, by their Mother, are neere of Blood; so as I cannot but take great Care of him, and think my self beholding to those that do so. We have here for the present no News of late, saving, *that England was never quieter, nor a Prince more admired then the Queen is, for her Clemency, which hath so well seconded her Justice*: My self being perswaded, that as many have died as shall doe for this Treason. Out of Ireland, we have dayly News of great Success from the Deputy. To which Warr when her Majestie shall have given an end, *she may thank only God and her owne Meanes; for she is so far from having receaved the least help from any other Prince in Europe, as you do see she is absolutely denyed her due*. Thus for the present having little more to trouble you, I commit you to God.

Your loving Friend

From the Court at
Whitehall, &c.

RO. CECYLL.
Mr. John

*Mr. John Packer to Mr. Winwood.**Mr. Winwood,**London, 27th Aprill 1601.*

SINCE the Departure of *Romano*, by whom I advertized you of your own Business, I have nether had much Matter nor Commodity to write; yet I purposed, if at *Baker's* going last over I had not spent all that Day at the Court untill darke night, to have signified unto you, in what Danger of Death our good Lady was at that tyme; who, though given over by all Physitians, and held by all others for one of a more happie World, hath very miraculously, contrary both to all Men's Opinion, and her owne Desire in that Extremitie, escaped that extreme Perill, and is I thanke God yet reserved, to the Comfort of those, who were already in Sorrow and Lamentation through the Apprehension of so great a Losse. Yet is she very weak and amendeth but slowly, not able to stirre out of her Bedd; only we all hope, that in tyme, her perfect Recovery will follow so merveillous a Deliverance. I cannot yet write that which we both desire, but hope, that by the next I shall better satisfie you. In the meane tyme, my Master witheth you not to account of your Stay in *France* untill his Discharge; for that you are now there in a more perfect Nature, and therefore he would not have you think so eagerly of your returne. He desireth to see the Accompt which he hath long expected, that he may know what further Course to take for you. Yf the Remnant of the Sale of his Stuff will not suffice for payment of you, he will either make you over what remayneth by *Mr. Willaston*, or deliver it here to *Mr. Serles* as you shall think best. And seeing all the advance of your Allowance is already run out, I will crave his Direction for the folliciting of *Mr. Secretary* againe in that point.

We imagine here, that the Fruit of your *Cordelier* will be a yong *Antichrist*. I did never make Question, but that you would finde that apish Discommoditie in your Lodging, which in one Sort you could hardly have avoyded in all *Paris*; but when the Master of the *English* Ape is your Harbinger, you shall be better lodged then you are now, or then we were both at *Moret* and other Places.

Now to acquaint you with our News; the Earle of *Darby*, and Lord *Burleigh*, are made this Feast, Knights of the Order. On *Thursday* next *Mrs. Carew* the Mayd of Honor, is to be married to one *Mr. Lovell*. There are 1000 Men to be sent speedily to *Lough Foyle*, with which *Sir Henry Docwra* hath undertaken to do so good Service, that he hopeth it shall be the last Levy her Majestie shall need to make. And so desiring you to excuse my hast, and to recommend me to *Monsieur du Vallier* when you see him, I leave you to your honorable Charge. From the Signet Chamber, &c.

Your assured Freind to Command,

JOHN PACKER.

*Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris, 27th Aprill 1601. O. S.*

SINCE my last to your Honor, being every day put in hope to see the Letter which the President *de Thou* had in his Handes, which was said to be the Originall, as in the Postscript of my last I advertized, and yet put off from day to day, I went my self at length unto him; the rather, because it is receaved, that he hath a purpose, to make an universall Stoarie of these later and present times. I said, that I had understood, that such a Letter was fallen into his Hands. I praised him, for the Authority which he did bear in this Seat of Justice, for the Duty which he did owe unto his King, whose Ambassador's Honneur was interest-ed therein, for his Love to the Truth, and the Hatred that every good Man ought

An. 1601. ought to bear to all such outrageous Insolencies, having so good Means as he had, knowing from whence he first received it, to discover the Author; whereby he should do a great Service to the King, a friendly Duty to Monsieur de Boissie, and an acceptable Office to her Majestie. He wold acknowledge no more, then that he had seen a Copie of such a Letter, which for the long Experience he hath had of Monsieur de Boissie's Wisdom and Honesty, he was assured did not proceed from him. He said it was an easie Matter, for any Man to adde the Name of another, to disguise his own Invention; an ordinary Practise here in France, where the Liberty was alike both of Pen and Tongue. To discover the Author he held it impossible, and as hard the Publisher; but said he was perswaded it came out of England, written by some of the Relligion, and foisted into the King's Pacquet. Which to my Understanding hath no more probability, then only the Credit of these Men, who wold be glad it should be so beleaved. This was all I could get from him. I then added, I understood what mark he had in hand, and offered to deliver a particular Relation of this late Action, from the first Discovery of the Treason. Praying him to be perswaded, *that her Majestie held so much more grievous the least touch to her Honor, then any Violence that could be intended to her Person; by howe much more durable the Memory of her Honor was then the Life of her Person; which she knows to be mortall and to have end; when the Honor of her Name shall live and reign with the Age of Eternity.* * He accepted my Offer, and confessed he had projected such a Worke; wherein he said, so often as occasion should be geven to speak of her Majestie, though he were neither her Servant nor her Pensionarie, yet he wold so speake, with so much Reverence and Devotion of Duty, not as her worth doth deserve, but as the Baseness of his Pen might arrive to the highth of so divine a Subject. *This President is the worthiest Man this Town doth hold, and so reputed, both for his sufficiency of Knowledge, and honest Integrity.* He is a favourer of the Relligion though not professed. He hath ever been devoted to her Majesties Service, and in his yonger Age, as I understand, hath composed many noble Poems in admiration of her Vertues.

Upon Saterdag, Monsieur de Messe did send to speak with me. At my comming, he charged me (but in very kind manner) with those Words which I did write to your Honor, that he should speake of Monsieur de Boissie's Son; which I justified word by word, neither did he deny that he had spoken them: But added, that he himself had written, when first the Letter was published, to Monsieur de Boissie, to know, whether some one of his were not the Author of it. He said when first he heard of it, he accounted it but a laughing Matter; that here in France, they were bold to borrow one another's Name, without sparing the Name of publique Persons or Ambassadors, as he by experience had proved, having born that Title many Years. He had littell thought it wold so ill have ben taken, and so wished I had forborne to have advertized it. I answered, that myne Eyes and Eares had served me to little purpos, yf so fowle a Matter should have passed my Knowledge; and myne Understanding to lesse, if I should not have advertized it. He knew in his Learning what fault it was, and what it did implye, *Ignorare id quod omnes sciunt.* Her Majestie, I said, did but only acquaint him with the Wrong that was don him, and commaunded her Councell to advise with him what Course best might be taken, for discovering and punishing the Author. Yf Monsieur de Boissie, or his Friend, did not hold his Honor particularly engaged herein, (which her Majestie doth hold in no less recommendation then the Protection of his Safety,) I thought the matter might rest without farder pursuite. *As for the Reputation of her Majesties Government, it was founded upon the infallible Grounds of Justice and Integrity; which could not be shaken, much less defaced, by the reprochfull Slaunders of malicious Tongues.* At my Departure from him, he said, he had sent a Man of purpos to Monsieur de

* If the Reader will give himself the trouble to peruse Thouann's Account of this Affair, he will find it to agree exactly with the Secretary's Letter, and the Account in Mr. Camden.

Roban, whose return would clear all Difficulties. The Answer from Monsieur de *An. 1601.*
Roban will be, that he never received such Letter, or that he hath lost the Ori-
ginall, and that it was written in some disguised Characters; that the publishing was
never by his Privity. Or ells, of all these Circumstances, his Answer will be so
confused, as the Certainty will be no greater, then at the beginning. And to con-
clude, their Desire is, as it were by consent, to cast it upon *the Religion* in gene-
rall, and in particular to father it upon Monsieur de la *Fontaine*, and so I have
informed him.

The King passed this way in Post upon *Fryday* last to *Vernueil*, where his
Mistress is, and where since he hath ben, without other Companye or Trayne.
The Army in *Italy* doth hold all Men's Discourses in suspence: Monsieur *Lesdi-*
guieres this Week past did write to the King, that the Number did yet increase.
He doth not beleieve any Siege to be intended to *Geneva*, but rather some At-
tempt to surprize it; and therefore, hath demaunded leave to put in 12 Captaines,
and some other Forces. Sence it is written, that the Army should be dissolved,
and part to be sent into *Flanders*, and part into *Hungary*. Which gives occa-
sion of this Discourse, that the maintaining of this Army so long without farther
purpose, was but to second some Enterprize intended in *France*: For sence that
of *Marseilles*, whereof I lately advertized, there is another discovered at *Metz*,
practized by Count *Mansfield*, Governor of the Countrey of *Luxembourg*;
whereupon there are imprisoned seven of the cheefest of the Town, besides some
other Captains. Yf that which I sent lately of Mr. *Brisket* be of purpose, yf
your Honor shall so direct me, perhaps it will not be inconvenient to acquaint
Cavalier Vinti the Duke's Secretary, with the Accident, who now is upon his
Returne to *Florence*.

The Secretary of *Florence* who doth reside here, hath lately informed me from
the Duke, of a Spoile committed by some *English* upon his Subjects, within 20
Myle from *Lyverno*. He hath entreated me to recommend the Cause to your
Honor. The Duke hath written to *Corfini*, to inform her Majestie and the Lords
of the Counsaill of it, and to seek for Satisfaction.

Mr. *Harrison* lately returned to this Towne. He brought with him strange
News, that a Proclamation should shortly be published in England, to declare
the Lady *Arbella* Heir to the Crown. For fear I should forget, he told me two
severall tymes, but after a diverse Fashion; which argueth the Truth and Judge-
ment of the Reporter. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 7th May 1601. O.S.

I T may please your Honor to remember, that in *December* last, at the Instance
of the Lord-Mayor and divers of the Aldermen, the Lords by their Letters,
did recommend unto Sir *Henry Neville*, a Cause here depending between the
Burgeois of *Rochelle* and one *Richard Etour*, for a Sum of Mony of 14000
Ducats; which said Sum by certain Companies of *London* was lent to the Inha-
bitants of that Town, in the time of their great Distresse, at the Siege *Anno 1572*.
The *Rochellers*, by the Court of Parlement having ben condemned by three seve-
rall Arrests, to repay the Principall, the Interests, and the Charges of the Sute;
to avoid the Execution, have suborned one *Martizan d'Hargues* of *St. Jean de*
Luz, by virtue of Letters of Mart which were granted unto him many Years
since, to seaze upon the Sum of Money now in their Hands. Whereupon, the
Cognioissance of the Cause was brought before the King's Counsaill, who upon
Fryday last adjudged this Mony dulye to be detained by *d'Hargues*, and have
returned *Etour* for his Satisfaction into *England*, unto Sir *Robert Crofts* and o-
thers,

N n n n

An. 1601. thers, by whom *de Hargues* doth pretend to have ben spoiled: As by the Arrest which herewith I send, will plainly appear unto your Honor. The pretended Causes which moved the Counsaill thus to proceed, are, That this Mony, as they say, was lent unto the *Rochellers*, to maintaine them in their Rebellion against Charles the 9th. Then, that the King's Subjects, wronged by our Nation, can find no Justice in *England*. Which they prove by Monsieur *de Boissie*, who incessantly in his Letters, publique and privat, doth bitterly exclaime for want thereof, against the Proceeding of her Majesties Commissioners. Much to their Dishonour in particular, and in generall to the State; wer it in the Powre of his humerous Passions to disgrace a Government, which could never have florished, as now it doth florish, with the abundance of God's Graces, if Justice, the only Pillar of a well polished State, should so much faill, as he doth not forbear to blaze to the World. Infomuch, as in all Causes which here I follow, either directly for her Majestie's Service, or for the privat Interest of any of her Subjects, be it with the King himself, or any of the Counsaill, yt is held a sufficient Opposition to stop my Mouth, to alleadge the Injustice of *England* towards the King's Subjects, daily attested by his Ambassador's Letters. But the true and essentiall Cause of this Proceeding, is, to break the Intelligence which hath ben between the Religion and her Majesties State; otherwise, an Assembly of so many grave and learned Men, in a Matter of such dangerous Consequence, wold not so resolutly have proceeded, yf they did not presuppose, that this so ungratefull and unconscionable Dealing of the *Rochellers*, protected and justified by them, wold for ever (in occasions hereafter) either wholly withdraw her Majesties and her Subjects Affections, or at least much rebate that forwardness which heretofore hath been shewed, in lending Succors in so bountifull a manner.

This Morning I was with the *Chancellor*. " I told him I came not to debate the Equity of this Sentence, though by his Permission I thought it very rigorous, and all Circumstances considered, *Satis pro Imperio*. I shewed that this *d' Hargues* had never Justice refused him in *England*, and therefore his Letters of *Mart* unlawfully to be obtained. That since, all Letters of *Mart*, by consent of both Nations, were revoked, and Commissioners on both Sides appointed to determine those Complaints; who should stand for Ciphres, yf every Man in this manner, might be his owne Carver. And lastly, that the Letters of *Mart* of this particular Man, were revoked under the Great Seal by the King, at the Instance of Sir *Henry Neville*, in the Month of *July* at *Blois*, Anno 99. My request unto him was, that he wold suspend the Execution of this Arrest but for 40 Daies; in which time I wold advertize and sollicite, that order might be taken for the Contentment of all Parties, by some more peaceable and pleasing Treatment, without making this so violent and open Breach: For I cold not I said in other manner interpret this Proceeding, which I did fear wold engender much ill blood. He made a long Speech unto me, " justifying their Proceeding in *France*, and condemning ours of *England*; saying, that lately they received by Letters, that we made but a Mockery of their Subjects Suites. To which I replied, that he that so enformed them, was transported too much with his own particular Passion; and it seemed, that the Desire he had, for some private Respects, *de faire le bon Vallet*, did make him forget the Quallity of his publique Charge, which was by all gracious means to conserve the Amitye of those Crowns, between whom he did negotiate. As for the *Surseance* which I did sollicite, he said he wold advise of it; and praying him to assigne me a time to return, he put me off for four or five Days"; in which time he will send to Monsieur *de Villeroy* to be advised, and so accordingly will give Answer.

Thus your Honor doth see how by degrees they grow on, and the purpose they have to exercise her Majesties Patience. Partly upon presumption of the Greatness of their own Fortunes, partely uppon the Necessity (as they suppose) of our Affairs, especially for the intercoure of our Marchant's Trade. So that howsoever the Position in Philosophie may be true, that amongst private Men that

that Friendship is the trueſt which is inter duos; yet in reaſon of State, the Al-
 liances of Princes wold not be ſo ſtraightned, but wold admit a more ample En-
 largement etiam inter plures. But this violent Cariage of Monsieur d'Boiſſe up-
 on ſo ſmall a ground, may ſeem ſtrange, who ſhould in reaſon deſire (being now
 upon his laſt quarter) to leave behind him a pleaſing taſt, unleſſe perhaps he be
 animated from hence; and that, ſurcharged with the multiplicity of her Maje-
 ſties Benefitts, they do only now *cauſam querere, cur ab amico diſcedere voluit.*

I do not find here any great hope for preſent Reimbourſement. Yeſterday I
 was with Monsieur de Rhofny, " who doth not acknowledge, that ever the King
 " did adviſe with him thereof. His Office he ſaid was to execute the King's Com-
 " mandment, not to direct. When the King ſhould ſo commaund, he wold not
 " be backward, in any Office that ſhould be agreeable to the Queen of England.
 Though likewiſe, he is thought to have alſo ſome dependance from Spaine, having
 an Expectation to recover the Principallity of Eſpinoy in Artois for his Sonne
 in Law, who doth bear that Title; and the Vicontée of Gaunt, whereof he pre-
 tends himſelf to be the Right Heire.

According to your Honor's Direction, I have ſent for two of the principall
 Drapers which trade at Rouen; who have fully enformed the Advocate and the
 Reporter, whom we hope to gaigne. We have obtained by Requeſt, that the
 Hoſiers and Marchant-Tailors may viſit ſuch Clothes, (whereof two peeces are
 brought to this Towne which at Rouen were ſequeſtered for vicious,) whereby
 the Malice of thoſe Drapers will clerly be detected; and withall, we have ſent for
 an Atteſtation from the Drapers of Diepe and Caën, to prove, not only the
 Loyalty of our Engliſh Clothes, but alſo the Neceſſity of the Trade, for the good
 of the King's Subjects.

Of this Army in Italy, we hear that it ſhould be diſſolved; but that it is, there
 is no Certainty. The Ambaſſador of Venice did ſhew me Letters of the 27th of
 the laſt, that it doth daily increaſe in Number, and that the Pope did levy 12000
 Men. The Venetians are exceeding ſtrong both by Sea and Land. Their two
 Ambaſſadors which do com to congratulate this Marriage, are expected in this
 Town within eight Daies. In the French Contée there is great Preparation made
 of Vittail, but whether it be to reſreſh the Army, that is ſaid ſhall paſs into Flan-
 ders; or to founiſh the Army yf it beſiege Geneve, is not known; of which
 Siege now much is not ſpoken, yet Monsieur Leſdiguieres hath put into the
 Town both Captaines and Soldiars. Madam de Nemours, who is Daughter to
 Daughter to Renée (Daughter to Lewis the 12th and the Dutcheſs of Ferrara,)
 hath had a Sentence this Weeke in the Court of Parlement againſt the Duke of
 Modena, for certaine Lands in this Realm in queſtion between them, to the Val-
 lew of 30000 Ducats of Rent by the Year, and 700000 Ducats, which this Crown
 did owe to the late Duke of Ferrara.

There is Speech of a Treaty between the Emperour and the Turk. The Diett
 for the Choice of the King of the Romans, is differed upon the Death of the
 Biſhop of Mayence. The King is in Diet at Fontainebleau, which he muſt needs
 keep moſt exactly, having ſo good a Governours over him as the Marquiſe; to
 the largneſs of whoſe favour, the Queen (they being both ballaſted alike) for
 fear of foul Weather, is forced to ſtrike Sayle.

Mr. Gore arrived here upon Sunday laſt. The Care I will have for his Good
 ſhall ſhew, that your Honor's Recommendation of him is an abſolute Command-
 ment unto me. And ſo, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secre-

An. 1601.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

9th May 1601.

BY your Letters of the 20th and 27th of *Aprill*, her Majestie perceaveth that you have very discreetly carried this matter, wherein I do concur in Opinion with you, that there will be little gotten by further stirring in it; although for myne owne parte (besydes many other Circumstances) I find none so pregnant to me as this, that they would fix it so absurdly, upon so reverend a Person as Monsieur de la Fontaine. The French Ambassador hath had Audience of the Queen the last Daye; to whome the Queen dyd declare in very good Moderation, that she did acquit himself of it every way; only she insisted somewhat jealously upon his Sonne: For Satisfaction whereof, the young Gentleman made many formall Protestations, and did promise, that he would by his owne Letters challenge all the World, that could prove any such thing against him. This Matter troubleth most of the Noblemen, and maketh this Ambassador, I think, observe himself les acceptable; for even indeed the same Coppies have been sent to the *Palsgrave*, and to divers other parts of the World, much to the Scandall of all the Peers in the Kingdome. Upon Monsieur de Rohan's Answer, it is lyke enough that some new Matter will appear, untill which tyme I leave this Matter. Only I send you now two or three Books in *English*, wherein the Fact, with all the Circumstances, is clearly and sincerely delivered. I hope by the next Letters to send you the same translated into *French*.

And now, because you may be informed of the State of her Majestie's Affairs; First, concerning the matter of the Peace, (wherein it was thought her Majestie's Ministers were so drunken) I send you the Coppy of a Letter newly written by Mr. Beale and Mr. Edmondes, in answer to Richardot's Letter; whereof I wish you notwithstanding to make such use, as may serve best for her Majestie's Advantage in those Partes. For although I wold not have them ignorant, with what Caution her Majestie proceedeth; yet it may be, *that that State will be the more respectfull, yf they think that the Spaniard continueth desirous of our Amity.*

Out of *Ireland* (Thanks be to God) all things succede under my Lord Deputy so much to her Majestie's Honor and Contentement, as the Rebels in all partes of the Kingdome seeke for Mercy, and her Majestie's Charge for her Army is likely to be abated. Thus much I would have you know, because I would be loath that those, (whose Affections moove only as Princes stand great or little) might think us so unhappy, as to be obnoxious to them, who requite us with no Kindness: And yet it would not be so used, as to take away this good Argument, that her Majestie's extreame Expences constrain her to press for Reimbourment.

The Ambassadors of *Scotland* have ben here well used of the Queen, and are this next Weeke to departe. And because you may understand what their Proceedings have ben, (contrary to fond Bruits) you shall know, that where it was given out, *that they meant to handle the matter of Succession, and to demand peremptorily those Lands in England, which are in Question between him and the Lady Arabella, with some such other lofty Propositions;* I think good to assure you, that they have ben so far from any such sower Propositions, as they have shewed, *that the principall Scope of their Jorney is for Congratulation of her Majestie's Escape,* and to cleare those Imputations, which have ben thrown upon the King, for dealing with the Pope and the Kinge of Spaine; and especially for suffering the Subjects of Scotland to carry Provisions to the Rebels in Ireland.* † Some small Requests they made for Sir William Evers, who is in

* See Camden's *Eliz.* pag. 631. who is entirely silent in this part of their Negotiation.

† See Camden. *ubi supra.*

*Prison for coming secretly to see the King in Scotland, which he afterwards abjured when the contrary was plaine, and so only imputed to him in that respect, pro delicto. But in conclusion, they did make a Request to the Queen, to adde a greater Somme to that Portion, which her Majestie hath long since yearly assigned him by way of Gratuity. In all which her Majestie hath not refused him, but even in that last, is resolved to geve him * such an Increase as her Majestie's Affaires will suffer for the present; with promise to continue it, as long as he shall make it appear unto the World, that he is willing to deserve her extraordinary Care and Kindness towards him.*

Lastly, because I know that Gratefullness in you, cannot but make you desirous to understand of the Estate of my Cosen Sir Henry Neville, (whome you have followed,) I think good in few Words to say this unto you: *That notwithstanding he did, beyond all Duty and Discretion, suffer himself to be defiled with the Pitche he touched, in being privy to the particular Conspiracy of this Attempt projected at Drury-Houle, where he dyd meete, and † where all the Articles were debated, he never seeking by any Man or Means to discover any part thereof; yet I thinke I may geve you this Comforte, that her Majestie will not he shall be tainted in Blood by an Arraynement; though for Example-sake, he may be proceeded with by way of Fyne and Imprisonment, for which purpose he is removed to the Tower. To which Course, being rather matter of Form then Substance, (seeing all Prisons are little different) yf any of his Friends should have industriously opposed, it had ben the ready way to have forced a Course of more Severity; for who doth not know Torrensi qui cedere novit, impetum minuit. And thus I committ you to God.*

From the Court
at Greenwich.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 17 May 1601. O. S.

SINCE my last to your Honor, I have againe sollicitated the Chancellor here for Surseance of the Execution of the Arrest which I advertized lately to be geven against one Richard Etour of London, in favour of Martizan de Hargues of St. Jean de Luz; who by Subornation of the Rochellers, (reviving his Letter of Mart which many Years has lien dead,) had seized upon that Summ of Monney which they were condemned by the Court of Parlement to repay to the said Etour. But notwithstanding all the Reasons that I colde alleage, the Inconveniences that might arrise by this violent kind of Proceedings, the Rigour of the Sentence, (the Mony belonging to many poore Widdowes and Fatherlesse Children) the inconfionable Mallice of the Rochellers, whom to suport in their Fraud was to proclaim to the World, (and as it were to determine by Arrest,) that in France no Debts were payable to Strangers, and that the Surseance for so finale a time as forty Days wold bring no Prejudice to any Party; yet I cold re- ceave no other Answer but a flat Refusall, pretending that it was not in his Powre aloane to graunt yt, and that the Counsaill to whom he had proposed the matter, did wholly oppose themselves against it. I mean to inform the King of

* The Augmentation was 2000*l* a Year. *Cambden*, p. 631.

† I can't help observing, that Sir Henry Neville (in his own Case before printed) positively denies that the Articles were communicated to him: And leave it to the World to judge, if so wise and prudent a Man would have prevaricated in a Circumstance of such Consequence, and upon which he lays so great Stress. To which give me leave to add, that *Cambden* (*Eliz.* p. 630.) in his Account of his Examination before the Privy Council at York House, does not pretend that it was so much as objected to him, that he was privy to their Articles; much less that all the Articles were debated in his Presence, or that he was privy to the particular Conspiracy of that Attempt.

An. 1601. this unseasonable Proceeding, though he will be glad that the *Rochellers* have so played their parts; not remembring now so much what he was, when the Money was lent, as what he is, now it is to be repaid. The Alarm of the Letter is come to Monsieur de Rohan; and here is now in this Towne one *Durand* a Man of his, to retyre the Originall which was left here behind him. Which when he hath don, his Master, he saith, will never acknowledge the Receipt of any such, and so will advertize her Majestie. Though this *Durand* hath confessed in familiarity to one *Santfower* a *Jarsey* Man, that Monsieur de Boissille's Son is the Man that wrote it.

This Letter for her Majestie, I received yesterdaie, by the Secretary of *Florence* who resideth here. He in Kindness imparted thus much unto me, that he wold have ben glad, that as her Majestie indited and wrote her self the Letter which she sent, so the Queen here wold have don the like; but she was, as he said, advised otherwise by her Secretary *Philipeau*, because her Majestie in her Letter did not style her with the Title of *Majesta*. So that if the Queen here should have sent her Letter in *Italian*, using the Word *Majesta*, had ben to retorn more then she had received; and not to use it, had ben both not to yeld her Majestie her due, and to have shewed her self ignorant in the Propriety of her owne Language; and therefore to avoyd all Offence, yt was thought best, that her Secretary should write in *French*, which Style doth pass with both, without more Ceremony of Title. I answered, that as he dealt freely with me (for the which I thanked him) so I wold use the same Liberty with him; and said, that *Philipeau*, who from Monsieur de *Villeroy* his Man was become Secretary to the Queen, did not yet well understand the Place he held. For first, her Majestie doth in her Superscription, and in the Letter, call her *Sorella*, which did imply (her Majestie's State considered) as much Honor, as the Crown of *France* could give her. Then the Style of the Letter did run in the third Person, as *a gli occhi suoi, la sorta sua*, and the like, which only was proper to Persons of highest State. Lastly, it cold be no Note of Ignorance in the *Italian* Language not to use the Termes of *Majesta*, *Altezza*, *Signoria*, and the like; when as their best Writers, whose Letters are in greatest Request, do not only not use that Form of Style, but utterly condemn yt: And so I shewed him *Claudio Tollemey's* Letters, who was Secretary to *Clement VII*, to *Francis I*, *Henry II*, and to the Queen Mother, in all which he did see the Title of *Majesta* never used. The Secretary did approve her Majestie's Judgment, and excused the Queen, saying, that she was yet but in her Non-age, nether had she any about her that could a-right advise her; that the King was content she should be nourished still in Ignorance; and concluded in these Words, *In somma che volete voi, Ella non è la Reina d'Inghilterra*. He was instant with me for a Coppie of her Majestie's Letter, to send to the great Duke; whereby, he said, the Duke wold receive great Comfort for the honorable Mention her Majestie did make of him, whom above all Princes he did most reverence; but I intreated to be excused, not presuming so farr without Permission.

I understand that (123 *Superstition*) the Ambassador of Scotland hath ben advertized of a dangerous Practice against (165 *Counsail*) the Scots King: That lately, one called (6. r t y g b u l) *Glarnet*, hath ben sent out of (205) *Scotland*, with Letters to (x z h d o k y s) *Bothwell*, to hasten home with Diligence, where he should find sufficient Assistance. The principall Party who imployed this Party is the (x c m y g f 205) *Queen of Scotland*. The Party imployed did write from (6. z y t o d) *Calis* to (q 179) *Brussels*, whereby this Practice is discovered. From thence he embarqued for (Δ 200) *Spaine*, but by the way the Ship perished, and he was drowned. To this purpose Letters have ben intercepted from (x u x l d y i p i x e) *Master Gray* out of (105 *Health*) *England*; that the (6. s u y l w n) *Death* of (6. r e i g a) *Gowry* should shortly be revenged. He hath likewise sent Letters to (θ p m h t e y) *Bothwell*, and since one *Andrew Cluer* his Man, to speak with him, hoping to have found him at (q 179) *Brussels*. (123) The Ambassador of Scotland hath sent one called *Frezer*, a *Scottish Priest*, to advertise of this Practice.

Practise. The (*schittrugsy*) Lord Simple being refused (as he saith) to pass through *England*, hath sent his Negotiation with Letters from (19) the King of *Spaine*, to the King; from whom he hath received Answer, to attend here to know his farther Pleasure, till the coming of the (*6. sepuixtabif*) Duke of *Lenox*, who is expected the next Moneth. We here must have *gli orrechhi de Mercanti*, to hear all, with relation to the Tryal of better Judgement. I am loath to be abused, and yet who is not. The Poverty of the Man from whom I do receive these Particulars, doth crave some reliefe; but farther I will not proceed, before I shall receive your Honor's Judgment of these. Monsieur de *Beaumont* hath received from the Mouth of the *Chancellor*, Commandment to prepare to succeed Monsieur de *Boisfisse*. * Monsieur de *Betunes*, Brother to de *Rhosny*, doth go to reside Ambassador at *Rome*. The King doth give him for his Provision for his Meubles 4000 Ducats, 2000 for his Voiage, and 12000 for his yearly Entertainment. † Monsieur de *Villeroy* did seek for this Imploiment, for his Son Monsieur de *Alincourt*; The Refusal whereof is the greatest Chek his Credit ever hath had in this King's Time. For besides that he sought it for his Sonne, and that all forrain Imployments being subordinate to his Charge, the Place which he holds, was ever wont by Prescription to have some Interest in the disposing of them: Now, his Corrivall in the King's Favour hath thus far gained upon him, not only to encroach upon his Freehold, but also for his Brother; whereby Monsieur de *Villeroy* shall receive only the ordinary Dispatches of Forme, but all Matters of Weight, and important Intelligences, shall be prevented by Monsieur de *Rhosny*, who by this means will make his Access more daily about the King, and his Credit stronger. Whereupon many conclude, Monsieur de *Villeroy*'s Service is somewhat suspected with the King, especially in this Particular of *Rome*; to which Sea, (even in Matters of State) he hath ever been accounted superstitiously affected.

By Letters from *Venice* of the 12th of this Month the Army is said to be separated; 4000 *Italians* and 2000 *Spaniards*, do com down into *Flaunders*, and 800 Hors. The *Allemaings* and *Suiffes* are licenced, the rest do go into *Hungary*. So that now it doth appear, that this Army standing so long up without any Attempt, was prepared only to second the Surprize of *Marseilles*, by assailing the Country of *Province*.

Yt is here reported, that *Pietro de Medicis* is lately dead in *Spayne*. We look here every Day for the Kinge and the whole Court from *Fountainbleau*. I humbly kifs your Honor's Hand for the enclosed in your last Letters, and so I humbly take my Leave.

Your Honor's in all Duty, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 17th May 1601. O. S.

I Acknowledge it for an Argument of your Honor's great Favour, that yt hath pleased you so fully to communicat unto me Sir *Henry Nevill*'s State. I should condemn my self of great Inhumanity, yf I should not be touched with his Affliction; the Cause whereof, the more I do consider, the more I rest thereat confused, that a Man of his Judgment, Wisdom and Experience, devoyde of all present Miscontentment, should lend Ear to the Devises of such desperate and unsensible Courses. But his Lady (whose Innocency doth suffer for his Oversight) doth deserve much Compassion, whom I know ever truly to have honored you, and to have placed the greatest part of her Glory in the Happines of your Honor's Fortune. Yet in this her heave Misfortune, she with her many

* He was Ambassador in *Scotland* in the Year 1599.

† See a large Account of this Contest in *de Sully's* own *Memöirs*, Vol. 3. ch. 4 p. 49, 50. Edit. *Amst.*

An. 1601. small Children may receive this Consolation, that your Honor hath that Place about her Majestie, ever to cherish those good Motions of Grace and Clemency, the which do so far surpass all other her princely Virtues, as by them, accompanied with her Wisdom and Prudence, her Subjects under her gracious Government, do surpass in blessed Happines, the Subjects of all other Neighbour Princes.

I fear I must be forced to have recourse to your Honor for part of that Mony, which by your Directions I should have received from Sir *Henry Neville*. I am not fully satisfied, nor well cannot be, by that Order he giveth; yet to avoid your Honor's farther Trouble, I have intreated Mr. *Packer*, yf he may have Access unto him again, to solicit him. I very humbly beseech your Honor with favour to recommend me, both for myne Advance, and the Augmentation, for which in your former Letters, you gave me hope to move her Majestie. And so craving Pardon of this my Boldness, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's in all Duty humbly to be commaunded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 23^d May 1601. O. S.

THIS Gentleman Mr. *Anthony Tracy*, passing this way from *Florence*, where he hath made some good abroad, being desirous to render his Duty and Service to your Honor, doth give me this present Occasion of writing, though this time doth not present much worthy the Understanding. Upon *Wednesday* the Duke of *Bouillon* departed from this Towne towards *Sedan*, with purpos to return within 20 Days. The same Morning I went to salute him before his Departure; "and withall, to inform him of her Majestie's prosperous Health, the " Repose and Contentment of her Subjects, and her Assurance, by the Assistance " of God, of the entier Reduction of *Ireland*. I likewise delivered the great Honor " nor her Majestie had don to the Earle of *Marre*, and with what good Satisfaction he departed;" which I did, *because those Vanities, whereof your Honor's Letters make mention, were not only bruited and beleaved, but wished and desired here.* I inform'd him likewise of the reviving of the Treaty, which long here hath been feared; and by the passing of the last Messenger from *Calais*, is held as concluded: " The which, I said, the final Contentment which here was " found, and lesse to be expected, did move her Majestie to entertaine. He " sawe our Contentment was finall, the which I were the sorier to see, because " he did not see it likely to amend: and so said, that not 12 Days since in Council, upon Debate of their owne Affaires, they fell into Consideration of for- " rain Estates; when, he said, that their Neighbours were little beholding unto " them, and namely England, from whence they had received so many Curtesies, and so great, as did deserve a more gratefull Remembrance." What was answer'd he did omit to tell me; but he replied, which doth imply the Answer, " That if the King might have had all his Demands of the Queen of England, " he wold not so easily have hearkened to a Peace with *Spaine*; but this was to " be considered, whether without those Aids from her, they ever could have arrived to that heighth of State, to have had a Treaty either offered, or accepted. He concluded with me, that he found well that there was a Designe hatching, for the final Ruine and Destruction of the Religion; and " so told me, for all our Treaty, we had no reason to be too confident, " though it should take place. I know, said he, the Queen is wise, and " her Counsaill watchfull, yet this, I say, can do no harm. I praised him " to open himself more plainly; he answered, think I speak upon some " Ground and advise of it." More I could not draw from him. Yt may be

be, he hath a particular end in this Speech, somewhat to allay the heat in embracing the Peace with *Spayne*, which I know he doth no wise affect; for the Successe thereof must needs take down the edge of their pride here, and weaken the State of his Brother Count *Maurice*, whose greatness he holds to be his own strength. When I took my leave of him, he praised me to recommend him to your Honor, and to intreat you, with assurance of his dutifull Service, to present in his Name to her Majestie, a most humble Request in the behalf of Sir *Robert Vernon*; of whom, having been bred up with him for certaine Years, he could not but have a loving and tender Care. He said he would alleage no Excuse to mittigate the greatness of his Offence; but yf her Majestie would shew him so much Mercy, at the instant of his Petition, to free him from that Punishment which otherwise he should suffer, he would acknowledge it for a great Honor, and undertake hereafter, for the others more loyall and dutifull Carriage. I beseech your Honor to move her Majestie, and understand her gracious Pleasure herein. Yf she shall be pleased to grant this Grace, Sir *Robert Vernon* shall do well by his Letters to the Duke, to acknowledge with gratefullness, the Mercy her Majestie hath vouchsafed to shew him, at his Intercession. The Duke will receive it for an honorable favour, and add it to the Number of those many Obligations, wherewith he doth profess to the World, to be tyed to her Majesties Service.

Notwithstanding by my last I advertized, that by Letters from *Venice* of the 12th of this present it was assured, that the Army in *Italy* did dissolve; yet sence, contrary advices have ben received, that it doth rather increase, and that part is already descended the Mountaines; whereby the Suspicion of the Siege of *Geneva* is renewed; and the fear of the Inhabitants redoubled; who have advertized the King of their Doubts, and have recalled their Secretary, who did extraordinarily negotiate their Affaires here. Wherein they have hetherto found hard Measure, nether having hope to recover their Mony, (being the Sum of 350000 Ducats, which they have disboursed in the King's Service, and so is acknowledged and verifed,) nor being suffered to enjoy the *Balliage* of *Jesse* by the Marefchall *Byron*, (to whose Government of *Bourgoyne*, *la Bresse* is added;) which they did wynn during the late Warrs with their own Force and Charge, and sence by Agreement hath ben morgaged and assigned unto them.

This Siege of *Geneva* is like to bring som Alteration of Affaires in this Estare, ether at home or abroad. For yf the King (which he doth protest) shall send them open Succour, and for that purpose doth nominate Monsieur de la Noüe, yt may upon good Reason, cause a Rupture between him and *Spayne*, whose Enterprize it is. Yf the King shall refuse, the Religion doth resolve to levie Armes for their Assistance, and so in a Synode held this last Week at *Gerjoy* by *Orleans*, it was concluded; which being once raised, can want no pretexes to uphold and reinforce themselves. The generall Opinion is here, that this State cannot long continue in these termes now it standeth, so generall are the Discontents; and so hardly to be composed. At *Lyons* lately there was a Boate upon the *Rhosne*, charged with Merchandizes, and with People to the Number of twenty, (supposed to com from the Excercise of Religion) assailed by the baser Sorte of the Towne. The People of the Boate protested, that they were Marchants and of *Geneva*; whereupon, as though it had ben but *felix error*, they were more violently assaulted, and hardly escaped from being drowned. And sence at *Bordeaux*, under the Conduct of a *Capuchin Fryer*, the Peopell did rise in Armes, went to the Place where the Religion doth excercise, there brake the Seates and Benches, abused the Pulpit, and committed many Villanies not to be named. Order is given for Punishment of these Abuses; but such, as will incense the Malice of the Offenders, not extinguish it; and rather aggravat then appeas the just grieve of those, that see themselves exposed to the Scorn of their Adversaries. Monsieur de *Rhosny* did send down very lately his Commissaries, to publish the *Pancharte*, for the levying of the Impositions and Gabells in *Poitou*. The People did mutiny against them, and assailed the House where they were retired; from whence to save themselves, they were forced to escape by a Postern

An. 1601. Doore. The Comissaries are likewise sent into *Bretaigne* for the same purpose; where assuredly they will find the same Entertainment. Here is an Opinion, that the King will assemble a nationall Counsaill, for the deciding the Differences in Religion; wherein he himself will *presidere*, the better to play the same Traict which he did at *Fountainbleau* the last Year, in the Conference between Monsieur de *Plessis* and the Bishop of *Evreux*. Perhaps the Speech of the Duke of *Bouillon* might allude to this Desseigne, *which doth tend to no other end; then to exterminate the Religion of this Realme*; which to maintaine, the former Troubles must be revived, and so this State fall into a Relapse; which will be so much the more dangerous, the less Comisseration their respectless Behaviour (being but yet upon the mending hand) doth deserve.

Your Honor will be pleased to inform me; what Answer Monsieur de *Boissie* hath given to her Majesties Demands; for before I shall thereon reply, I shall receive no other Answer, then that there Ambassador hath given her Majestie Answer, wherewith she doth rest satisfied.

The States are to receive this Year 150000 Ducats by three Paiments; for the first the Shippes are daily attended at *Diepe*. The Scots here have received; that upon the Execution of the *E. Bonneton*, one *Corvell* an Herault, did hang the King of Scotland's pourtraict upon a Gallows, in the Market-Place at *Edynburgh*, for which Insolency (as he well deserveth) he was burned.

The two Extraordinary *Venetian* Ambassadors to congratulate this Marriage, arrived here upon *Wednesday*; they were honorably received out of the Towne by the Prince of *Condé*; and Marshall *D'Ornano*, and so accompanied to Madam the King's Sisters House, where they are lodged. The King is yet at *Fountainbleau*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's. &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable;

Paris 29th May 1601. O.S.

I Should not at this time have troubled your Honor, had not these Letters from *Don Verginio*, ben recommended unto me, as well for speedy as for assured Conveyance. I received them this Day by the Secretary of *Florence*, who intreated me to sollicite, that what Answer your Honor should send might be through his hands, for the better Discharge of his Duty, to whose Care those were from his Master so straightly recommended. The King is yet at *Fountainbleau*, where this Week the Counsaill there hath been assembled, with some of the Governours of the Port Townes, as Monsieur de *Vic* of *Calais*, de *Chattes* of *Diepe*, and the *premier President* of *Roüen*, and he of *Renes*. The purpose is to establish the Law of the Admiralty, which is held to be much out of Order; and to advise about the Reglement of Commerce, between the King's and the Archduke's Subjects; about which Affair long since I have advertized. Mr. *Commartin*, the President du grand Conseil, was sent to treat with the Deputies of the Archduke at *Vervin*; where much time hath ben spent, but nothing concluded; and so both Parties returned, with Continuance of the Treaty untill another Meeting.

Monsieur de *Boderie*, the King's Agent at *Brussels*, is now here; whether he shortly doth retorne. He doth deliver a very deplorable Relation of the Miseries of those Countreys, and a deadly Hatred of the People towards the Spaniards. Whereupon he maintaines the Discourse, that if the States would be induced to a Conference with the Archduke, and upon the first Entrance, propose the expelling of the Spaniards out of the Countrey, and thereupon insist peremptorily, without proceeding farther; the refusall thereof (for he holds that

Point

Point wold have this Effect) *would cause a generall Revolte in all parts*; when the People shall see, that it is not the publick Peace, or Deliverance from their Miseries, which is fought, but the Greatness of the King of *Spain*, and the entire Destruction of those Countries, under the Yoke of his Tyrannie. An. 1601.

The Treaty for *Hungary* between the *Emperour* and the *Turk* is broken. The *Emperour* did demaund all *Hungary* to be restored, where he pretendeth to be King. The *Turk*, the Restitution of **Strygonium* and †*Giavarin*, and the Arrearages of the Tribute since the last Warrs, all at one Paiment, and after yearly to be continued. There is a Bishop chosen of *Mayence*, Nephew to the last; so it is thought the Election of the King of the *Romans* shall proceed, which in liklyhood will fall upon *Mathias*, the *Emperour's* Brother. Of this Army in *Italy*, there is no more Assurance then in my last Advertizements; only this since is reported, that at *Genoa* there are arrived between 50 and 60 Gallies, wherein are to embarke 12000 Men of these Soldiers, to what purpose is not knowne. Some do interpret it against *France*, others against the *Turk*; for some Desseign in *Barbary* and *Tripoly* is named.

doth assure me of advice out of *Italy*, of certaine *French* Men that now are in *Mylan*, sent from hence secretly, to practice and hold Intelligence with Count *Fuentes*. The happie Repose of her Majestie's States, and the prosperous Success of her Affaires in *Ireland*, (both which God mainetaine) doth cause this People to change their Style, into a more humble and respectfull Phrase. Their Desires having expected nothing lesse, then that in the one, so great a Storme should pass so mildly, without leaving behind a rough and high Sea; or in the other, that a Disease so dangerous, should be not only recovered, which long since, in their conjecture, was geven over as mortall and incurable; but also (by her Majestie's Prudence and well policed Constitution) perfectly established, through the whole Body of that Island. And now freshly is arrived a Bruite, which sounds much to her Majestie's Honor, of a great Defaict that the *Spaniards* should receive by the *English*, some few Daies since, not far from the *Stuce*. The Man that doth deliver this Report, is called *Constantine Diell*, a Sea Captaine of *Diepe*. He says, that he himself came from *St. Lucar*, and sawe the Fight; which continued six hours. Upon these former Premisses, they here infer, that the Treaty being now revived, the *Spaniards* will descend to more lowly Termes; and offer such Conditions, as the Honor of her Majestie, and the Safety of her State shall demand.

By Letters from *Spain* we hear, that notwithstanding the late Retorne of the Soldiers, the King doth impose a halidiesme upon all Oyle and Wine; and hath made an Ordonnance, to retire into his owne Hands all the *Argenterie* within the Realm, upon Confiscation of that which shall be concealled. He doth not except the Plate and Riches of the Church, whereunto the Bishop of *Toledo* doth oppose himself. He will take of all what he shall think good, and pay for it according to the Waight; after he hath tempered it by the Artifice of the Mynts, and turn'd it into Mony.

The *French King* is about a new Mistrisse, called *la Boidiffiere*. Her Father demaundes 100000 Crowns, 70000 are said to be accorded. (27) Monsieur de *Rbosny* doth storm, that his miserable, sparing, and cruell Exactions upon the People, whereby he is becom the Hatred of the World, should be squandered in this manner; and doth desire to leave the Charge of the Finances. (144) The King doth answer, that he will be *le Maistre*; he knows his Service hath ben good, and many he hath that can do as good: Yf that he be so willing to leave that State, he must look likewise to leave the rest. The *Princesse* of *Florence* that was, doth make way to this Love; hoping thereby to divert, or at least to divide the Screame of his Affections from *la Marquisse*, who now hath the sole Possession of all. And so yf she shall be so happy, to be delivered of a Dauphin, she may the more boldlie challenge a Prefeance, and be *tertia in amicitia*. This Reglement for Marchants, which herewith I send your Honor, will not only banish forarain Coyne out of this Realme, but carry out the Gold of this Realme,

* Gran.

† Raab.

An. 1601. into forraine Countreys; especially into *Holland* and *Flandres*, and most parts of *Italy*, where it is prized at so high a Rate. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 3^d June 1601. O. S.

THE Letters which within this Box your Honor shall receive from *le Grand Seigneur* and *Ephraim Bassa*, to her Majestie, were delivered this Morning unto me, by one who is com lately out of *Turquie*, with Letters to this King, and some final Presents, as a Cimeterre, a Dagger, and a Feather. He cold be contented to be honoured with the Title of an Ambassador from the *Great Turk*. But by what I can understand by others; and find by Conference with himself, after long aboad that he hath made in those Parts; he was willing to make a Journey into his native Countrey, (for he is of *Marseilles*) and for his greater Honor, hath procured to be recommended to the King, by Letters and Presents. He sent to speak with me, with Intimation of these Letters for her Majestie. At my coming, he proposed, whether he should himself carrie them, or send them by one of his Company, or deliver them to me to be sent. To the which, finding him most willing, I wold not dissuade him; thinking sith he was a Man of no greater quallity, nor any very good fashion, he with his Company, whereof many have ben gathered up by the Way in his Voiage, cold not be but a trobble to her Majesties Court, and an unnecessary Charge to her. I have promised him, that he should be advertized, whether it be her Majestie's Pleasure, that he should go into *England*, and what Letters she wold send in Answer, should safely com to his hands. He saies he is *Physition to the Great Turk*; yet by his owne relation, he comes not directly from *Constantinople*, but from *Belgrade*.

The King is now in this Towne; but so closely at *Zametz* House; that his unwillingness to be seen, makes no Man willing to approach unto him. The Conference which was to be held at *Fontainebleau*, for reestablishing the Admiralty, and negotiating the Commerce between this Realme and the *Archduke's* State, is now to be treated on in this Towne. For the Commerce, (as I understand) there are three cheefe Points in Consideration: First, for the free Traficke of their People into the *Archduke's* Parts, as *Graveling*, *Dunkerk* and the rest, which hitherto the *States* have hindered. Then, that the *Banner of France*, shall be sufficient Warrant for free and secure Passage, without Search or Visitation. And lastly it is dispute, considering the ordinary *Imberge* that is used in *Spayne*, and that their Shippes are subject on all parts to the Visitation, whether it were not more safe for the Subject, and as commodious for the King, not so much to Trade into forraine Parts, but to erect certaine *Staple Townes* in the most convenient Places, where all forrain Commodities should be discharged, and their own vented out.

This Afternoon I was with Monsieur *de Villeroy*, " to whom I related the
" hard Proceeding which hath been used, against the poor Man of *London*, in
" the Sute which he hath had against the *Rochellers*. To the which he answered
" no more, then that the Counsaill, when there should be occasion, wold yeald
" a Reason of that which they had done, but not unto me. I wold not farther
" reply upon him; but said, that I had understood of a Conference, which was
" to be had for the Reglement of Commerce. I praied him to be perswaded,
" that the Confidence which her Majestie had, of his Desire for the Conservation
" of this Amity, did assure her, that he wold suffer nothing to be concluded,
" which should be prejudiciall to the Treaties or Liberty of her Subject's Trade.

" He

“ He answered, that no Man living, did desire more the Amity of her Majestie *An. 1601.*
 “ then the King, and so reciprocally was he perswaded of her Affection towards
 “ him: But said he, she is yll served, and her Ministers do not accord with her;
 “ and so began to invaigh, against the Evill which their Subjects there in *England*
 “ do receive. Concluding, that the King had lost all Patience, and now was re-
 “ solved himself to provide Remedie for his Subjects Wrongs. I offered to shew
 “ him the Lyst of those, who had acknowledged to have received good Satis-
 “ faction in their Suites. Whereby I said it wold appear, that the Complaints
 “ which their Ambassadors did make, were more violent then there was Cause:
 “ And withall praied him, that I might have a Note of the Names of those, (yf
 “ any such there were) to whom Justice had ben refused”. He refused to see the
 “ List which here I have, under the Scall of the Admiraltie: Notwithstanding, at
 “ my next going to him, I will present it to his View. “ He stood much upon the
 “ Justification of Monsieur *de Boisfisse's* sincere Intention, for the Conservation of
 “ the Amity between the two Crowns; which I was not willing to contradict:
 “ And for those to whom Justice had been refused, he said it was to no purpose
 “ to give their Names, sith already they had ben presented to her Majestie's
 “ Counsaill. Lastly, I requested his Favour, for the Moderation of the Edict
 “ against our Marchants at *Rouen*: But the Answer was, that the Arrest was
 “ conformable to the Laws and Ordonances of *England*, and his Opinion should
 “ be, to have it presently put in Execution.

I found Monsieur *de Villeroy* in all his fashion, besides the Sharpness of his
 Answers, very strange and yll contented: Perhaps the more, because he had that
 Morning, received a Letter from Monsieur *de Boisfisse*, which the Bearer *la Motte*
 doth saie, did containe fresh Complaints of five severall Matters. At my taking
 leave of him, “ I said that it was not for want of Cause, as he himself might well
 “ know, that her Majestie's Ministers did not importune the King's, and his
 “ Ears, with the Multitude of their just Complaints; but that it was not her
 “ Pleasure, that they should with Bitterness exasperate the Greavances, but mild-
 “ ly touch them, and so lightly pass them over. The Issue of this Conference
 will clearly discover, what purpose they have to entertain our Amity, with Con-
 tentment to her Majestie, and better Satisfaction to her Subjects; whereof I hope
 to be able fully to advertize your Honor, so soon as the Assemblée shall be dissol-
 ved.

The Ambassadors of *Venice*, *Priuli*, and *Delfini*, have taken leave of the
 King, and this Day do depart. Yesterday I was with them, to give Testimony
 of her Majestie's loving Affection, for the Conservation of their Commonwealth.
 Monsieur *de Gast*, Governor of *Amboise*, being at his House, not far from thence,
 was lately assaulted, by certaine masqued and disguised Persons, and stabbed to
 Death. He was the Man, that gave the fatal Blow to the last Duke of Guise
 at Blois. Yt is not doubted, but these *Bohemians* or *Egiptiens*, (for so here
 they are called) were aposted by the Duke of Guise, who now is at *Marseilles*,
 and the Prince *Joyntville*, who is in *Lorraine*. The Insolency of this Man's
 Behaviour, hath made him so hatefull, that he doth dye not only unlamented,
 but also unpittied; though the Example may draw after it a dangerous Conse-
 quence.

* We hear out of *Italy*, that *Sebastian* should be delivered by the *Great Duke*,
 to the *Viceroy* of *Naples*. Of the Army there, there is yet no Assurance that it
 is dissolved; though som Letters from *Turin*, of the 28th of the last, (which the
Venetian Ambassador here hath received) do speake, that the Companies which
 were for the *Archduke*, should begin to march within three Days after. And
 so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

* *Lettres d'Officiers*, Vol. 4. p. 448. and the Note subjoyned.

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 12th June 1601. O.S.

UPON those sower Answers, which I received from (*Distrust*) Monsieur de Villeroy, whereof my last of the 3^d of this present do fully enform your Honor, understanding that the Counsaill was here assembled, and entered into Conference for the Reglement of Commerce between this Nation and their neighbour Countreys, I took occasion to vissit Monsieur de Chatter; "who at large delivered unto me, that Monsieur de Villeroy had the Day before read openly before them all, a Letter freshly received from Monsieur de Boisfisse, (which was that which my last doth certifie) wherein he doth not only com-
 " plaine, that no Justice hetherto hath ben done in *England* for the Reliefe of
 " the King's Subjects, in the Wrongs which they have received by our Men of
 " Warre, but doth give Assurance, that none hereafter is expected to be done;
 " adding, that what Care the King hath for the Preservation of his Subjects
 " from such Wrongs for time to come, or for Remedy of those which are already received, must be shewed by his Provision from hence, without further relation to our Justice in *England*." This Letter was followed with as much Bitterness as it was conceived; and some that were present had particular Grievances, as Monsieur de Sourdiac Governor of *Brest*, who doth complaine of a Spoyle some Years sence committed by the *English* upon a Ship of his, which he hath sought by Course of Justice to recover, but hath ben returned in vaine, with loss of Time, and much Expende.

I understand it hath ben question'd, howe expedient yt might be for their State, to give forth *Letters of Reprisall*, but their owne Reason did soon beat them from that purpose; knowing, as best acquainted with the Nature of their owne Disposition, that it is not for want of Will or Desire, but of Might and Powere, that they are Plaintifes in this Case. The Governors of *Diepe* and *Calais* have not ben wanting to maintaine her Majestie's Honor; relating the great Obligation that this Realme doth owe unto her, and demonstrating, by many Reasons, the Assurance of their State, by the Amity of *England*, and the Necessity of our Commerce. And there Monsieur de Chatter did shewe, that in an Assembly held at *Diepe* very lately amongst the Clothiers and the Drapiers, yt was proved, that without the Trade of our *English* Kersies in *Normandy*, the poor Countreymen should have no means to live; for neither should he have Cloth to wear, being not able to reach to the Price of *French* Cloth, (the worst being at seven or eight Franks the Ell,) nether should he have Vent for his Canvas and Linnen Cloth, which only our Marchants transport into *England*. Nothing hath ben concluded amongst them for our Affaires of *England*; and yf any thing shall be, yt is only deliberated between the Chancellier and Monsieur de Villeroy. Upon Sunday last I was at *Moncaux* with the King; and taking notice of this Conference, "I said, that though I was assured, both for his particular Affection to her Majestie, and his Desire in generall for the Conservation of this Alliance, that he wold suffer nothing to be innovated, which might tend to any Alienation of that Amitye which these two Crowns did enjoy, to the mutuall Relieve of the Subjects of each State: Yet not to be wanting in my Duty, I was bold to sollicite him, that in this Assemblie of Counsaill respect might be had, that the Intercourse of our Marchants Trade (which was the most apparent Fruite of this Alliance) might not be abridged. He presently said, that he received divers Complaints, that our Marchants did bring into this Realme such Marchandizes of Clothes as were deceitfully wrought, and not tollerated to be sold in *England*: And though, for redress of that Abuse, he had made an Ordonance conformable to our Statutes, yet we did oppose our selves against yt. He said, his purpose was not that any thing should be innovated, but did desire that our Trade should be continued, and yet his Subjects not deceived.

" I an-

" I answer'd, that those Informations did proceed from the *Drapiers Drapants* An. 1601.
 " at *Rouen*, whose particular Gain was interested in this Case; who did desire
 " for their private Lucre, to have a Monopolie of Cloth-working amongst them-
 " selves. I praied that the *Chausetiers* and *Drapiers*, who sold in retail, might
 " be heard, who would shew the Necessity of our *English* Trade for the publique
 " Good of his Subjects. Yt was convenient, I said, that our Marchants trade-
 " ing within his Realme, should conform themselves to the Obedience of his
 " Laws; but this Ordonance was no Reglement, but a Banishment of Clothes,
 " enjoinning an Impossibility not to be performed. He referred me for farther
 " Answer, untill he spake with Monsieur de *Villeroy*. And then he lightly
 " touched the Complaints of Monsieur de *Boissise*, for the which, he said, some
 " speedy Redress must be made for the good of both Realms; wherein he was
 " assured, that he should find her Majestie as willing as himself.

At my return to this Towne I went to *Conflans*, where Monsieur de *Villeroy*
 then was, to shew him the Attestation under the Seal of our Admiralty, (which
 I sent for from *Rouen*) of such their Subjects who had received Justice. " I prai-
 ed him to peruse yt, whereby he should perceave that our Justice was not so
 faulty as he enformed. He wold not vouchsafe once to behold yt, saying, he
 was sufficiently enformed what our Justice was, and whatsoever this Attesta-
 tion did containe, was but *des Contes*. I replied, that it was an authentick In-
 strument, and a legall Testimony, not to be excepted against in any Court of
 Justice. He said, he wold derogate nothing from the Faith of their Ambassa-
 dor, who had often enformed them, that no Justice at all was done to their
 Subjects. I pressed him to declare himself, whether he spake figuratively,
 that not so much Justice had ben don as was required, or plainly, as the Words
 did importe. He answered, he spake plainly; confidently assuring, that tho'
 some Sentences had ben given in favour of their Subjects, yet not one had ever
 ben put in Execution; and withall he said, (and so willed me to write) that
 the King did assure himself, and so they did all, of her Majestie's princely Care
 for the Administration of Justice; and upon that Assurance the King wold
 write unto her, and shew, how much those Ministers, whom she did depute to
 determine those Causes, did faill of that Duety which was required of them;
 and did not doubt but her Majestie wold provide for hereafter, to moderate the
 Licence of her Admiralty, which now made no difference between Friend and
 Foe. To this I said, that he knew well the Course of her Majestie's Govern-
 ment, That she ever yet was the Master in her own Dominions, and did look
 " to be obeyed; nether had she used any other means to conserve her States in
 " those Termes as now they stand, then by knowing her self how to command,
 " and by teaching her Ministers to obey. For the Liberty of her Navy, I said,
 " so long as she was in Warr with the *Spaniards*, yt was necessary for her Safe-
 " ty to stand upon her Garde: She had no Frontier Townes as the King had in
 " France; the Sea was the Ditch, her Navie the Walles of her State, which
 " ever were to stand ready in Sentinelle, to meet with the *Dessaignes* of so
 " great an Enemye. He said, for that, her Majestie might ever commaund the
 " King's Ports and Navie for her Defence. I answer'd, she wold thankfully re-
 " ceave any kind Office from so good a Friend, but yt toucheth too neere the
 " Conservation of her State, to vallew her self of any more Forces then her
 " owne. I after spake unto him for the Moderation of this Arrest against our
 " Marchants at *Rouen*, upon those Reasons, which often before I have alleaged
 " unto him; concluding, that this Ordonance was a Lawe rather besitting the
 " Commonwealth of *Plato*, then the Policye either of England or France. His
 " Answer was short, That nothing should be changed; That this Arrest was
 " extracted out of our Lawes of England; That the only Respect to her Maje-
 " stie, and no other Consideration, had made them forbear from Confiscation of
 " our Clothes these many Moneths; wherein they had shewed more Favour,
 " then their Merchants find in England, to whom Extremity is used without Ju-
 " stice.

This

An. 1601.

This is the summe of the Speech I had with him. That which makes him thus peremptory at this time, is the Advertizement lately come from Monsieur de Rochpott out of Spayne, that the King there, the 27th of the last, hath confirmed the Peace with great Solemnity, and many Protestations of his infinite Desire ever to maintaine it; at which time he presented Monsieur de Rochpott with a Chaîne of 4000 Ducats. But this so great Keindnes doth com many Moneths after the King here hath sworn the Peace; and after he hath failed of all his Attempts, against Marseilles, Metz, and Sedan.

This Assembly of Counsaill is dissolved. They will not be knowen of any Resolution, which must be made, as they saie, to Monsieur Commartyn, who doth return to Vervin, to meet with the Deputies of the Archduke. The States Agent doth fear, that they are resolved to give free Liberty of Trade for their Subjects into the Archduke's Partes; which if the States shall suffer, will much weaken their Strength and Reputation, and yf they shall impeach it, the King here will first openlie abandon them, and banish them from Commerce within his Realme. I beseech your Honor to be instructed, whether I shall sit downe by this Disgrace for the rejectting of this authentique List out of the Admiraltie as a Falsety, or whether I shall advow the Justification and Truth of it.

Madam the King's Sister, and the Duke of Lorraine, are expected here within few Days. I beseech likewise to be instructed, what Complements I shall perfourme towards her from her Majestie. At Monceaux I did speake with Monsieur de Roban, to whom I said, "that som Daies since I had received Commandment to visit him from her Majestie, and so entered into Speech with him of the Letter; which he denieth ever to have seene, and holdeth his Honor much wronged, that such a Falsety should be addresssed unto him. At his coming to Paris, he wold use his best means to discover the Authour, to which purpose he used much Speech. But I praied him to spare that paines, her Majestie was assured that it was not divulged by his Privity, yet she cold not, for the Affection she doth bear to him, (and ever hath done to his House) but let him knowe, that a great Indiscretion was committed, that so infamous a Libell should publicquely be proclaimed, and spread abroad into all parts of the World. He praied me earnestly to intreat your Honor, in his Name, to assure her Majestie of his humble and dutefull Service, and that ever he will remember with most gratefull Devotion, the great Honor he lately received from her." The Princess of Orange doth very humbly kiss her Majestie's Hands, with Acknowledgment of the great Obligation of Duety and Service which her whole Family (*de pere en fils*) doth owe unto her. For whose perpetuall Preservation, in Highness of Honor and Happines of Content, her Praiers shall never be wanting, with that Service which she in that Court shall be able to perfourme. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

29th June 1601.

I Would have answered divers of your Letters before this tyme, but that our Resolutions depended upon the sending away of Mr. Edmondes; by whome her Majestie hath thought it not amiss, expressly to remember to the King, his ill Requital; the rather, because it may appear to him, that you have done nothing, ex motu repentino or proprio, but by the Direction you have had from her Majestie, and not from her Ministers. In the Particularities of his Employment, diverse things be answered which your Letters have required, especially all things belonging to these Contentions which disturbe the Traffick. You shall therefore by this Letter, only receive an assurance of all good Approbation in her

her Majestie of your Endeavours; wherein make this Accompt, that I both have, *An. 1601.*
and will performe towards you, all the good Offices that I can.

The Letters which have proceeded from the Duke of Bracciano, are answered particularly by an exprels Messenger sent to Florence. They do concern a Ship taken at Sea by an *English* Ship, in which Cause he is altogether abused by the Marchants; for he is made beleve, that the Goods do belong to *Florentines*, whereas they are proved to be laden in *Lisbon*, upon the accompt of *Portingalls*; and only fought to be carried away by a Pretext, that they should have appertained to *Portingalls* dwelling at *Pisa*, pretended to have become *Denysians* to the Duke of Florence. Under which Collor, the Duke hath most unjustly stayed all the Subjects of *England*, before Justice demanded, or denied; being possessed with an Information, that the Ship laden with Sugars was ketched hard by his Porte by some *English* Ship that had ben in *Legorn* some three Days before; where now it appeareth full well, that the *English* Ship had never ben there, nor neerer within the Straights than *Valencia*, upon which Coast that Ship was taken. And further, (whereby the Injury is the greater,) this Man of Warr was sent into the Straights to this only end, that where two or three Pyrats were complained of to range in the Straights Seas, (against whom her Majestie had made many Proclamations,) this Ship should take them all by Force, and bring them home to answer Justice. A matter therefore very far from Indifferency, to take that from that Ship which she had gotten from an Enemy, especially when in the same Seas dayly her Majestie's Merchants are taken, to what Port soever they are going. But I will herein draw out my Letter no further, because her Majestie hath written at large to the Duke of Florence in this Case.

As concerning the coming over of the *Turk's* Messenger, her Majestie doth very well allow your Discretion in seeking to hinder the same. The Letter only contained an Advertizement of the *Turk's* Victories at *Temiswar*; whereof for myne owne part, I had rather the Queen did bake the Answer, then put her self to the Question between her Policy and her Christianity. Always, I hope, you find it so in your Power to manage the Cause, as the Messenger may not take it any Affront. And thus, referring you for all things els to the Correspondency which I know Mr. Edmondes will hold with you, I committ you to God.

From the Court, &c.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Since the Arrest of the Merchants, another *English* Ship, commanded by one Captain Gifford, hath been arrested in Florence; and all her Men put into the Galleys, for no other then this; That Gifford meeting an *Argousye* within those Straights bound for *Spayne*, with whom one of those Pyrats was fighting, he being meerly ignorant that it was a Pyrat, joyned with him and tooke the *Argousye*, being altogether laden with *Spanish* Goods, carried her into the Port of *Ligorne*, leaving the Pyrats Company when he knew what he was, and yet is there proceeded withall as abovesaid.

I have sent you a Letter for the Duke of Bouillon from Sir Robert Vernon; whereby it may appear, how much the Recommendation of his Estate hath wrought in the Queen's Mind towards him; whom she hath pardoned Lyf, Land, Liberty, and Ransome.

Rrrr

Mr. Win-

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 1st July, 1601. O.S.

BY the returne of Monsieur *la Fontaine*, your Honor doth understand the Disposition of this Court, both for the Pretences whereon they ground their Greevances, and for their Desyre, (which they protest to be great) for the Preservation of this Amytie. Since I have been visited with a violent Fievre, which caused me the last Week to intermitt my course of wryting. Now upon Recovery of my Strengthe, I presume to sollicite your Honor, that that Difference, which yet dependeth between Monsieur *de Boisfisse* and her Majestie's Commissioners for the Administration of Justice towards the King's Subjects, may be cleared: For the verifying of that Record, (whereof in my last I sent an Extract to your Honor) will cut off all occasion of calumnious Obloquy. This last Week the Counsell did assemble agayne about Maritime Affairs, where Monsieur *de Chattes* was called. I find by him, that they which hold themselves most agreed, are Monsieur *de Sourdiac* the Governour of *Brest*, and *de Lusau* Captaine of the *Scottish* Guards, and Governour of *Blaye* upon the River of *Garonne*: A Man too well known, for the Violence of his Passion, and hard Traitement of our Marchants which trade at *Bordeaux*.

Yesterday Monsieur *de Chattes* came to my Lodging, and brought with him Monsieur *de Villiars*, Governor of *New Haven*; who complaineth, that now, in this last Moneth, a Ship wherein he hath great Interest, returning from *Peru*, charged with Merchandises to the Estimate of 20000 Crowns, was taken by tow Shippes appertaining to her Majestie, whereof one is called the *Craen*, not far from *Conquest* in *Britany*, and carried into *England*. They both prayed me to recommend the Cause to your Honor, to whom Monsieur *de Villiars* will wryte particularly; in whose Favour (for the Curtesie which heretofore he hath received from you in those Causes wherein he hath used your Honor's Assistance, which he acknowledgeth with great Gratefullness) he doth repose an assured Confidence for present Redress. The Complaint, I understand, is come to the Knowledge of the Counsaill, and is hotly taken, that such a Wrong should be attempted within their own Ports by Ships of her Majesties: Which, they say, can receive no other Interpretation, than of an open and professed Breache of the Alliance between the tow Crowns. The King hath written particularly of this Cause to his Ambassador, and the Admirall to my Lord Admirall. Your Honor will be pleased to consider the Means those Governors of Port Towns have, both to do good and evill Offices, not only for the Intercourse of our Merchants Traffick, but for purposes of greater Consequences; whereof occasion hath been, and hereafter may be often presented.

I have received an Advertisement, by means of a *Fleamish* Marchant, who long hath lived in *Florence* in great privytie with the Duke, that there is a Resolution taken between the King of Spaine and the Pope, to assist the Rebels in Ireland with Men and Money before the end of this Sommer. The Great Duke hath been dealt with to contribute to that purpose, but he hath refused, excusing himself upon the extraordinary Charges which the Army of Spaine in Italy hath caused him to bestow, for the Defence of his own Territorys.

The King, the beginning of the last Week, went to *Chalons* to meet his Sister; but upon an Indisposition of her Husband, who is fallen into an Apoplexie, her Journey was stayed for some few Days; notwithstanding this Night she is lookt for in this Town. The Queen yesterday went from hence to *St. Germain*, and this Day the King. Here is speeche, that from thence they will both go to *Blois*. But the *Madames* of *Nemours* and *Guise*, have made a Request both to the King and Queen, to be excused from their Attendance in that place; but the King hath answered, That syth they make no Conscience to goe to *Saint Clou*, they need not be so scrupulous to goe to *Blois*. Here arrived last

Wecke

Weeke two Ambassadors from Saxony and Savoy, both to congratulate the Marriage. *An. 1601.*

There was lately executed at Venice, one Joseph Donati, a Senator of the Counsaill de Pregadi, who was found to hold Intelligence with the Spaniard and the Pope, (being pensionarie to them both) to whom he did communicate the Secrets of their State, and their Resolutions in Counsaill. He was discovered by a Boy, who was the ordinary Messenger between him and the Spanish Ambassador who resideth there.

Of this Army in Italy, (which is said wholly to be dissolved) 7000 are passed through Lorraine, and by this tyme are ready to returne to the Archduke. We discourse of nothing else in this Court but the Siege of Berke, and the Archduke's Preparation to besiege Ostend. Yf your Honor shall be pleased to speak to Mr. Dr. Casar, that from his Register I might receive an Abstract of the Proceedings in French Causes, with Reasones, when they are refused their Demands; I should be better able, on assured Grounds, to give Satisfaction to the King and his Counsaill, and stop the Clamours of the Multitude, which is *bellua multorum Caput*.

Here is one sent over by Monsieur de Boissise, called la Motte, who sheweth himself in his most lively Colours; though he be every way a contemptible Companion, yet I beseech you, that he may no longer abuse your Honor's Favours, whereof, by his Carriage, he maketh himself altogether unworthy.

Madame is now arrived, and with her the Duke of Lorraine: This Night they are both entertained at Zametz House. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 2^d July 1601. O. S.

THIS Letter came to my Hands this Morning from Mr. Brisket, who by his hard Fortune remains still Prisoner at Thionville. Though I think yt conteynes no great matter, yet I thought good to send it by this Bearer, who hath other Letters for your Honor, and of purpose doth take this Journey for to procure his more speedy Enlargement. We understand that the Journey of Blois doth hold, whether the Counsaill doth sett forward upon Munday next. Madame and the Duke of Lorraine, this Afternoon, are gone to St. Germainys. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 15th July 1601. O. S.

TO accompany those which your Honor shall receive from Mr. Edmonds, I may not omit to advertize, that since my last, (wherein I made mention of a Resolution taken between the Pope and the King of Spayne, to send present Supplies to the Rebels in Irelande,) I have ben enformed, both by Letters which freshlie are com out of Spaine, as also by a Scottish Man, and one Richard Ball an Irish Man, Servant to Richard Stainburst, who remayneth with the Archduke, (who for that purpose hath there ben employed, and from thence by this Towne returned the last Weeke to Brussels:) That at their Departure

An. 1601. parture from thence, there were 4000 Men in Readinesse to be imbarqued for Ireland, the which the King here giveth forth, to be already landed there. *The Secretary of Florence*, within these few Dayes, by Letters which he hath received from his Master, hath advertized me of some higher *Desseign* projected in Spayne, rather ayming at time to come, then at any present Innovation in our State, more then this; that not to suffer the Rebels in Irelande, for want of their Assistance, to render up themselves into due Obedience, must needs advance all Enterprizes that hereafter they shall undertake.

Of the Affaires here, I can more easily deliver in what Termes they were before Mr. *Edmonds's* Arrivall hither, then in what State they now stand. For as his coming is well interpreted on all partes, being a demonstrative Argument of her Majestie's Desire of the intertainment of this Amitye; so her Resolution ever to maintaine her Honor, and not to abandon her Subjects to their intended Indignities, doth bring them to a more true understanding of themselves, and to the Acknowledgment of those good Offices received from her, which without some Admonition, they wold be content to forget.

The last Weeke, Monsieur de *Gieury*, one of the Secretaries of State, (upon Complaint exhibited by one of *Britanny*, for a Shipp which he pretendeth to be taken from him by some English, and carried to *Flushing* in the Year 85, where the Goods were sold, as he alleageth, by the Appointment of the Earle of *Leicester*, who then commanded in those Parts,) dispatched Letters of Mart against all English; which sence, upon better Adviselement he hath called in and caused to be cancelled.

Monsieur de *Sourdiac* hath long importuned the Counsaill, to be releived by Letters of Mart. He is appointed to instruct Monsieur de *Messe* in his Cause, who must make Report thereof to them, and accordinglie they will determine. By which Course, Monsieur de *Sourdiac* is like to obtaine his Desire, when he may alleage what may advantage his Cause, without Opposition. Those poore Men of ours who here are Suters, do yet find final Comfort. *Phillipes*, (the Execution of whose Letters of Mart, as he enformeth me, was staied upon Monsieur de *Boissise's* Letters, and promise to the Lords, that the King would give present Order to Monsieur de *St. Luc* for his Satisfaction) at his first coming, received good Words from Monsieur de *Villeroy*; but after, was sent over to the Chancellor, and from him returned to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, whom I have twice solicited in his behalf; shewing the Justice of his Cause, the long time that he hath spent, and the Expence that he hath made, to his utter Ruine, in following the Sute; that his Necessity was grown so extreme, that longer to delay him, was to deny him Justice. Yet I could never get other Answer, but that he must have Patience, and attend till he had Leisure to move the King, and the King Monsieur de *St. Luc*. What Measure of Justice *Allen* hath found in his Cause, recommended by the Lord Treforer, and now two Years in Proceffe before the Commissioners at *Rouen*, (wherein it is said the Ambassador doth magnifie the Justice of France) by this inclosed will appear; wherein Sentence and Execution hath ben given against the two Captains, both not worth 40 Ducats in Goods or Credit, the liquid Summe of the Depredation being proved to amount to 9000*l*. But the premier President of *Rouen*, being solicited to proceed against the Owners of the Ship, and the Vittailers, (as we accustomedly proceed in England) refused, without expresse Commandment from the King, or Letters from Monsieur de *Villeroy*, to whom I remonstrated this Proceeding, and praied him to wryte to the Commissioners; which at first he refused, but in the end, promised to write in generall, that Justice might be done, but wold not particularize in what forme; which was he said, to teach them their Duties, which in Discretion he wold not committ. The Cause of our Marchants at *Rouen* doth yet depend before the Counsaill, the Issue whereof, doth lye in the Mouth of the Reporters; which cannot expect any favourable Successe, before Judges, that hold it a Derogation from their Wisdoms to retract what once they have decreed. In this Confusion,

Mr. Ed-

Mr. Edmonds did find our Affaires; which before his Return, there is great Hopes *An. 1601.*
he shall leave in better Fashion.

The Voiage of *Blois*, since the King's Returne from *St. Germaines*, is broken upon the Counsaile of the Physicians, who shewe the Danger that may arrive to the Queen, travailing in her eighth Moneth; and upon the Instance of those Ladies, who do persevere to protest against that Place. *Fontainebleau*, a base Village, shall have the Honor of the Queen's Delivery; for that Place where a Dauphin is born, by antient Privilege doth challenge an Exemption of all Impositions for three Years.

Poitou hath received the *Panchart*, and the Towne of *Poitiers* hath compounded for 2000 Ducats the Year. The Towns in *Gascoigne* and *Guienne*, do yet refuse; but the King hath sent the Marechal *Biron*, Monsieur *le Grand*, and Marechal *D'Ornano*, (who have most Credit in those Parties) to induce them by fair Means, without Compulsion to receive it. *Zametz* is condemned to be the Man, that perswaded the King so generally to demand this violent Exaction. The King, the more collourably to drawe them to undergoe this Yoke, doth promise to exact it but for three Years; but it is too sweet a Renewew, once imposed, ever after to be abolished.

Madame, the King's Sister, hath had a great Misfortune since her Arrivall. The Night after the Day of her comming to this Town, she being gon the Afternoone to *St. Germaines*, her House fell on Fire, a great Part thereof is defaced, and much of the best Household-Stuff spoiled. It is doubtfull, whether the Fire came by Chance or by Desseigne; but that which encreaseth the Suspicion of the latter is, that the Fire began on the Roof of the great Halle, where the Preaching was wont to be exercised.

I have satisfied the *Turkish* Messenger, by answering, that her Majesty should shortly have occasion, to write about some Affaires of her Marchants, when she would acknowledge the Receipt of those Letters; and by an Attestation under my hand, (which he required, for his particular Discharge to the *Bassa* of *Belgrade*) that I received those Letters and sent them to her Majesty.

The Duke of *Bouillon* doth with much Thankfullness, acknowledge the generous Favour which her Majesty hath ben pleased to shewe to Sir *Robert Vernon* at his humble Request; as more at large he will himself deliver by his Letters, at Mr. *Edmonds*'s Return.

This Messenger being ready to depart, *Charles Paget* came to my Lodgings, and informed me of an Advertissement which lately he hath received from *Brussels*, That one *Thomas James*, a hard and desperate Ruffian, who hath lived in great Inwardness with *Parsons* the *Jesuite*, by whom he hath ben employed in *Spain*, and from thence lately is come to the Archduke to *Brussels*, where he hath ben treated with extraordinary kindness, and countenanced by *Baldwin* and *Owen*, is presently to be dispatched into England. Upon what particular Services he knows not, but such as he holds prejudiciall to our State. He describes him to be of a convenient Stature, red beard, of the Age of Forty five Years, born in *Staffordshire* at a Town called *Noyall*, bred up in *London*, where some time he was Apprentice. I thought it my Duty to send this, as soon as I did receive yt. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 20th August 1601. O. S.

UPON Monday last I went to Monsieur de Messe, (de Villeroy being with the King, who the Fryday before did go to Vernueil) to sollicite that the Declaration which was promised to moderate the Rigour of the Arrest, might be dispatched; " presuming, (as I told him) that they some Daies since " had received Advise from the *premier President* of Rouen, whereupon they " pretend the said Declaration shall be grounded. But he answered, that the *premier President* had not yet sent his Opinion, or yf he had, it was only in " the Hands of Monsieur de Villeroy, who by reason of his Absence, could not " communicat it to the Counsaill; but so soon as they should receive yt, without delay or more difficulty, yt should be dispatched. By which manner of Proceeding it doth appear, that they have no purpose to publish this Declaration, before they shall understand what Resolution her Majestie will take, ether in accepting or refusing their Overture for determining the Differences for Depredations. Of Monsieur de Rochpot their *Spanish* Ambassador, we hear nothing more, than that a Courtier who passed lately from Spaine to the Archduke, did deliver, that he left him at Valladolid, where his People remaine yet in Prison. * The Quarrell did arise, that certaine *Spaniards*, reprehended in sharp Language the *French*, for bathing themselves, and shewing their Bodies naked upon the Banks of the River in uncivill Sorte, after the Fashion of their Country, in the Prefence of the People; the which the *French* not brooking, the Night after finding the same Parties with many more walking by the Rivers side, suddainly assailed with their Weapons, and slewe two of them, whereof one was a Priest. The generall Opinion is that this Matter will be passed over, the rather, because the King in open Speech, doth not forbear to condemne the Ambassador's Peopell of much Insolencie, and himsele of no lesse Indiscretion in the Carriage of this Action. As for the Defences which are made for Traffique hereafter into Spaine, they are but private, without publique Authority, and so as easlie may be recalled; and besides, this is rather the Pretext then the Cause, being a thing which heretofore often hath ben debated, as in my former to your Honor I have advertized.

The Duke of Lenox hath had his first Audience at St. Germain, where fell out a little Discontent between him and the Bishop of Glascoe, who moved that Balladyn his Assistant might be present at the Audience, which the Duke refused. After Audience, the Bishop returned to Paris without accompanying him to the Queen, whom he did not see before the Day after. Upon Thursday last, the Duke had his second Audience at Zametx House, from whence the Bishop excused himself. There, whether by the Inconsideration of young Gondy, or for want of due respect, the Duke attended and walked the better part of two Howers, before any one came to take notice of him; and at his Return from his Audience, he found some of his Pages beaten and all bloody, whom the King's had treated in that manner. I understand, he doth sollicite, that an Ambassador may be sent to reside with the King, for which purpose, one Baron de la Tour, Son in Law to Monsieur de Gondy, is named; and that the Privileges which this Crown hath antiently given to that Nation, may be revived; and namely, for himself he doth desire, to be invested in the State of the Captainehipp of 100 Men at Arms, whereof the last that was possessed, was the Earle of Arran; who being found guilty of the Conspiracy of Amboise saved himself by flight, and since, that Estate hath lyen dead. The Duke hath returned Sir James Simple into Scotland; he doth take the way of England. He is desirous his Countrey men should beleve, that he hath much Credit and private Intelligence in her Majestie's Court. † The King upon Monday last from Vernueil, took Post to-

* Vide Mathieu Cronologie Septenaire, pag 251, &c. Serres 971.

† Memoires de Sully, Vol. 3. ch. 4. pag. 30, 31, &c.

ward *Calais*, accompanied with the Marshall *Biron*, *Ballagny*, Duke *de Eguillon*, Count of *Auvergne*, *Messieurs de Gienry* and *Villeroy*. The Motion was suddaine, for on *Sunday* Night the Queen receaved Letters from him, that he would meet her the Night after at *Corbeill*, upon her way to *Fountainbleau*, whether she is gon to attend her Delivery. The King did send to the Duke of *Bouillon* to follow after him, who yesterday departed from hence. Whereupon he sent for me, and told me, the King was gon to *Calais*, without means or purpose to give any Assistance to *Offend*: But he had receaved Intelligence, that Count *Maurice* wold do his utmost Endeavour to remove the Siege; which if he could effect, the King did hope it wold breed some Alteration in those Parties, whereof he wold be ready at hande to make his most profit. The Duke promised me, that if any thing should fall out worthy of her Majesties Understanding, he wold write with Diligence to Mr. *Edmonds*. He doth assure me, that the King hath sent for *Barnevelt*, to meet him there. His purpose is, presently upon his Arrivall to *Calais* to write to the *Archduc*, not to find his coming strange, for that he is come only to see his Frontier Townes, which long he had projected, but could not untill now find fit opportunity.

I send to your Honour, the Answers to the Greivances, wherewith Monsieur *de Boissie* doth pretend their Marchants to be furcharged; whereby it will appear, the Wrong that Passion may do to the Judgment and Discretion. Yf it shall be thought Convenient, that the Commissioners deputed for Matter of Depredation, may be authorized to take knowledge of the Greivances which the Subjects of each Crown can pretend; your Honor shall be freed from the trouble of many frivolous, yet clamorous Complaints; and her Majestie's Marchants relieved from many intollerable Exactions, which lately have ben, and daily are imposed upon them. I have sent to Mr. *Edmonds* a Coppie of the same, that he may communicat the Answer to our Marchants in *London* who Trade there. The Duke of *Lenox* departeth to morrow into *Berry* to see his Mother, who dwelleth not far from *Burges*. Here arrived the last Week a *Nuncio* from the Pope, to reside here; and this Week Monsieur *de Betunes*, did set forward in his Ambassage towards *Rome*. The Ambassador of *Venice* hath much importuned me to recommend particularly to your Honor, a *Venetian* Gentleman his Nephew, who doth desire to see her Majestie's Court, and to have the Happines to kiss her Hands. I could not refuse his Instance, wherein I humbly crave to be excused. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 20th August 1601. O.S.

I Have been often and earnestly entreated by the Ambassador of *Venice* who resideth here, to recommend to your Honor's Favour this Gentleman, *Marco Justiniano*, his Nephew, and descended out of one of the principall Families of that Seigniorie: Who having accompanied him into *France*, (as he professeth) should be ashamed to returne into *Italy*, before he hath seen her Majestie's Realme and Court; whose Hands, by your Honor's Favour and Curtesie yf he may have the Happines to kisse, he will not only esteem it the greatest Honor that he ever hath or shall receive, but also the greatest Comfort wherein he shall solace the Course of his Age. I beseeche your Honor, at my humble Request, to vouchsafe him this Favour, and to excuse my Presumption, the which would not so far exceed the Bounds of modest Discretion, if the good of her Majestie's Service were not interested therein. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood

Mr. WINWOOD's Negotiation in France. Book IV.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

S I R,

21 Aug. 1601.

BECAUSE Mr. *Edmonds* will communicate with you his Dispatch, I refer you to his Relation: Only I have thought good hereby to Answer your Request for a greater Allowance. That first, I hope the Ambassador shall not long be absent. Secondly, That your Entertainement cannot be encreased but by a new Privy Seal; wherein yf I should importune the best Augmentation, it would prove but 10s. the Day; and when the Computation should follow what that would prove to if you should continue two Moneths longer, I would be sorry but to make you better Advantage by pleading your Meritt lacking it, then to procure it. And thus, desiring you still to use your best means to procure me some Person that would live in *Spayne*, and there imploy himself in her Majesty's Service, I do end (only with that he should have such Reward as you do think fit to promise him)

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Calais, 27th Aug. 1601. O. S.

PRESENTLY upon my last Dispatch by *Muffy*, I hastened in some Dilligence to this Towne, though I had no purpose to make shew of my self yf I had not found Mr. *Edmonds* here, whose Presence did generally collour my coming, and justifie my being here. For Monsieur de *Villeroy*, by many Letters which he did write to his particular Friends at *Paris*, did make yt known, that it would be offensive to the King that any Man should come, but only those whom by Name he did expressly call. I have not much now wherewith to importune your Honor: I will use my best Care to give Satisfaction to your Honor's Commandment, for some fit Person whom you desseigne to imploy in *Spaine*. For the present, I remember, that by Appointment from Sir *Henry Neville*, I once had Conference with a French Man to that purpose, whom he in his Judgment did think very convenient for such a Service, and who at that tyme was very willing to undertake it upon very reasonable Conditions. The Man is now in *England*, called by Name *Lois Cicogna*. With whom he is I cannot directly enforme; but your Honor may be enformed by Sir *Henry Neville*'s Son-in-law, or by Sir *Henry Leonard*, with whom he was in his Travails in *Italy*. The Man is of good Understanding in the Affairs of the World, and one that knows well his own Country; hath lived long in *England*, traved in *Germany*, and most part of *Italy*. I think, unless his Condition in *England* be much better then I can conceive it, he will hold himself highly advanced, to receive from your Honor this Imployment. But yf this shall not succeed, by Advertisement from your Honor, I will endeavour to send over unto you from *Paris* another French Man, so well quallified in all points for such a Purpose, as I presume no Man better; though I have not founded his Affections in this Particularity, but only know that he is desirous to entertaine any convenient Service. I presume it is your Honor's Pleasure, that the Party whom you would employ should come over fyrst to *England*; and so I will send this Man soon after my retorne from *Paris*, if in the mean time I shall not heare to the contrary. And so acknowledging the Comfort your Honor doth give me of the speedy Repayre of an Ambassador, and the Assurance I hold in your honorable Favour, I shall pass over the rest of my time with better Contentment.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Win-

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Calais, 1601.

THE dayly Expectance of Mr. Edmonds's Returne, did make us both forbear to wryte; and now, that he doth returne, yt were unseasonable for me to wryte any thing of the Affairs of this State, whereof by his Relation your Honor shall in all points receave ample and assured Satisfaction. I now only will acknowledge your Honor's particular Kindness towards me, sufficiently approved by many Favours, and clearly attested by your last Letters; the which I confels to be so great, as that without them I should have sunk long before this tyme, under the Weight of so heavy a Charge. The which, the more unable I know my self worthylic to discharge, the more confidently I presume to sollicite for the repayre of an Ambassador; whose presence the Honor of her Majestie, and the necessity of her Service doth require, this being now her only Alliance; and that, with a People drunken with the Pride of their high Fortune, and who in their best Sobriety are ambitious ever to be respected, tho' ever careless themselves to shew Respect where 'tis due; expecting externall Ceremonie, tho' matters of importance, and more necessary, are disregarded. Untill her Majestie shall be pleased otherwise to dispose of this Charge, your Honor's former Promise gives me boldness to beseech you to be a means for the Encrease and Enlargement of my Provision: That which this Year past I have had, being very streight and sparing, when my Occasions of Expence were not so great, which for the good of this Service, I have had, and shall have cause to enlarge. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Calais, 1601.

I Have thought good to advertize your Honor, that the King is determined to part from hence to morrow, or on Thursday at the furthest. He returns in Post, and will make no stay untill he arrive at Fountainbleau. The half of his Officers departed on Monday from hence, and to morrow doth depart Monsieur Villeroy. So Monsieur de Buzenval, whom they pretend to have sent for from the States, and la Boderie from the Archduke, will come too late to fynd the King here. He complaineth much agaynst the States, both of want of Respect towards him, and Care of their own Conservation; that during the tyme he hath been here, they have not advertised him particularly of their Affaires, and what Assurance they have to maintaine Ostend. The States Agents sollicite the King for som Succours of Money in this tyme of their Necessity, but he wished them to be content with the 100000 Crowns which they received the last Week. The Duke of Eguillon returned from the Archduke upon Satterday Night. By the Relation he makes, the Armie is slenderly advanced, and in despayre to gaine the Towne. The Duke of Elboeuf hath obtained leave of the King, to go to the Armie to see the Duke d'Aumale, who departed yesterday, and this Day the Marechal Laverdin goeth thither. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Calais, 1601.

Y^T may please your Honor to understand, that the King departed this Morning from this Towne. He dynes at *Marquesi*, and lyeth this Night at *Bologn*, from whence he will goe in post to *Fountainbleau*. So that yt will be more convenient for Mr. *Edmonds* (yf he retturne) to take the way of *Diepe*; to which purpose I have written unto him, and recommended the Letter to Sir *Thomas Fane*, to be delivered to him at *Dover*; though I may presume to assure your Honor, † *that the Affaire which here he hath negotiated hath his End*: The King's Affection, which at the fyrst did seem violent for the Conservation of *Ostend*, being upon the sodaine strangely relented and carelesly extinguished. I have had some Speech thereof with Monsieur *de Villeroy*, and shewed, how strange her Majestie would fynde this so sodaine Retraict; and that she could not but hold her self to be mocked and her Ministers abused, and could not interpret in any good part these idle and fruitless Projects, which were it seems never intended, or but cast forth, only to make triall what she would or could do. He answered not much, only that he understood not, nor could give a Reason of these Fashions of the King's Proceedings, for which he was sorry. Upon the Complaint which the Kinge made, that the *States* vouchsafed not to acquaint him with their Estate, their *Agent* presently dispatched, that some Ambassador be sent to the King. When the King departed, he commanded if any came hether, to retturne them. Letters are dispatched to *de Buzenval*, not to move from thence. This Morning arrived the News of * Monsieur *Chastillon's* Death, by a blow of a Cannon. We hear also, that the *Archduke* hath taken 25 Ships of the *States* laden with Fish. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 18th Sept. 1601. O. S.

I Have not written since my return from *Calais*, because the first should bring the acceptable News of this Queen's happy Delivery, who was brought to Bed this last Night of a Sonne (between the Hours of ten and eleven) at *Fountainbleau*. This is the greatest and rarest Blessing that could arrive to this Crown, and the only means, yf God shall prolong the Days of the King, to assure the Peace and Repose of the Crown.

I have againe solicited, that the Declaration may be published, which was lately accorded upon the Arrest for the Reglement of our Merchandizes of Clothes; but Delay is made, and Excuse laied upon the premier President of *Roüen*, whose Advise they do not yet acknowledge to have received. I must acknowledge that our Merchants are more courteously treated, without Impeachment of their Privileges, or Fear of Confiscation of their Clothes; but so long as the Arrest shall remaine in the generall Termes, without a moderate Interpretation, they always shall stand at the Mercy of their Adversaries, who do but watch an Advantage to revive the Law to the Prejudice of their Trade. Monsieur *de Messe* doth promise, (because to him the Cause was committed) to procure a present Disparche. He doth excuse himself from this Voiage into *England*, for the determining of the Differences in the Causes of Depredations, upon the Weakness of his Age, his

† What this Affair was does not plainly appear by these Letters, but by some Passages in *De Sully's Memoirs*, (who was sent to negotiate it with the Queen) and from Mr. *Winwood's* Letter, pag 348. I think that some Measures were then proposed both for the Relief of *Ostend*, and for an offensive Alliance against Spain. Vid. *Memoires de Sully*, Vol. 3. ch. 4. pag. 32, 33, &c.

* Upon the News of his Death the King declared, — *Que ce Jeune Seigneur avoit tant de bonnes & belles parties, qu'il n'en voyoit point de son age & de sa qualité dont les vertus fussent concevoir de si hautes Espérances de Sully*, Vol. 3. ch. 4. pag. 42.

many

many Services, and former Employments ill remembred and worse recompensed; but especially; (as secretly I am enformed) as ashamed to retourn unto her Majestie, fearing that *manet alta mente repostum; their unworthe proceeding in their Treaty of Peace, wherein he was employed towards her.* Notwithstanding I am perswaded, when the King shall move the matter unto him; (which yet he hath not don) he will not refuse to undertake it, the rather now, because he shall bring with him the joyfull Tydings of the Birth of this Dauphin. Many in this Court forbear not to deliver, that if this Voiage of Calais had ben undertaken with advised Deliberation, it wold have ben followed with a more assured Resolution; whereas nowe, their Friends have ben mocked with Demonstrations of Hopes without Effects, and they themselves subjected to the Scorne of their Enemies; to whom they gave just Cause of Jealousie, without purpose to harm: But the Performance of the Journey doth discover the King's Affection in his owne naturall Inclination; and the suddaine retorne, the powrefull Hand that Monsieur Villeroy doth hold over him.

OF Monsieur Rochepot this we hear, that five of his People (whereof his Nephew is one) remaine still in Prison, tho' to appease the poursuite of those who had civill Interests in the Cause, he hath disboursed 2500 Crownes. He himself hath taken leave of the King of Spaine for his retorne, and is before this tyme at Bayone. Yt is said, the King hath already nominated one Monsieur de Bareaux to succeed in that Ambassage. For the Prohibition, which by particular Governours of Ports was geven for Commerce into Spaine, it hath not hether to ben observed; and the King lately hath said, that at the Importunity of the Marchants in Brittany and Rochelle it must be repealed, who without the Trade of Spaine profess they cannot live. The King hath bestowed lately upon the Marquise, the Contee of Clairmont in Beauvoisin, within five Leagues of Verneville, which doth cost him 250000 Ducats. Yt is thought he will erect it into a Dutchie for her. Yet now her Pride must needs fall: Yt is not long since that this Queen did saie, *that if she brought a Son, she then wold begin to be a Queene; but if a Daughter, she wished her Bed might be her Tombe.*

Yt is intended that a Recherche shall be made of all the Financiers in this Realme. They shall be proceeded against only civilly, whereby Monsieur Rhofny doth promise millions to the King's Coffers. Monsieur de Zancy doth follow the Poursuite against them, who hath an Assignation of 80000 Ducats upon those Summes that shall be levyed from them. The Towne of Geneva shall receive this Week 42000 Crowns of their Debt; so yt is to be hoped, that seeing all their Creanciers receive in part Contentment, her Majestie only shall not be neglected.

I have been diversely advertized by Men of good Quallity, of some Discontents conceaved of the Marshall Biron's Entertainment. Whether it proceeded that at his landing at Dover, the Officers demanded Money of his People, which some do report; or of a Letter which he himself did write unto the King on his way to London, wherein he saith, *Ma bourse me fait beaucoup de bien, Car on ne nous defraie point en Angleterre.*

The Duke of Lenox is gon to take a Survey of France. From Berry, where his Mother doth dwell, he went to see Lions, and from thence is gone as far as Marseilles.

I have here dealt with one for Employment into Spain: He is in all respects a very able Man, and most willing to undertake it. For his Provision, he doth refer himself to your Honor's Favour and Discretion. Yf Mr. Edmonds cannot be found, (or not found fit) I will take order that this Partie shall be ever redy at your Honor's Call. I hope his Service will give your Honor full Satisfaction.

The Fleet of Italy which parted from Genua in July last, whereof Andrea Doria had the Command by Sea, and of the Service by Lande the Duke of Parma, being before Algiers, (where they did purpose to land their Men) by

An. 1601. a sodaine Tempest is dissolved, and some of their Gallies carried to *Barcelona*, others to the Islands of *Corfica* and *Majorca*. And so in haste, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 26th Sept. 1601. O. S.

THE King came to this Towne on Monday last, to congratulat with his Mistress (who now is neere also to her Time) the Birth of the *Dauphin*. Yesterday he returned to *Fountainbleau*; and to morrow, in Honor of his great Happinels, doth make a solemne Feast to the Princes. The beginning of this Week I went purposely to see the *Dauphin*: He is strong, and a goodly Prince, and doth promise long Life. There is only about him a Governess over the Nourse, but Officers of State are not yet appointed, nor shall not be, as the King doth saie, so long as he shall be under the Tuition of Woemen. I have had late Conference with (191) the Duke de *Bouillon*, about the Affaire which Mr. *Edmonds* did treate at *Calais*; "whereof he doth assure me, the King hath not spake one Word sence his retorne from thence. Wherein, he said, some Error was committed; for their Ambassador hath written, that he never made any such Proposition, whereon that Forme of Negotiation might be founded. I answered, that Mr. *Edmonds* was sent to *Calais*, not upon that Conference which Monsieur de *Boissie* held in private with him, but upon the Reiteration and Verifcation of the same to your Honor, which likewise by his Letter he did communicate to Monsieur de *Buzenval*, with advice, to impart the King's good Intention to the States for their Conservation, which accordingly he perfourmed. Upon this, he said, that the King was jalouse of her Majestie's Proceedings, which he termed doubtfull and irresolute: And that from *Spaine* they lately had been advertized, that what Demonstration soever she doth make to the contrarie, she doth desire nothing more then to have her Peace. To this I replied, that yf her Majestie had not approved, by very royall Effects, her resolute Care for the Conservation of *Ostend*, yt wold now have ben out of Season to debate of Succours for the Reliefe of the Towne. As for those Advertizements which the King should receive, I said, they were Artifices too palpable to take place, but only with them, who were content to serve themselves of any Pretext: Considering, that in the Negotiation of the Peace, in measure as it proceeded, either the King was advertized by his Ambassador from the Mouth of her Majestie, or by her Ministers, whom expressly she sent truly to inform him. I remonstrated then unto him the Consequence of the Loss of *Ostend*, which he did apprehend to be no less then the Ruine of the States. But he said, nether we here take it to be in danger, nether you in England, by relation of our Men which nowe come from thence. So that all the helpe the States can look for from hence, is their Praiers and good Wishes, and Liberty for some Voluntaries to goe in their Service, yet a la file, not in Troops, and secretly without avowe. That which makes the King so fearfull to re-enter into the Warr, besides the Greediness of his Desire to pass the rest of his daies voluptuousslie in his Pleasures (which he will never abandon, though they abandon him,) is the guiltiness of his own Conscience, remembering the respectless and uncivill Carriage towards her Majestie in the Treaty of her Peace; which makes him fear, that she through Envie of Revenge, if once he were embarked againe in the Warr, wold passe him in his own Coyne; make her Peace, and then behold with as senseless Respect the Proceedings of his Affaires, as now he doth tender the Weall of her State. There

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was an Opinion, that the King wold return into *Pycardie*, and keep his Winter at *Amiens*, whether he assigned the *States* to send some of their Body to come to confer with him; but that Voiage is dasht, and the Court and Counsaill shall goe and remaine at *Blois*. The King himself doth threaten to go further into *Poitou* and *Auvergne*, and those more remote Parts, where the People are assembled in Armes about the *Pancharte*, and a new Imposition upon the Salte, which they refuse to receave.

The Queen of *Spaine* was delivered of a Daughter the twenty second of this Moneth by their Style; in Joy whereof the Ambassador *Taxis*, and *Ayala* the *Archduke's Agent*, made Fiers, and caused some Pièces of Cannon to be shot off.

Upon *Thursdaie* the King received Letters from *Spaine*, that the Fleet that was prepared to reinforce the Enterprise of *Andrea Doria* for *Algiers*, upon the Defeat of that by Tempest, was to be employed, and is departed for *Ireland*. And yesterday Monsieur de *Vic* from *Calais* doth advertize, that a Ship there arrived from *Spaine* doth relate, that he left them upon the *Irish Coast*.

Of Monsieur de *Rochpot* we look not to hear before he retorne. He departed long since from *Valadolid*, where he hath left a Secretary to negotiate untill the King shall supplie that place. Monsieur de *Sillery* is now with the *Suissers*, to renew their Alliance with this Crowne: They demand present and entire Payment of 1500000 Crowns, which is accorded. The Baron of *Vignolle* returned from *England* upon *Wensdaie* last, whom sence I have vissited. He acknowledgeth the royall Entertainment wherewith her Majestie hath honored the Marschal *Biron*, and therein demonstrated the Sincerity of her Affection to this King and his Crowne. For himself he professeth all Devotion of Service for many gracious Favours which her Majestie vouchsafed him in particular, and acknowledgeth the Honor he received from your Honor, by private Conferencé in your Lodging. The King would prefer him to Monsieur de *Chatillon's* Government. He is willing to accept of the Charge, wherein he sees much Honor may be purchased; but the Service which he hath vowed to a rich Mistress (*Madame de Montuc*) doth hold him in suspence, untill he shall find his Service either received or refused. Notwithstanding the *States* had rather the Place should have ben conferred upon *Chatillon's* Brother, who is very young of 12 or 13 Years, and do pourpose to sollicite the King to leave them to the liberty of their Choice.

The Marshall *Biron* is not yet returned to this Towne. Some *Avant Courriers* do report, that after his Departure from *London*, there happened some Broile on the waie between his People and the Inhabitants of some one Towne through which he passed. I am sorry for the Report, which here is quickly received, and lightly beleaved, but have reason to be more sorry if it prove trewe. Monsieur de *Beaumont* maketh no great haste for his Voiage; he hath long ben in the Countrey, and will not be in this Towne these 20 Days. The King sent Monsieur de *Messe* this Week to the *Spanish* and *Scottish* Ambassadors, to advertize them of the Birth of the *Dauphin*. To all other Reasons which he can alleadge to avoide the Journey into *England* this is not the least, the Fear he hath that the *Chancellor* (who is now sick) should dye in his Absence. He hath hope to succeed him, but hath Monsieur de *Sillery*, a heavy Competitor. Now he himself, upon some Indisposition, doth keep his Chamber. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

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Mr. Secre-

An. 1601.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

4 October, 1601.

Although in praising your diligence in advertising hither of all Occurrences, I must a little accuse myne own Silence, yet I will not faile to do you right; because I know, you will also make that Interpretation of my forbearing of late to answer you, which the multitude of my Busyness, by the Interposition of Mr. *Edmonds* Imployment, and the Accidents of the Marshall *Biron's* aboade in this Court, justly deserve.

You shall now therefore understand, that for the Cause concerning the Reliefe of *Ostend*, the Proceeding was according to your owne Reply contained in your last Dispatch, and therefore it shall be to little purpose for me to reiterate the same. For the Judgment which they pretend to make of the State of *Ostend*, or which they seem to collect out of some in this place, you shall do well to let it fall, That yf the Opinion of this State shall be concluded; according to the ordinary Discourses of such as pretend knowledg when they are most ignorant, it will be hard to keep things from misunderstanding between the two Crownes. For this I say, and this shall be found true, that though some ordinary Men of Warr and Courtiers, when they remember the Number of Bodies of Men within that Place, besydes the Valour and Wisedome of the Commaunders; are content to conclude, that the Place is free from Danger, especially as long as the Entry is open; yet must you remember, that the Place itself is full of Misery, for the Canon of the Enemy maketh his way; that Sicknes and continuall Toyl killeth the Souldier; that in the time of Winter, the Entry is often hindred two Moneths together by contrary Winds, and that when it is at best the Harbour is but badd; and lastly, that there is no means left for Salleys; nor that the raging of the Sea (especially since the cutting of the Dyke) spareth the Rampers of the Towne so much, but that it weareth and eateth them dayly; whereof a resolved Enemy still attendeth Opportunity, and dayly murdereth those with the Cannon, who are used to repair those suddain Breaches. So as all that have ether Sense of the Loss, or true Jugement in the Matter, do conclude, that *gutta cavat Capidem non vi sed saepe cadendo*. For which purpose, I am commanded to let you know, that after Monsieur de *Boissie* had notified to the Queen, the Felicity arrived to France, by the Birth of the *Dolphyn*, her Majesty moved him to represent to the King, how sorry she was, *that of his worthy and favourable Care of the States Fortune, in this particular of Ostend there hath ensued no better Fruits then Rumour without Action*; wherein if the King will have it, that he was mistaken in the Particular, or that he doth not intend an Overt Breach of his Peace, her Majesty would be glad to know, what it was that could be meant by his generall Proposition, which must in somewhat appear, for all Generalls are made of Particulars. As for herself and her Proceedings, we wonder why the Person that discoursed with you, (or any other) should not answer himself, *seeing the Effects prove her Majestie's Words*, and therefore they are not to be accompted fruitelss Professions. In this point of the Danger of *Ostend*, you shall do well to imprint it in the King's Minde, even by her Majestie's Commaundment, that how so ever he may here from some that manage great Affairs of State in other Places, that there is less danger to the Towne then is spoken of; yet that her Majesty (who hath in it a wife and a gallant Commander, from whome she expecteth no borrowed Ware) doth plainly let him know, that without some Course of Diversion of the Siedge, the Place would be found *courir extreme risque*. In which Consideration, her Majesty never doubting that the King can resolve to abandon them, thought it good to represent by his owne Ambassador, and to touch it by you, how much it concerneth him to have an Eye to it, and how much it troubleth her own Mind, that in regard of that Peece of work she hath in hand (to drive the *Spaniard* out of *Ireland*;) she must

must be dispensed with for sending Succours there. In this Case of the *Spaniards*, An. 1601. you may say you were commanded to deal with him, as one whome she would make no Stranger to her Affaires.

* On the 25th of the last Moneth, there landed between fyve and six thousand *Spaniards* in the Province of *Munster*, commanded by Don *Juan d. Aguila*, who was Generall of the *Spanish* Army at *Bluett*. These Forces upon their Landing, immediately summoned the poore Towne of *King'sale* absolutely, in the Name of the King of *Spain*. The Towne being but a poore Burgh, and some threescore fighting Men within it, refused to open the Gates; but I doubt not but by this tyme it is rendered. The Lord Deputy is hasting thither with the best Power he can make, and her Majesty is sending over six thousand Men, with all things thereto belonging; which being added to eighteen thousand already in that Kingdome, you must thinke doe put this Realme to a wanton Charge. She doth also set forth a Fleet to Sea, to waste continually those Supplies of Vittle and Ammunition, which such an Army requireth; the same for the most parte, being only maintayned with that which comes out of *England*. When you have thus far informed him, you may then say unto him, that her Majesty doth now summon him, by the Remembrance of those precedent Offices, (wherof she containeth a contented Memory) to resort to his own Judgement, *whether it be not secundum æquum & bonum, that he should make demonstration of the Care he bath of her well-doing*: Yf not by any extraordinary Arguments, yet by Repayment of part of her owne. Wherein you shall let him knowe, that you have Order to receive his Answer. And though she doubteth not, but to be easily able to surmount all these Difficulties (howsoever she shall be dealt with by others,) yet she accompteth it but a common Fortune, (even to Princes that have greatest Means) to be some tymes worse furnished then the necessary Occasions of their Estates would require; and therefore, according to this Letter, which herewith I send you, (by which Mr. *Edmonds* setteth downe how far the King ingaged himself to him) I pray you get access, and negotiate it according to your Discretion for her Majesty's best Advantage.

For the partial Censure of her Majesty's Proceeding in the Treaty of Peace, the evident Circumstances do so well discover, both her Providence and her Magnanimity, that Words shall be but spent in vayne, to clear her from the Levity, or rather, the Iniquity of that Report. For further Proof whereof, even when the Marschal *Biron* was here, *Coomans* (being sent a new to set a fresh Vernice upon his former Table) was returned back without any Answer, after it appeared to those Councillers that dealt with him, that he had an underhand Warrant to propound specious Offers to us, but was not any way qualified (for ought they saw) with any Commission authentickall.

I have now procured a Privy Seale for your Entertaynement, whereof I will make you over such a Portion as shall be demanded by any of yours that shall followe it. Although her Majesty would not have it in any Sorte conceived, that she hath not an Intention to congratulate this Felicity befallen the King in the Birth of the *Dolphin*, by some Person of greater Quality; yet by the Accident of this Access of yours, you shall do well to let fall unto him, the inward Contentement her Majesty nourisheth to her self thereby; but also to let him know, how glad she was to be able to advertise his owne Ambassadors of his Birth, before he knew it, and so indeed it fell out, that upon Notice from you, she commanded me to send him a Congratulation, and thus for this tyme I committ you to God his Protection.

From the Court
at Richmond.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

In the Carriage of your Relation to the King of this Accident in *Ireland*, you shall shew how far her Majesty is from any Discouragement, her Discontentment being only this, that where her Majesty was full of Resolution to have interposed

* Vid. *Morrison*, Part II. pag. 134, 135, &c.

An. 1601. her self between the King of Spain's ambitious Desseigns elsewhere, she must now be forced to attend her owne Occasions.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 10th Oct. 1601. O. S.

I Wryte only to keepe my Custome, for I have not much now to advertise, and that not much important. Monsieur de Rochpot is returned out of Spaine, and arrived unto the King at Fontainebleau, the 6th of this Moneth. He hath left behind him his Nephew and the other his Servants in Prison, with a Secretary to sollicite their Enlargement, and such Affaires as the King's Service shall require, untill the Place shall be supplied; from which Charge, Monsieur de Barreau doth endeavour to be excused.

The State of the Finances is dressed for this Year, yt amounteth to 11 Millions; whereof 7 are appointed for the ordinary Expence, and the rest towards the Discharge of Debts. Wherein they do assure, due Consideration shall be had of her Majesty. I cannot insist for any certaine or named Summe, because I have no such Commission; only I move, that since her Patience hath ben so great in forbearance, she may receive some notable Summe, and that at one entire Paiement upon the first Assignations, and not to be deferred untill the end of the Year. By my next I hope to be able to send their Resolution, both of the Quantitie of the Summe, and of the Times of Paiement.

Monsieur de Villeroy hath done very good Offices, both in private to the King, and in publique before the Counsaill, shewing howe requisite it is, (even for the good of their owne Affaires) that her Majestie should receive herein a gratefull Contentment. Whereof yf he might perceave by some Means that her Majestie did vouchsafe to take notice, yt wold be very pleasing unto him, and give him Courage to continue the same Courses, for the Advancement of her Service.

* The Marechal Biron and his Company, do speake all Honor of her gracious Entertainement, and of the State and Majestie of her Court. But that wherein the King's Subjects whose Loyaltie hath ben best approved to him, do repose their greatest Comfort, and did most willingly hear and most curiously hearken after, is the Assurance which they all give of her Majestie's Strength, and sound Disposition of Health; of the Vivacity and Vigour of her Spirits, and of the joyfull Contentment and assured Tranquillity of Mind, which here they do wishe and praie ever to continue. The Marechal hath spent much time to recommend to the King the Sufficiency of Monsieur de Boisfisse and his good Services, and withall made his Appollogie for the manner of his late Proceeding; shewing, that whatsoever there he either spake or heather hath written, against the Forme of our Justice, was grounded upon great Reason, and could not have ben omitted, without he should have betrayed his owne Reputation, and the Duety of the Charge which he doth sustaine. I thinke he is to winter in England, for here is no hast made to dispatch Monsieur de Beaumont, nor Resolution taken who shall joyne with him in ending the Controversies of Depredations. I received this from a very good hand, that (144) the King gave this in especiall Charge to Marechal de Biron, to sound the Affections of (105) the Queen towards (165) the King of Scotland; which he did relate to be so alienated, and in such Termes, as my Pen hath shame to set down. Which he did only to feed and pleas his Humors, who doth not love (165) the King of Scotland, both that he apprehends nothing more then the Consolidation of the two Realmes; and upon Emulation, as being transported with the Self-conceit of the greatness of his Fortunes, he doth beleve that all the World is enamoured with his Vertues, especially (105) England; the Love whereof he doth much affect, and is perswaded he doth possesse. The States Agent (upon especiall Com mandment from

* Vide Inventaire de Serres, pag. 972, &c. Mathieu Cronologia Septenaire, pag. 252, &c. Memoires de Sully, Vol. 3. ch. 4. p. 47, 48, &c.

them).

them) hath earnestly sollicitied this Weeke past for some Supplies of Money, in this extraordinary Charge which doth so much oppress them; but the King doth not beleeye their Wants, and as for *Ostend*, he holdes it to be safe; both because the Army doth disband, whereof parte doth passe this waie every daie in troopes, and that the *Archduc* this Moneth hath advanced nothing forward; so that he thinks, that either he will raise the Siege, or yf he shall build Fortresses to lodge his Men this Winter (which yet are not begone,) yet having no means to make his Approaches nearer, nor to impeach the Libertie of the Haven, the Towne in his Judgment is not like to run any hazard.

The Duke of *Lenox* is returned from his Voiage, and had Audience upon *Sundaie* last. He was entertained and lodged in the House, though on his first coming he nether was received on the waie, nor defraied, nor lodged at the King's Charge. Which they saie was the Entertainment that Monsieur de *Betunes* found in *Scotland*.

The Voiage of *Blois* doth yet continue, and the King saies he will goe farther, to cause exemplary Justice to be don upon the principall Authours of those Commotions in *Limosin* and *Auvergne*; which he doth confesse, want only an head to keep him and set him on worke. But yt is not thought that he will stir from hence before the *Marquise* be delivered. To morrow the Queen shall be churched, and so shall come to this Towne to conduct the *Dauphin* to *St. Germain*, where he shall be bred up. The Bruite of *Coomans* late going into *England* is come to this Courte, which doth nourish the Jalousies whereof I did lately write. We hear, that the Duke de *Merceur* hath taken *Alba Regale* in *Hungarie* by Assault. I most humbly kysse your Honor's Handes, for the Honor it pleased you to do the *Venetian* Gentleman, which here he doth very liberally professe, and by his Letters which herewith I send, is desirous to acknowledge yt with all Thankfullness. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 15th Oct. 1601. O. S.

I Received your Honor's Letters upon *Sunday* last. Upon *Monday*, the King came to this Towne in the Morning, and dyed at Monsieur de *Montglatz*, where the *Marquise* doth lye. And because this Weeke the Court removeth from *Fountainbleau*, and the Counsaill is retired every one to his owne House, and uncertaine, how the King wold dispose of himselfe, untill the Court againe should be settled; I thought good to repair thither, to take the Opportunity of *Accesse*, yf any should be presented. And Dinner being ended, I praied Monsieur de *Bouillon* (for when the King is in private, no Man hath Entrance without Mediation of the Gentleman of his Chamber,) to signifie, that yf that time did not seem unseasonable I did crave *accesse*; Yf it were, that he wold be pleased to commaund, when, and where I should attend him. The King presently called for me; to whom (according to those Instructions, wherewith your Honor so plentifully hath informed me,) I delivered first, the *Accident* of *Ireland*; saying, "That tho' her Majestie was assured that his Ambassador had not omitted
"to advertize thereof, (by whose Commaundment, he was for that purpose
"particularly informed,) yet her Pleasure was that I likewise should relate it unto him; which then I did, with all Circumstances of the time and place; of
"the *Spaniard's landing*, the Number of the Soldiars, the Name of their Commaunder, how far at the last Advertizement they had proceeded, and what
"was presumed might be their Purpose and Desseigne. Proceeding on, he willed me to staye, and said, he marvelled much that her Majestie, having ben so
"fully forewarned by him of this Desseigne of Spaine, she wold not provide to
"prevent

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" prevent it; which wold have ben don with lesse Care, and less Charge; for
 " the Number of the Soldiers he was assured, was not greater then 4000, whom
 " he held to be lost, if they were not seconded, and that speedily, with Men and
 " Victualls. I replied, that it was no such easy matter as he did pretend, to
 " meet with an uncertaine and imagined Desseigne. The Sea was large, and the
 " Season of the Year subject to variety of Winds and Stormes; her Majestie's
 " Dominions of larger Circuit, then could be at all times furnished against a ca-
 " suall and secondary Attempt, of which Nature this Enterprize was known
 " to be. I did assure, that this Accident did little trouble our State, and lesse
 " alter her Majestie's Mind; who having hether to ever had Victory against her
 " Enemies, and even in the self-same Place, did not doubt under the Power
 " of God, that these Men should runn the Fortune of their Forefathers, in
 " the Time of Gregorie the 13th. That, I said, which gave her the greatest
 " Discontent was, that hereby her peculiar Desseignes wer somewhat disturb-
 " ed, and her means and thoughts detoured from the Assistance of the States;
 " whose Necessity she knowes to be great, and without the greater Providence
 " of God, and Succours from him, doth presage a great Alteration in their
 " Fortunes. I then remonstrated to him, (insisting from point to point upon
 " these Particulars which your Honor hath set down) the deplorable State of
 " Ostend, and recommended from her Majestie unto his Care, the Protection
 " of that Towne; which it might please him to have in so much the more par-
 " ticular Recommendation, in that the Wellfare of their Fortunes did depend
 " upon the Issue of this Siege: Which I shewed, both that the Archduke should
 " be greatly advanced in Reputation by gaining that Towne; and more in
 " Estate, by reducing all Flanders into a peaceable Possession; and the Hollan-
 " der's Commerce (which is the Peru of their Finances) by the losse of that
 " Porte, in a manner ruined, or much impeached.
 " To this he answered, that her Majestie was yll informed of the State of that
 " Town, which he knew to be in as great Security, as the Chamber wherein
 " then he was. I replied, that her Majestie received the Information from her
 " owne Commaunder, whose Experience and Understanding in his own Profes-
 " sion I did report to his Judgment; praieing him to add, the Duety he doth owe
 " to his Sovereigne, whom he wold not abuse with Fables and Discourse. He
 " said, Sir Francis Vere did noe more therein then he himself wold do, yf he
 " were in his Place; for who wold not in a Town beleiged, seek by all means to
 " have abundance of all Necessaries? And in this, (said he) pray the Queen of
 " England to give me Credit, who am King of France and a Soldier: If Ostend
 " have no worse Enemies within, then without, it never will be taken. I
 " praied him to explaine himself. And so he said, that certaine French, and
 " those of Honor and Quality, (who lately cam from thence) did enform him
 " of very ill Treatment which our English Captaines do make towards their Sol-
 " diers, whom they do defraud of their paye, and suffer to dye with hunger
 " and cold". I thought it not good to follow longer this Diversion, but to re-
 " turn to the Affaires of Irelande. And so delivered unto him, " the great Charges
 " her Majestie was constrained to maintaine, for the Preservation of that Realme,
 " where there were now 18000 Men, (he interrupted me and said, *ouy paiez,*
 " *mais ilz n'y sont pas.*) That now she did make a fresh Levie of 6000 more,
 " and did set to Sea a sufficient Navie to commaund that Coast. I praied him to
 " consider this seriously in his Judgement, and to compare her Majestie's Occa-
 " sions with the Remembrance of his former Estate; then, she did assure herself,
 " that without attending any Motion from her, he wold out of the kindness of
 " his own Nature, and the respectfull Care he did bear to the good of her Estate,
 " give present Order for present Remboursement. I added, that howsoever this
 " Accident fell out inconvenient for our Affaires, yet for him it was not unsea-
 " sonable; so fitt an opportunity being presented to shew his Gratitude, and to
 " acquitt himselfe in parte of those Obligations, wherewith he hath by so many
 " Protections acknowledged to be tyed unto her. He protested presently, that
 " she

“ she had absolute Powre over his Meanes and Person. That to her, so great a
 “ Lady and Princeesse, he did professe himself *her Servant*; though otherwise he
 “ wold terme himself, her *good Brother* and *Cousin*. I answered, she had often
 “ receaved these Salutations from him, and respectively entertained them. Her
 “ present Necessity did now require *a more real Satisfaction*, and I thought that
 “ she wold hold all further delay, in the nature of a Refusall; considering the
 “ Promisses of his Counsaill to Mr. *Edmonds*, who intreated patience only for a
 “ Moneth; and his owne of fresher Date at *Calais*, to the same purpose.” We
 “ varied what his Answer was to Mr. *Edmonds*; but I urging still to receive his Re-
 “ solution, he then said, “ My Counsaill is now absent, uppon *Saterday* I will be
 “ here with my Familie, and they assembled about me, with whom I will advise
 “ for her Contentment, and *what I can do, I will do*. As he was retireing him-
 “ self, I praied him to give me Pardon for an Errour I had committed, in differ-
 “ ing that untill the last, which I had in charge at the first to impart unto him;
 “ the inward Contentment which her Majestie had receaved, by the Birth of his
 “ Sonne the *Dauphin*: which she had first testified, by sending the first Adver-
 “ tisement thereof to his Ambassador by her Congratulation with him, and wold
 “ take an Opportunity againe to confirm, by a more solemn Demonstration.
 “ His Answer was, *that he was glad her Majestie had such speedy Tydings*
 “ *thereof, that thereby she might know, that there was borne another Servi-*
 “ *teur for her*. And so he dismissed me.

Monfieur de *Rhosny* was not then in Towne, but arrived that Night. “ The
 “ next Day, I, upon the former Reasons, challenged his Promise, which was to
 “ Mr. *Edmonds*, that within one Moneth her Majestie should know, both the
 “ Somme that should be reimboursed, and the Times of Paiment. He answer-
 “ ed, that he had already provided for her Satisfaction: But it was not he, but
 “ the King himself, that particularly wold give the Answer. I praied him that
 “ he wold speak to the King that I might receive the Answer from him, which
 “ he promised. So yesterday againe I moved him in yt; and then he acknow-
 “ ledged, that the King, upon the Speech I had with him, came to the *Arsenall*
 “ where he lodged, to advise about this Point for some Contentment for her
 “ Majestie; and the Resolution he had taken he will send to Monsieur de *Boi-*
 “ *siffe*, who shall communicat it unto her.” And more I cold not drawe from
 “ him. “ I have likewise spoken with Monsieur de *Villeroy*, and enformed him
 “ how farr I had negotiated with the King, and the Answer I receaved. I pra-
 “ ed him to continue the good Offices he heretofore had don, and to sollicite
 “ that her Majestie might have the Contentment she deserved; which he wil-
 “ lingly promised, and I think will as fully perform. I then moved him for the
 “ Declaration of the *Arrest*, which was accorded. He said, the Counsaill yet
 “ was not resolved what to do in it. I answered, there was required no Resolu-
 “ tion, all Points having ben debated and determined; namely, the greatest Dif-
 “ ficultie, *that the Confiscation shall be taken awaie*. He replied, that no Man
 “ knew better then he what was accorded: But first they wold know, how the
 “ Affaires in *England* should be disposed. I asked, what Affaires? He answer-
 “ ed, those of *Depredation*. I said, that som Weeks since Monsieur de *Messe*
 “ was expected in *England*, to joyne with Monsieur de *Boisfiffe*, to determine
 “ those Causes. But he said, that they did nether know that her Majestie did
 “ accept of the King's Offer, (which was to send a Commissioner into *England*.)
 “ nether ever was it resolved, that Monsieur de *Messe* should be the Man: Only
 “ he had said, that perhaps he might be sent. This seems very strange unto him,
 “ that the Execution of those Causes should be *suspended*, which are already
 “ judged. And he complains, that now lately some of their Subjects have been
 “ spoiled by Sea by our Men of Warr, which he praied me to signifye to your
 “ Honor.” Your Honor may be pleased to direct me how to proceed in this
 “ Point; at least that the King may know, that her Majestie hath long attended
 “ their Commissioner. Whatsoever Monsieur de *Villeroy* doth now pretend to the
 “ contrary,

An. 1601. contrary, Mr. *Edmonds* did fully inform him of her Majestie's Pleasure to accept of the Conference; and from the beginning it was intended, that Monsieur *de Messe* should be sent, for the nearness of Friendship between him and Monsieur *de Boissie*; for which cause the Counsaill did depute him, to confer with Mr. *Edmonds*. Now that he excused himself from this Imployment, (upon the Reasons which in some of my former I have alleadged,) they are constrained to serve the selves of this *frivolous*, and *no honest Evasion*. And whereas now they are agreed, that the Execution of those Causes which are adjudged is suspended; yt was accorded, that there should be a generall *Surseance* of all Parties and Causes, untill the Assembly of this Conference, which within two Moneths should begin, and in one Moneth dispatch and determine all Differences. I will not further prosecute this their Fashion of proceeding, but leave it to your Honor's Judgement. And so I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

Right Honorable,

My Dispatch being long, I have thought good to write these apart; wherein first I beseech your Honor to send me your Resolution, for that Person who should be imploied in *Spaine*, whom I have retained since my return from *Calais*, and will not discharge, till I understand your Honor's Pleasure; for I know not where to find another so proper for that Service. The King did demand of me of *Cooman's* being in *England*. I answer'd, as your Honor instructed me, though it did not please him to give Credit to my Words.

* *Elliott*, whom your Honor doth remember, who had lately served in good place in the War of *Hungary*, and since hath been in *Scotland*, did bring me this Discourse; which (because heretofore he hath ben a Partie in the Consultations of the *Spanish* Projects) I could not refuse to send. He acknowledgeth his Offence to be great, yet not greater then her Majestie's Mercie, in whose Grace he doth never despaire; which though he hath no means to merit, yet wold he expose himself to any hazard for the Service of his Country, to efface the foule Remembrance of his former Transgressions. Which I write, that yf these Times do require the Performance of a doubtfull Attempt, I know no one Man out of her Majestie's Protection, (to gaine her Grace) that wold more ambitiously undertake it, or endeavour to effect it with a stronger Resolution. Mr. † *Tresham* hath so often importuned me to recommend unto your Honor his Pretensions, that for my owne quiet I engaged my self by Promise, to write the Desire he hath to spend the rest of his daies in her Majestie's Service.

Sir *Robert Drury*, upon the Arrivall of this Accident in *Ireland*, hath altered his purpose for *Florence*, and will retorn presently into *England*. The Count *Lingie* is here arrived from the *Archduke*, to congratulate the Birth of the *Dauphin*: and the Prince of *Orange* and the Count of *Rentex* have their Passport to pass into *Spaine* from hence, whether they are sent (as it is pretended) to congratulate the Birth of that *Princesse*. The Duke of *Lenox* is upon the point of his Departure.

* This is the same Person mentioned more than once before in Sir *Henry Nevill's* Letters.

† This Person is likewise taken notice of by Sir *Henry Nevill*, in several of his Letters.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable;

Paris, 22^d Oct. 1601. O. S.

I Understand, that upon *Tuesday* last, the Duke of *Lenox* received Letters from his King; wherein he is commanded to hasten into *England* with such speed, that if it were possible he might arrive at *London* before the beginning of the Parliament. Mr. *James Simple* shall meet him there with Instructions, to enform him what, and in what Form he is to negotiate. Hereupon the Duke hath sent one in post to Sir *Thomas Erskin*, to meet him presently at *Calais*; who, accompanied by the Lord *Burley*, upon *Sunday* last did go towards the Archduke's Campe, to whom they were recommended by *Ayala*, and for addresse to the Count *Arenbergh*. Upon *Monday* Monsieur *Villeroy* did meet with the Duke at the Bishop of *Glascoe* his House. I cannot understand, that for the renewing the Alliance any thing is concluded, nor any thing more then in generall, for continuance of common Amitie, promised or intended. For the re-establishment of the hundred Men at Armes; it is promised, that the Estate shall be invested in the Person of the young Prince, and that the Duke shall be his Lieutenant. This Morning he departed out of this Towne towards *Vernueil*, to take his leave of his Cousin la Marquise as he passeth, and so directly to *Calais*. He is gon from hence, not the best satisfied in his Treatment in this Court; neither hath he or his Company, left behind them any great Reputation, for Judgment or good Behaviour. The King came to this Towne with the Queen upon *Sunday* last. I have three severall times solicited Monsieur de *Villeroy* to know the King's Resolution for the Reimbursement to her Majestie. His last Answer was, the King yet had not resolved; and when he should, for his particular, he wold only advertize Monsieur de *Boisfisse* thereof. I opposed against that Proceeding; but he said, I had no reason to think it strange, since I well knew it was their forme, which ever hath ben used even with Ambassadors: So I purpose to addresse myself immediately to the King, to know his Resolution. I praised likewise Monsieur *Villeroy* to consider of this Conference, upon expectation whereof our Men who here did sollicite their Sutes attended at *London*, some to have Reason of their Wrongs, others to be released from the Sutes wherein they were entangled: But he said he must hear from Monsieur de *Boisfisse*, before he wold give any Answer.

This Week there cam unto me a *Milanois* Priest, named *Stephano*; who, as he saith, hath ben often employed by Sir *Henry Cobham* and Sir *Edward Stafford*. Since, by reason of these Troubles, he hath lived retired. He is now going into *Spaine*, to serve in House the Constable of *Castiglia*. He doth pretend a great desire to do her Majestie's Service, and her Estates; upon assurance, that his Deserts shall receive Reward. I have thought good to accept his Offre, and do purpose to give him a Cyphre, and some Instructions, with address for his Letters. He demandeth no present Allowance, only a Note from me, whereby it may appear, (yf he shall do any acceptable Service) that he was by such means, and in such forme imployed. He doth expect some Curtesie towards the Charge of his Journy, wherein I know not well how to refuse him; so that if I shall adventure some few Crowns upon him, your Honor will be pleased to see them allowed.

The Voiage of *Blois* doth yet hold, and the King's Resolution to go further, yf occasion shall require. * *Madame* these Weeks past hath suffered Persecution,

* This Passage makes me a little doubt the Truth of what is related by Cardinal *d'osaz* in a Letter to Monsieur *Villeroy*, wrote some time after this. Wherein, amongst the Difficulties which he tells us the Pope made, to grant the Duke of *Barr* a Dispensation for this Marriage; — Une des plus grandes difficultez (says he) qu'il me fit, fut, que lors que ce mariage se traitoit, Madame, Sœur du Roy, lui fit dire, qui se S. S. faisoit envers le Roi, qu'elle fut mariée à Monsieur le Comte de *Soissons*, elle se feroit Catholique. Dont (adds he) S. S. dit avoir juste occasion de juger, que ce n'est point la Conscience, qui la tient en sa Secte; Mais qu'il y a une certain Ostentation, & presumption qu'elle a, que le Saint Siège & toutes autres choses se doivent accommoder à ses apêtits. Vol. 5. p. 315.

An. 1601. and by the Instances of the King, her Father-in-lawe, and Husband, (who lately here arrived) could not refuse to admitt Conference with the Bishop of *Eureux*, and a Capuchin *Fryer*, yet she remains *constant* and *immutable*. Yf her Majestie shall be pleased to take this occasion to recommend this her Constancy, and comfort her in this her Affliction, it wold be an acceptable Favour, and seasonable *a point nommé*, both to *conferme* and *encourage* her, and to give a Reputation to the Cause, which never had more need of the support of her gracious Protection.

Your Honor shall understand by Mr. *Button*, to whom by the Lords our Marchants Sutes for *Depredation* in *France* were recommended, what progress he hath made in their Causes before the Commissioners of *Roüen*. Wherein, tho' his Diligence hath no way ben wanting, (whereof the Marchants are bound to have due Consideration) yet after the travaill of nyne Months wholly imployed in those Pursutes, his Fortune hath not been so good, to retorn with Contentment or Satisfaction in any one Cause. In some Sentence hath ben geven, but the Execution hath ben made frustrate and *Elusorie*. The Particulars I will leave to his own Relation, whose Greevances, if Monsieur *de Boissie* can have patience to hear, and will compare with the Volume of his pretended Complaints, he cannot but in the Equity of his Judgment confesse, that his long Forbearance to complaine hath proceeded from this Ground, that *Cura leves loquuntur ingentes stupent*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

The Duke of *Lenox*, when he took leave of the Bishop of *Glascoe*, did resign unto him the Interest which long he hath possessed in that Bishoprick, the Fruits thereof shall now retorn to the Bishop. After the Duke departed, the King sent him a Cubberd of Plate valued at 2000 Ducats, which his Mother received.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

S I R,

3 Nov. 1601.

BY your last Letters of the 15th and 22^d of *October*, I do fynd how well you have discharged all thinges commytted to you with the King and his Counsell; though I assure you by the Course which the Ambassador held with the Queen yesterday, it appeareth, that nothing is more desyred then Delay; for he now begyneth to ask questyon, what it is which should be dealt in, when any Commyssioner should come over. Secondly, he would knowe the tyme. Thirdly, he protesteth that he is no way informed in partyculer either of the Time when the King will pay the Queen, or of the Somme, other than thus farre, that about *January* the Queen shall knowe what to looke for within compass of a Yeare. To all this, there hath been answered this muche; That this is very short, not only of her Majestie's Merytt, but even dyrectly contrary to the King's Assurance to Mr. *Edmonds*, which he was so farre from misunderstanding, as the Queen caused me to produce the Coppy of the Queen's Letter to the King, (when Mr. *Edmonds* made his second Voyage to *Calais*;) by which she did take notice of all the King's Assurances, even in every particular, and gave him many Thanks for the same; alleaging further, that the King himself had by his own Speache to you, spoken in a more certen Style then this of his. Wherein first, we must tary tyll *January*, before we can knowe what we shall have in compass of a Yeare; whereas it was expected, without any Question, that there should be a speedy Payment of *une somme notable*, for so were the King's owne Words. To be short, the Queen was very rownd with him in this matter of the Mony, and requyred him to return to the King playnly, that in tyme past she proceeded better with the King. Hereupon the Ambassador seem-

ed

ed a little perturbed; and promysed to wryte backe seriously, making no question; but he should after the last Dispatch give the Queen better Contentment. For the rest, he hath been answered, that in respect of the comming hether of a Commissioner, whereupon depended many Questyons undecyded, the Subjects of nether Syde were satisfied further, then that the *Arrest of Rouen* was not revoked. I did also let him knowe, that the Queen had ben informed by you, howe well Monsieur de *Villeroy* had carryed himself; and in this manner our Conference past: It seeming to me, that ether all those should nowe be granted, tho' he meant not suddenly to open himself, or yf he dyd, that his Disparche so authentically as he expected, was not yet come. For your Party, whom it seemeth you have kept upon the hand to be employed, it is very true, that I shall be very gladd if you have found me out a good one; but because it is very requysyte for settling of the Correspondency to purpose, that I should personally conferre with hym, I would be very gladd that you would send hym over pryvatly with some Letter from your self; which if he shall cause to be delyver'd when he is arriv'd, I will order it so as he shall have access unto me, in as secret Forme as he lyst. Write unto me also, what Entertaynment you imagine will content him. For your *Milanois*, I lyke it well that you do give him some Crowns for an Imprest, which you may put into your Byll of Extraordynaries, for which you shall receive Allowance.

The News we have of *Ireland* are nether good nor badd. The *Spaniards* fortifye apace; the *Deputy* lodgeth by them, and doubtless will attempt the Place within ten Days; only the generall *Alyenation* in the Kingdome is suspitious unto us if *Tyrone* come out of the North towards *Munster*, as he pretendeth for certen he will, and doubtless for his owne Reputation, he wyll hazard to attempt it.

The Opyinion you had of the Duke of *Lenox's* purpose, to propound strange things at this *Parlyament*, is mistaken; for I assure you, he hath nether suche Commyssyon, nor such Resolution. Only he hath nowe a Desyre to see the Queen, and to returne to the King; who hath also made an offer to the Queen (which she hath accepted) to send 3000 *Scots* to the North of *Ireland*. And thus having now thought fytt to acquaint you how things pass here, I commyt you to God's Protection.

From the Court at
Whitehall.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable;

Paris, 15th Nov. 1601. O.S.

According to your Honor's Direction, I have sent over the Partie, whose Name is *Abel Pinçon*, with a Desire full of hope, that his diligent and faithfull Endeavours may give that Satisfaction, which the Charge wherein he is imploied doth require. He hath in his yonger Years lived and studied in *England*; sence travailled in *Italie*, from whence Sir *Anthony Sherley* debauch'd him into *Persia*; from whom, upon unkeind Treatment, he departed in *Muscovie*. Your Honor will find him to be of a good Spirit, and though he hath run som wild Courses, now more settled, and not injudicious. The Instruction he shall receive from your Honor will much enable him, and make him fully capable of this imploiment; the which I do the rather presume, because he seemeth so sincerely to protest for his Vigilancy and Fidellity in this Service. I have often conferred with him, and cast all Doubts and Difficulties in his Course. The greatest are to find a good Pretext to collour his aboade, among a People jealous and suspicious of Strangers, who seldom travaill in these Parts for their particular Pleasures, without some subject of Busyness and Affaires. Then, for a speedy

An. 1601. speedy and sure Convoy for his Letters. Yt were to be wished, that he could find *some Adresse*, to give him a more speedy Entrance into the Knowledge and Practice of these Affaires; whereupon we have disputed, whether it were not convenient for him to go from hence to *Genoa*, and there to make abode for one or two Moneths; in which time, (by reason of the continuall Intercourse,) he might insinuate himself into the Friendship and favour of some, either *Genevois* or *Spaniard*, whereby he may greatly advance the Service. I have particularly talked with him about his Entertainment, wherein he wholly referreth himself to your Honor's Discretion, yet he thinketh his Expence cannot be less then a *French Crown* by the Day. I have delivered him for his Journey, and to put him in Equipage, thirty Crowns. I have dispatch'd the *Milanois* with a few Crowns, but with good Contentment, upon an attestate under my Hand, that he made me privie to his Voiage, and that his Services should be worthely rewarded. I have advised *this Person*, not to stir out of his Lodging untill your Honor shall call for him. And besides assured him, that no other of her Majestie's Counsaill shall be acquainted with his Imploiment; to the end that he might understand, that his Safety did principally consist in his own sober Carriage, and the discreet Government of himself. And so for this time I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's in all Duty humbly to be commaunded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 23^d Nov 1601. O. S.

HAVING received Advertisement upon *Wednesday* last, by one that then arrived to this Towne out of *Bretagne*, that sense the Descent of the *Spaniards* in *Ireland*, they have ben refreshed with Vittails from *St. Malo* and *Rosco*, I presently repayed to *Monsieur de Villeroy*, and sollicitted Access to the King; saying, that I would not be much troubleosome, only I had one Word to say, but that was important, and well could not suffer long Delay. Upon *Thursday*, the King dyned at *Zamet's House*, where I was commanded to fynd him. To whom after Dynner, (being presented by *Monsieur de Villeroy*,) I delyvered the Advertisement which I had received, "*remonstrating the Insolence of this Fact, prejudiciall to her Majesties Affayres, and repugnant to that respectfull Duety which his Subjects ought to bear towards her Majestie; who could not be ignorant; how contrarie this was, both to the generall Alliance between the two Crownes, and to the particular Friendship and affectionate Care which he did professe to the Welfare of her Majestie's Estates. I praied him to be pleased to take notice of this Cause, and to give order that the Offenders might be known and punished, in Example to others; and that it might be published within the Ports of his Realme, forbidding his Subjects to entertaine Trafficke with the Spaniards now invading her Majestie's Dominions, and the Gouvernours to receive within their Ports eyther any Spanish Vessels retourning out of Ireland, or any other that there would touche, to carie Vittayle or Comodities to the Enemy. I must acknowledge to your Honor, the present and sensible Apprehension the King conceived of this Remonstrance, protesting both Punishment to the Offenders, and redress for future Abuse in this kynd; and so called unto him Monsieur Villeroy, to whom he repeated what I had related. Monsieur de Villeroy said, that he had understood the Day before, that certaine Ships were lately arrived out of Ireland into Bretagne for Provision of Vittail, but that they had Passports from the Lord Deputy. I replyed, that my Advertizement was of Ships freighted with Vittail out of Bretagne to the Enemy in Ireland; which how trew it was, I was not to debate. That which I did move was resonable, and far from Prejudice, that the King would addresse his Letters, requiringe the Offi-*"

cers

cers of his Ports to take Order yf such Abuse should hereafter happen, that it might be punished, yf not, yet to commaund that it be not practized. The King commaunded Monsieur de Villeroy to dispatch Letters to that purpose; who then willed me to give him a *Memoire* of what I had proposed, which accordingly I have done. The King then told me of a Ship of *St. Malo*, which had been taken by an *English* Man of Warre, and carried into the Coast of *Barbary*, where the Goods have been sold. To which I answered, That the Truth is, there is an *English* Piratte who long had lyved out of her Majesties Protection, that hath a Retreat in those Parts; whom to apprehend, she twice had sent forth severall Shippes to bring him in. For any other Wrongs his Subjects could pretend, her Majesty hath sufficiently approved her Care for Execution of Justice; and yf that Conference which was accorded, might have had place, all Parties by this tyme on bothe sydes might have received Satisfaction, and a reciprocall Reglement have been established, to prevent such future Inconveniences. The King then asked Monsieur de Villeroy, whether Monsieur de Messe would be ready within a short time to go into *England*? He answered, that he thought he wold; and then said, because they had understood by Monsieur de Boissie, that her Majesty had accepted and did desyre the Conference, they were resolved yt should go forward. I then sayd to the King, that his Ambassador in his last Audience did treat on that point with her Majesty, and at the same tyme did delyver his Answer for the *Reimbursement*, which was nothing conformable to those Assurances, which she had grounded upon his many Promisses, nor to the Necessity of her present Affaires. He confessed yt was trew, that he had promised to Mr. *Edmondes*, that within six Weeks he should know what he could performe. Ever sence, he said, he had been mindfull thereof, and that Morning had been travailling about yt with his Counsaill; and so would do, untill he could know what his Estate would permitt, which his Ambassador should shortly delyver unto her.

He asked then how the Affaires of *Ireland* did pass. Myne Answer was according to your Honor's Instructions. Adding, *That the Pope was deeply embarked in that Enterprize, at the Instance and Instigation of the Jesuits;* and that he was resolved to send thither, as Nuntio, *Mutio Vitaleschi*, somtyme Governor of the *English* Seminarie of *Rome*. Which I did purpose-ly, that he might see with what Eagerness the Pope doth affect the Greatness of Spaine; and what Fyre-brands the Jesuites are, who now do press with strong Assurance, their re-entrance into this Towne. The King was not willing to beleieve, the Pope had any hand in the Action; which he said, "was undertaken without Consideration, and would accordingly succeed, which he wished affectionately. He then said, that in his Judgement the Enemye's Defeignes could not take place, and had reason to wish they should not, for the Prosperity he desyred to her Majesty's Estate, which he would advance by his best means. And concluded with me in these Words, saying, *That as I lately sayd unto you, so again I say, that yf she shall have need of my Life, the good of her Service bath power to commaund yt.* When I delyvered the *Memoire* to Monsieur de Villeroy, I desyred to know when Monsieur de Messe was to go forward, that her Majesty's Commissioners might be ready to joyne the Conference with him, and the Parties who are interested in the Cause might be assembled. He answered, that Monsieur de Messe did fear to pass the Sea in this Season. The Resolution that should be taken, her Majesty should understand by Monsieur de Boissie. Whereupon I addressed my self to Monsieur de Messe. I told him what I had understood by the King, and assured him how agreeable the Conference would be to her Majesty, and how pleasing the Deputation of him to that Charge, of whose Wisdom and Discretion heretofore she hath had an approved Experience. He answered, the King had moved him to undertake the Voiage; wherein he was yet no more resolved, then to conform himself to his Commaundments. He alleadged many Reasons for Excuse, the

An. 1601. " Sharpness of this Season, the weakness of his Age, the doubt he had of the
 " Issue of the Conference, which could not be gratefull, they insisting upon
 " their Complaints, we upon the Terms of our Justice; and therefore he would
 " first conferr with Monsieur de Villeroy, about some means that might give a
 " generall Contentment to all Parties that were agreed, before he would re-
 " solve; which notwithstanding he would not do, but that by Letters from
 " Monsieur de Boisfisse, and by relation from Monsieur de Villeroy, and lastly
 " by me, he was assured, how much her Majesty did desire that he should be im-
 " ployed in this Action. I prayed him, that though this Conference should be
 " the material Charge committed unto him, yet to remember what was promysed
 " when the Conference was proposed: The Assurance for reimboursment
 " within one Moneth, and the *rappeall* for the Rigour of the *Arrest* of *Rouen*;
 " neither of which yet are settled; in both which he will endeavour to bring
 " with him Contentment.

After long Deliberration, and desyre of a collourable Pretext, (least there Judg-
 ments should be called in question) to recall *those Defences* which so lately
 were published, the Counsaill upon *Saterday* was sennight, *hath re-established*
the Intercourse of Commerce with Spaine. Yt was expected that the *Spanish*
 Ambassador would have sollicitd the *Repeall*; but he knows too well, that the
 Estate of their Affaires, the Necessity of their People, and the Instance of their
 owne Subjects, would open the Trade; *which was interdicted upon no greater*
Grounds, then to make Experience of a few Moneths, how their Marchants
could pass without yt.

It is here advertized, that there are out of *Italy* 3000 Men, for Supply to
 the *Arch-duke*: 1800 *Spaniards*, and the rest *Millanois* and *Neapolitans*.

The *Viceroy* of *Naples* is lately dead. The *Princesse* of *Lorraine* departs
 from hence within a Day or two, and *Madame* with her; *though she protesteth*
still for her unchangable Resolution. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 1st Dec. 1601. O. S.

Monsieur de Messe hath so much prevailed, yf not to be exempted, yet to
 be excused from the imploiment for the Conference, untill the Sharpness
 of this Season shall be passed over; which he pretended the Weakness of his Age
 in so long and wearysome a Journey, hath not powre well to support. I find some
 hope he hath (*e chi ha tempo ha vita*, for he doth greatly feare that the Issue
 of that Busyness, without some Appointment be made, will not succeed to Con-
 tentment) during this Delay, to procure his Release. Now the Resolution is ta-
 ken, that Monsieur de Beaumont shall presently be dispatched, who this Daie is
 to take his Oath in the Counsaill, (for Ambassadors here are Councellers of
 Estate,) and then hath only to attend to take leave of the King. At twoe seve-
 rall times that I have had Speech with him, since the last Resolution for his De-
 parture, he hath assured me, that he hath received promesse from Monsieur de
 Villeroy that he shall have powre to assure her Majestie for Satisfaction for her
 Reimboursment. I am loath to *forespoke* their kindness, yet I fear when it
 comes, it will scarcely be worth the paines which hath been taken to sollicite
 the Paiment; nothing proportionable to any part of her Majestie's Merite, or to
 the Occasions of her great Service; for I cannot understand that she is *couched*
in the Estate of the Finances for this Year, for more then 200000 Crowns;
 and that Sume, (final as it is) may be subject before the Yeare shall end to De-
 falcation.

I have

I have very lately had long Conference with Monsieur de Buzenvall, *partely An. 1601.* to know the Opinion he hath of the Strength of the States; *partely* to know the Affection the King doth bear them, and what Intention he hath for their Conservation. For the first, his Opinion is, that they are extreemly weak; and long cannot stand; which he doth interpret not for Years, but for Moneths. That suddainely they will sink, and when once they begin to faill, they will fall headlong, without remedy to be relieved, or hope to be recovered. And if they fall to a Peace; (which shall be by hazard,) they will run tumultuously, the one to prevent the other, *neither respecting much their own good; or the good of their Friends.* He compareth them to the Marchant who must needs plaie Bankrupt, who after the Stock is consumed, doth spend only upon Credit: And to a wasted Lamp, whose last Light doth give the greatest Flash. *Their present State he holds to be their former Reputation; and their Enemies weakness their only Strength.* His Reasons are, their want of means, to support so mightie and dayly a Charge. Fonds of Treasure they have none; nor means to raise any. Within the Country there is Wealth sufficient, but that is to particular Men, whose Purse the Publike hath no power to command. Abroad their Hopes are frustrate: England cannot, and (as he saith) hath so declared. France will not. The Princes of Germanie, devided more in Affection then in State, in their last Action have discovered the Dulness of their Spirit, and weakness of their Resolution. To this he added, the Disunion of the United Provinces, whose Considerations, privat Commodity, not Care of the publike doth commaund; which causeth these Enterprizes to be undertaken, wherein private Respects have most Interest. And when nothing doth combine but Gaine and Comodity, not Religion, (for it is lawfull not to confesse the Religion there receaved) yt followeth, that their Gaine once decaieing, their Societie will soon after separate. Now for the King's desire, or pourpose of their Conservation, he saith, that he hath remonstrated the Necessity of their Affaires to him, to his Counsaill, to those in particular who commaund all, that from hence they must be relieved, or of force must fall; and hath negotiated their Cause, more like their owne Minister, then the King's Ambassador. But not being able to shewe any particular Utility that this Crowne shall reape by their Subsistance, as to hold any Towne in Hostage as her Majestie doth, (which is a great Mote in their Eyes) or to gaine any Sovereignty over them, (the Nature of that People nothing symbolizing with the French Humor) nor to shew any other means to uphold them, without making a present Rupture with Spaine, (which who perswades is Anathema) he thinks the King will sooner resolve to retract from them the final Provision of 150000 Crowns, which yearly of late they have receaved, sith it makes so great a Bruit and doth them no more good, then to be drawn to grant a greater Encrease. This is the Summe of what I learned of him, which I rapport to your Honor's Judgment.

The Duke de Maine hath solicited the King for a Prolongation of the Terme (which within one Year doth expire) of those Towns which were given him for Securete at the Treaty for his accord, viz. Challons, Seurre, and Soissons: Alleaging, that being deprived of them, he lieth open to the Malice of his Enemies. That the Catholicks, in case they should be assailed by the Religion, have no other retreat or recourse. The King answered, that he wold be his Protector against all his Enemies: That he was mistaken, if he took himself to be the Patron of the Catholiks, whereof he only was the Head. He wisht him not to trouble him more with that motion, which he wold never accord. Sence, the Duke of Lorraine hath solicited the King for him, and the Duke de Maine doth offer to pay the Garrisons at his owne Charges, but the King will not harken. He hath offered the Duke 200000 Crowns to content him, which he refuseth to accept.

Monsieur de Lesdiguieres, (who pretendeth a Debt of the Kings, amounting to the Summe of 160000 Crowns, which he disbourfed in his Service in the late Warres,) having often solicited Repaiement from Monsieur de Rhosny, without hope

An. 1601. hope of effect, arrested the Farmers of Salte in *Dauphine*, which he wold not release, untill the Farmers of Salte had assured him his Money. The Farmers make their Complaint to the Counsaill, to whom he himself did write, shewing what he had don, and the Reason; adding, *that he knew that it was not the King's Pleasure he should so be treated, but of some, who did envie the good Services he had done to this Crowne. What he had done he wold maintaine with his Sworde; and whosoever should come to controll it, were he not the King his Master in Person, he wold make him bear away his Blowes.* Order is taken, that within three Years his Debt shall be discharged. Monsieur *Lesdigueres* hath purchased Lands and Possessions within the Territory of *Berne* in *Suisse*, and hath made himself *Bourgeoise* of the Towne: And some add, (though without Probability,) *that he hath made an Alliance with that State, offensive and defensive.*

The last time that the King was at *Vernueil*, Monsieur *de Boidiffiere*, being in company with Monsieur *Beauvoir Nangys*, complained of the Wrong the King had done him for his Daughter, whose Honor he had ravished, and deluded him with many fruitlesse Promises, and at length had exposed him to the Shame of the World. He began thereupon to protest, that he was resolved to be revenged, and to kill the King. *Beauvoir Nangys* advised him to more Moderation; but seeing him persist in his Furie, departed, and sent unto him Monsieur *de Montigny* Governor of *Blois*, who found him in that phranticall Humor. *De Montigny* acquainted *la Verrane*, Controller of the Posts, (who is the *Mezzano* between the King and his Daughter.) *La Verrane* posteth to *Vernueil*, and advertizeth the King, who at that instant received a Letter from *la Boidiffiere*, soliciting for Access. The King returned Answer, *commanding him not to stir from Paris*, where he himself wold be within few days; then advised how to appease his Furie. To committ him to Prison were to exasperate his Frensic, and to discover his owne Shame to the Reproach of the World, and thereupon resolved to commaund Monsieur *de Rhosny* to deliver unto him 30000 Crowns, as he tendered the Safety of his Person, and his Life; which were forthwith delivered and received. And since, he hath had no feeling of his owne, or his Daughter's Honor; to whom the King doth give 500 Ducats Pension by Moneth, whereof the Father retaineth twoe for himself.

I presume to deliver to your Honor these Particularities barely as I have received them from a very good hand, without *Glosse* or *Scholie*; which are here taken for assured Presages, of no less strange then suddaine Alteration in the Government of this State. Here is a *sourd Bruit* (I know not upon what Reason or Presumption grounded) that Monsieur *de Villeroy* will make himself Cardinal; and by reason of the many Infirmities of the Chancellor, that the King will make him *Garde de Seaux*, some add likewise, *Archbishop* of *Lions*; because the Chancellor's Sonn, (who is possessed of that Place) is become very senseless, and void of all Understanding. The Marechal *Biron* is gone into *Borgogne*, and from thence doth goe to the *Suisse*, to confirm the Alliance which Monsieur *de Sillery* hath negotiated. He hath obtained leave to go afterwards into *Italie*, only for desire to see the Country. The *Princesse* of *Lorraine* is not yet departed, *Madame* being either sick, or not willing yet to goe.

Here arrived this Week past a *Nuntio* from *Rome*, to congratulate the Birth of the *Dauphin*. The Duke of *Lorraine* doth joyne with both the Princes for the Advancement of the *Jesuits* Pretensions, who are in great hope to be restored. The Earle of *Westmorland* is lately dead at *Newport*. Here passed this Week past through this Towne *Thomas James*, one of the Parsons the *Jesuits* Factors, into *Spaine*. Some three Days sence the King received News that Count *Maurice* is risen from before *Bolduc*.

I very humbly beseeche your Honor, to recommend unto the Lord *Tresorier* the Paiement of my Provision. The 14th of the last three Moneths were unpaid, whereby I have ben driven into some Extremities, and my Bills of Exchange

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change had been protested, if my private Friends had not saved me from that *An. 1601.*
Shame. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 8th Dec. 1601. O. S.

IT is so late since I wrote, and I now have so littell to write, that at this time I wold have forborne, but that this Gentleman (Mr. *Hatton Farmer*) retorning from hence, was unwilling to present his Service to your Honor with empty Hands. The Princes of *Lorraine* departed yesterday from this Town, and *Madam* with them; whome the King did accompanie some few Leagues on their waie. The Duke hath receaved the Contentment he desired, both for the Debt which he pretended to be dewe unto him, for Mony disbursed in the late King's Service, and for the Dowery which the Duke of *Barr* his Son doth demand for *Madame*. She doth protest assuredly for the Perseverance in her Religion, and doth now carrie with her a Minister into *Lorraine*. Yet they which wish and long for her Revolte, do deliver, that she hath taken a time of six Moneths to resolve, which caused the Duke to surcease from further Sollicitation. Which was not disagreeable to the King's Desires, who rather doth wish her alteration in *Lorraine*, then in this Courte; to discharge himself from those Imputations of Unkindness and Hardness of Heart, which were divulged and made known unto him, and wold ever be heavy and hateful upon his Honour.

The Bishop of *Eureux* hath put that in print, which hath passed between the Minister and him, whereof I send one Copie to your Honor. The extraordinary Nuncio doth remonstrate to the King, the Discontentment the Pope doth conceive, for the daile Assistance the States do receive from him; and shewed Letters from the King of *Spaine* to the Pope, complaining of that Wrong, and soliciting Redresse by his Mediation. He descended to Particularities, urging how prejudiciall the Voiage of *Calais* was to the Archduke's Affaires, whereby in the heat of the Siege of *Ostend*, he was constrained to divert his Forces, for the reinforcing of his Frontier Garrisons. Then, that by the Sumes of Mony which yearly he contributs, they are inabled to support the Charge of the Warr. Lastly, that the Residence of his Ambassador amongst them, doth presuppose an Alliance, and give them the Reputation of a formed and approved State. The King's Answer was, That his Jorney to *Calais* was only to see his Frontier Townes, and had no other end, as since the Effect hath proved. The Sumes of Mony which he supplied, were not great, and only were for Repaiement of parte of those Debts, which long sence he borrowed of them. His Ambassador was now in this Towne, and yf he should retorne, it should be only to clear his Accounts with them, and for some private Occasions of his owne. This Nuncio hath brought with him to the Dauphin certaine Reliques, and petit Presents, to the vallew of 4000 Ducats. Yf these were only formall Complements or externall Ceremonies, they well might passe without Observation; but this doth deserve the Consideration, that sence the Memorie of our Forefathers, the See of Rome was never so potent, nor the Alliance so straight, as nowe it is in this Realme. They only are heard and beleaved, do commaund in this Court, and that in cheefe, who were the first Authours, and most principall Actors in the League, and in consequence, Creatures and Vassalls of Rome. Monsieur de *Rhosny* (that his Brother may receive better Treatment, and more easilie advance the King's Affaires for his greater Credit) doth make way to the Pope's Negotiations; and for the Re-establishment of the Jesuits is so forward, (who

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yet

An. 1601. yet are not restored) that he will not oppose himself in a Cause, upon the Issue whereof, he well knowes, the Propagation of the Doctrine of that Church within this Realme, doth cheefely depend. The Emperour hath resolved to send hether an Ambassador, whose Style I know not, but his Name is Schambourgh, Captaine of his Gardes, and Marechal of his Lodgings. The King's Agent there doth write, that besides all ordinary Complements for the Marriage and the Dauphin, he hath Charge to sollicite for Assistance against the Turk, and to move the King to withdraw all future Succours from the States. So that it seems (which the Nuncio doth likewise intimate) that there is a purpose, to combine in manie Forces together, for their final Ruine and Destruction.

The Duke of Bouillon from Maugulo, is retired to Sedan. The Arbitrament did take no great Effect. The Count of Lignes, loth to departe from that he holds, for Exchange, wold turne over the Prince of Espinoy to certaine Possessions, which the States in Holland do detaine from him. M. de Rhosny (who wold be glad his Sonne might recover any thing in any place,) better acquainted how to deny, then accustomed to be denied, and knowing the great Use that the States might make of his Favour, did never misdoubt to be refused in that Demand. But finding the Difficultie more then he expected, hath sence handled their Agent, solliciting his Affaires, as he takes it, somewhat uncurteously; whereof he being impatient, hath procured to receive an Answer (even in his Pursuites for Mony) from Monsieur de Villeroy, without renvoy to Monsieur de Rhosny. Wherein perhaps he may do some wrong to his Master's Service, which thereby may feel a present smarte. This Proceeding of his, will nourish that irreconcilable Pique which is between these two Grand Seigniors. Yet it wold well have becom'd his Patience, and the necessity of those Affaires of which he is to treat, to have humbled himself to the Humours of this Man, to which the Princes of the Blood do stoope and give place.

Since the Duke of Bouillon's Departure, (by such Offices as (144) the King hath done) Madame is greatly incensed against him; being contented to beleieve, that in this Conference which was intended, the Duke did not so much affect the Satisfaction of her Conscience, as the Vanitie of his owne Glorie; thereby to build upon her Weakness, Trophies, to raise up the height of that Greatness which he doth ayme at, to be received and revered as the Patron and Protector of the Religion. This Fantasie hath so deeply possessed her Mind, that she could not desemble her Displeasure; but hath declared, that this was a Traine comploted by him, to bring her Honor upon the Stage, and to leade her in Triomphe through the Reformed Churches, both within and without the Realme.

The King doth purpose to renewe the Fortifications of the Sea Townes in Provence, as of Antibes, and Toulon; rather, I think, upon suspect of some such like Practize which the last Yeare was intended upon Marseilles, then for fear of open Invasion. For so it stands between him and Spaine, both in Watch and Warde attending the Opportunity, who can first get the start of the other. There are Letters from Barcelona of the 14th of this last, which report the Fleet is returned from the Indies with nine millions and a half, whereof six are to the King. I have spoken with Antonio Perez about this point, who doth not remember that in his time the King's part was ever so great, unless it came by the Change of Governours, or the Sale of Lands. The same Ordonances being in those parts which are in Turkey, that the Children inherit not their Father's Lands, but all, both Lands and Estates, doth retorne to the King, upon the Decease of the Possessor. Monsieur de Beaumont did take leave of the King upon Sunday last, and will be in England some time the next Week. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Win-

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 21st Dec. 1601. O.S.

THE most I have at this present to advertize is, that here is nothing to be advertized. Monsieur de Beaumont (who departed from hence many Daies sence for England) hath, as I am enformed, Commission to joine with Monsieur de Boissie for the Causes of Depredation nowe in question, and Instructions accordingly howe to proceed. He hath likewise, as I understand, Warrant at his *second access*, (for the first will be only for Complements to be received into his Charge,) to give her Majestie assurance for some *Reimbursement*; but the Summe is so disproportionable to her Expectation, and to the Necessity of her Affaires, That I fear she hath cause of no lesse Discontent, to see her Merits so sleightly respected, then yf she should have been in her just Demands absolutely refused: For yf my Information doth not deceive me, he hath Powre only to assure 50000 Ducats for this Yeare now coming, and 50000 for the Yeare which shall followe. Which may seeme the more strange, because when the *Estate of the Finances* in October last, was dressed in gross for this Yeare which now ensueth, the Paiement assigned to her Majestie did amount to 200000 Ducats. In this proportion the Pensions are retrenched, or at least, they are desirous it should so be beleaved; as that of the *Constables* of 50000 Ducats to 50000 Livres, the Duke of *Bouillons* of 40000 Ducats to 10000 Ducats, and so through all, even to the Gentlemen of his Chamber. And so great a Greife is it to depart from Money, that *Madame* at her Departure, (though she sounded in the King's Arms when she tooke her leave) *entreating only the advance of parte of her Pension, and not for more then 6000 Ducats, could not obtaine that smale Curtesie*. So yt appeareth by this great good Husbandry, (for the Revenew was never greater, which by daily Imposition doth encrease more and more,) that the Resolution is taken to have their Coffers well provided; either for the effecting of any Enterprize which shall be undertaken, or the withstanding of any Attempt (which rather may be doubted) either by forreigne Force, or Practice at home.

La Marquise is lodged in the *Louvre*, which doth minister much Subject of Discourse: And now (the Realme being blessed by the Birth of the *Dauphin*) doth give a great and publique Scandal. Yt hath been questioned, whether her Son should not be bred up with the *Dauphin* at *St. Germain*: And to the *Incongruities* thereof that were objected, the King made this Answer, *That it could not be so scandalouse, the one being the Son of France, the other of the King*. The beginning of the Holydaies here, the King did take Phisike, partly upon the Indisposition of his Health, (for the Zeal of his Religion did make him take Cold at the Midnight Mass upon Christmas Day Morning,) partly upon a great Discontent wherewith he was much troubled, by * an audacious pranke of the Prince of Joyntville, for the which he is commaunded to avoid the Realme. The Fact I have written apart, because the Circumstances are many, which I send herewith to your Honor.

The twoe latter Priests, as I understand, are come from *Newport*, whether they went to speake with the Legat or Nuncio which resides with the Archduke; and have found here their Companions, who long have attended them. Their Cause is recommended by the King to his Ambassador at Rome, and to Cardinal d'Osat. This Favour they finde, by the means of an Englishman whose Name is James Hill, who sometimes hath followed the Duke de Mayene, and since the Affaires of the Duke of Mercœur.

I am enformed that the Bishop of Glascoe hath sollicitted the twoe Nuncio's which now are here, to be Mediator to the Pope, for the Erektion of two Semi-

* Bassompierre, in the first Volume of his Memoirs, gives some account of this Affair, to which I refer the Reader.

An. 1601. *naries of that Nation, the one in this Towne, the other in Rome. They both refuse to treat with him, because he is Ambassador to a Prince whom they account not Catholick, and have entreated him to have patience untill they shall have Warrant from the Pope. Although this be a particular Practice of his owne inconsiderate Zeale, yet the Dishonour will fall upon the Person of the Prince, whose Minister he is known and reputed to be.*

By Letters from Prague of the 4th of this Moneth, by that Style, the Archduke *Ferdinando* of *Gratz*, with the Duke of *Mantua*, did rise from before *Caniſi*; but their Retreat was so dishonourable, that their Men were cut in pieces, their Bagage lost, and the Artillerie left behind them. This Disaster is imputed to the Extremitie of a Storm, which with Violence did carry away their Tents; but the King's Agent with the Emperour doth write, *that they could be content to borrow any Pretext to disguise the Shame of their Dishonour.* The Prince of *Orange* passed this Week from hence into *Spaine*; and the Week before, *Louis de Valasco* from *Spaine* into *Flanders*.

I received these two Letters, from one that termes himself *Captaine Smith*. He seems to be in want, and would willingly perswade me, that I had Ordonance from your Honor to furnish him. I have answered, that if I had I would not refuse him, and untill I should have he must excuse me, not to furnish them, whose Demerits have cast them out of her Majestie's Favour and Protection. *Elliot* (as I am enformed by those who most conversed with him in this Towne) is returned into *Scotland*, from whence he lately came.

Yesterday the King received Letters from *Calais*, *that Ostend should be either rendered, or taken by Composition.* Whereof, though the Probabilities be very finale, yet the Report is generally received, and credibly beleaved; and the Commanders therein taxed, of want both of Courage and Loyaltie. The same Night the Lord *Saker* came from before the Towne, which at his Departure remained in the former State. This Pamphlet, will demonstrate the Passions which reign here. The Bishop hath found one who doth speak *French* to him, and beats him downe with his owne Weapon. There is a Book in the Press at *Tournay*, which beareth this Title, *Les Nullities du Mariage du Roy de France*, composed by one *Boucher*, one of the sixteen in the Fury of the League. So that these Passions do still boyl in their Breasts, which when once they shall break forth againe into Flame, yt will more easly *ruinâ quam aquâ extinguere.* And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

After this Packet was closed up, I understood that the King hath received Letters the last Week from Monsieur *la Boderie* his Ambassador with the Archduke, that the danger wherein *Ostende* did stand ready to be rendered into the Enemies Hands, *did arise by the Disorder of the Soldiars within*; which by the Wisdom of Sir *Francis Vere*, and his Resolution, together with the happy Succours (which *à point nommé* arrived from *England*), was remedied, and the Towne thereby miraculously saved: So now we hope the Chaunce is turned. It is sayd, that the Prince of *Orange*, when he was in this Towne, should give forth, *that within few days there would fall out a great Alteration in the Affaires of the Towne*; which may give just occasion of Suspect, that they held within an Intelligence, which gave them hart thus obstinately to persist, and hope to carrie the Place. The King was much perplex'd with the former Advice, for he knoweth he hath an Interest in the Conservation of the States, though he will not declare himself a Party in the Quarrell.

Mr. Secre-

*Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.**Mr. Winwood,*

2 January, 1601.

BECAUSE you may not be Ignorant of the Truth of her Majestie's Proceeding in *Ireland*, I have thought fit with all Expedition, to advertize you how things have proceeded in that Kingdome. * As soon as *Don Juan del Acquila* had landed 4000 Foot in the Haven of *King sale* in *Munster*, (for so it is trew he did, although at the first their Numbers weare supposed to be less,) he retourned all his Ships into *Spayne*, desyringe with all Expedition, that he might be supplied within a Moneth after. This Descent was made the 21st of *September* last, at which tyme the *President of the Province*, was gon to meete the *Deputy*, sixty Miles off. Both which, as soone as they heard it, drew downe to the Seafyde with all speed possible; and although in 14 Dayes after, they could not draw above 3000 Foote together to head, yet with those, and 300 Horse, they invested the Towne; as well to give Reputation to her Majestie's Cause, (thereby to contayne the *Provincyalls*;) as to hinder them from making any use of the Countreyes Provision. In the mean tyme, untill her Majestie sent her Supplyes out of *England* of Men and Munition, the *Spaniards* made divers Sallyes, though with small Advantage, and when the Supplyes did arrive, (which made up the Army hardly 6000 Heads) the *Deputy* immediately planted his Artillery and played upon the Towne; with purpose to force a Breach, which was done about the 5th of *December*; in which very instant, the whoale Power of all the Rebels (beinge indeed the choicest Men that ever *Ireland* had together) amounting to the Number of 6000 Foot and 800 Horse, weare come within 12 Myles of the Campe. At which Instant (even the very same Day) *Sebeure* arrived from *Spayne* within 8 Myles of *King sale* with 700 Souldyers, and great Store of Provisions of Victualls and Munitions; all which he thought to have landed in the Harbour of *King sale*; yf he had not found 6 of her Majestie's Fleet within the Harbour. There came also four Barks more to *Baltimore* and *Beerhaven*, which came in his Company; but were fevered, and so recovered that Coast, where they only have landed 150, in each of those Ports. All these that came in thus disperfed, were of this Squadron under *Sebeure*, who was driven backe into *Spayne*, when *Don Juan* first came on with the whole Army, it beinge at first 5000 Heads in all. This new Approach of the *Traytour*, concurringe with the present Arrivall of the *Spaniards*, though the Number of them was no greater, rayfed in the Minds of all the Kingdome (whereof the greatest Part were ill affected) so many shrewd Apprehensions, as gave the *Lord Deputy* great Cause to forbear the hazarding the Queen's Army (which was so greatly weakned by the incommodities of a Wynter Seige) from undertaking an Assault, wherein there were 4000 Boddies, and of them 20 Companies old Souldyers, commanded by so many Captaines of the *Low Countreyes*. And therefore his Lordship took a Resolution to attend a better Commodity, when he should have removed the Forces at his backe, and so with less hazard proceed to an Assault; wherein the least Disaster he could have suffered, would have changed the whole Face of the Kingdome, and every encounter which had not been prosperous, accompted for an overthrow. The next worke therefore he did, was to send three or four Shippes to the Harbour into *Castehaven*, there to attempt upon the Shippinge, before they had unladen the Provisions. Where (to be short) the Admiral Sir *Richard Leveson*, notwithstanding that *Sebeure* had drawne the Shippinge under the Favour of eight Pieces of Artillery, (which he had landed to guard his Shippinge) after five Howers fight, sunk three, ran two on the Shoare, and fyndinge himself contynually played upon from the Shoare with Musketts Shott and the great Artillery, warped

* *Morryson* (who was Secretary to the *Lord Deputy*;) has given us a very exact Account of this whole Affair, to which I beg leave to refer the Reader. *Vide his Itinerary*, Book 2. p. 134, &c.

An. 1601. out as conveniently as he could, having twelve Men killed in his owne Shippe, forty Men hurt, and his Shippe shott through a hundred tymes. These Provisions being thus consumed, (which was the cheif end of all Sir Richard's going thither) he came back to *King sale*: And *Sebeure* then resolved, first to send up his *Spaniards* to joyne with the *Traytor's Army*, thereby hoping to be able to enter the Towne by a maine Assault upon the Campe. According to which Councell, upon the 15th of *December* seaven Ensignes of the *Spaniards* joyned with *Tyrone*, *Sebeure* himself remaining behinde, and fortifying in *Castlehaven*, to the intent the King of *Spayne* might be sure of another Port to land his second Army, which is prepared at *Lisbone* to the Number of 5000 Souldyers. After the *Spaniards* were thus incorporated into *Tyrone's* Campe, (private Letters passinge between *Don Juan* and him) it was agreed between them, that on *Christmas-Eve*, *Tyrone* should attempt one quarter, and *Don Juan* should do the like in Front, upon a Signall given. Of which secret purpose, the *President* (by his Espiall in the Country) beeing able to advertize the *Deputy*, his Lordship resolved (as weake as he was) to rise and fight with the Traytors, which he did in this manner. He drew out 1000 Foote, commanded by Sir *Henry Power* (which was a *volant Regiment*, compounded of the best of every Company) and 300 Horse, with which only he rose; givinge Order to the rest of the Campe, to make good their Guards towards the Towne, which was ready to have sallied with 1500 Men. By that tyme this was done, the *Rebell* was come within half a Myle, (beeing early in the Morning) whose purpose was to have put in all the *Spaniards* and 1000 *Irish* for reliefe of the Towne; which 1000 *Irish* were in the Vantguard, and the *Spaniards* in a Body apart, wyde from the Battalion and the Reare. The *Deputy* fynding the Place advantageous for him, (because it was out of the Woods and Bogges) commanded the Marshall Sir *Richard Wyngfield*, and Sir *Henry Davers* to charge with the Horse; who did it bravely, and brake the Foote in the Vantguard first, then did the Battalion begyn to breake, and so some Disorder appeared in the whole Campe; whereof the *Lord Deputy* espicing his Advantage, drew up Sir *Henry Power* with the Foote, and presently came on upon the *Spanish* Squadron first, and brake them; whereupon the rest rann away confusedly, and so the *Deputy's* Horse fell to Execution, as well of the *Irish*, as of them. There were in all, 1200 dead Bodies left in the Place. Of the *Spaniards*, there were some 100 taken alive, and the rest, (being three or four hundred Slayne) the *Irish* all cut in Pieces: For the rest of the *Rebells*, they saved themselves by flight, beeing near their *safenesses*; without hope of which retreyt, they would never have come so far onward as they did: Nether would the *Deputy* have suffered that Army to have lodged so neere him, if once he could have got them into the *Plaines*. Hereupon this great Army's whoale Strength (beeing the strongest that ever was amassed in *Ireland*;) is utterly broken; and therefore, I doubt not, but to advertize you by the next, that the Army hath entered *King sale*: For uppon what Price soever it be, her Majesty must have it, before the new Supplyes be arrived. Besydes these dead Bodies, there were 800 hurt, and above 4000 Armes recovered by the Souldyers, whose greediness of Pillage, did hinder much of the Execution. It is true, that besydes the Glory of this present Success, this Victory (when in Tnewth the *Irish* shewed great Cowardise, even in the Eye and Company of the *Spaniards*;) hath bredd so ill an Impression in their Myndes, as the *Maisters of the Camp*, and principall Commanders that are taken Prisoners, do not only exclaime agaynst their Cowardise, but do underhand murmur, that they are secretly accorded with her Majesty to betray them. Which Diffidence, although it be more imprinted then there is Cause, yet to tell you trew, they do now infinitely underhand work for Mercy at her Majestie's hands, and offer to renounce all *Forrayne Support*, and to joyne with her Majesty to their Confusion.

Thus have I given you the Substance of this Proceeding, whereof Sir *Henry Davers* is the Reporter; whom the *Deputy* employed hether, as a good Opportunity to help him to kysse her Majesties Hands; in whose good Opinion he hath been

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been a good while suspended, beinge knowne to be more devoted to the late *An. 1601.* Earle then became him, although he went not so farr as to break the mayne Poynts of his Alleagance. Of these thinges, I have thought it not impertinent to make some Deduction *ab ovo*, because I know that Nation so apt to Censure, especially beinge unacquaynted what the Miffery of that Countrey is, where no Army that lyes in the Field need other Enemy then the Clymate. In regard of which difficulties, yf the King shall not be moved to thinke, that *Gratitude* tyes him to some other Course with the Queen, (when now she shall have most need of it,) I know not what may move him. I pray you therefore, when you take occasion to acquaint him therewith, let fall so much of that Subject as you think fitt in your Discretion; and as you may underhand, *blowe it abroad*, how little hope the King of Spaine may repose in the Irish Combination, when it comes to the upshot. Notwithstandinge this likelyhood of further Victory, her Majesty sendeth presently 4000 Foote more, 100 Lasts of Powder, and all things proportionable; having in four Moneths space before, sent 7000 Foote and 400 Horse into that Kingdome, mayntayns a Fleet upon that Coast, and prepares another for the Coast of Spayne. And so for this tyme I committ you to God.

From the Court
at Whitehall.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, January 6th, 1601. O. S.

I HAVE received many Dayes sence, your Honor's Letters of the of December, by the Hands of the Party to whom they were delyvered. After his retourne to this Towne, he made som aboade of tenn Dayes for the Dispatch of his private Occasions; in which tyme, he often conferred with me about the particular Points of his Negotiation, for the better Satisfaction of his Understanding, and for the Address of his Letters: Wherein I have advifed him, of all Matters that shall import, to send a Duplicat by divers wayes, that if the one shall miscarrie, yet the other may have a safe *ricapito*. And because here we speake of nothing more, then of the great Preparations which now are in hand at Lisbon, yf at his arrivall the same Reports shall there be veryfyed, I have wished him (*the Eye being a trewer Judge than the Ear*) to make a Step into those Parts, for his more easie Acceffe to acquayntance, which may give him an Entre to the Knowledge of Affayres. I have procured him very speciall Recommendations, by Letters to the Ambassadors of Florence and of Venice, which resyde in that Court; which notwithstanding I have referred to his Discretion, to be used as present Circumstances shall minister occasion: *For his owne Judgment must be his Direction, and in all Affaires of suddaine Dispatch, that Counsaill is only of use, which is taken sur le champ.* He is now on his Way, and will be at Bayonne, by that tyme these Letters shall come to your Honor.

The late remarkable Accident of Ostend, did minister here very strange Discourses. For fyrst it was reported, (and that in the best Places) That Sir Francis Vere had sold the Towne to the Archduke for 200000 Crowns. Then, that the Capitulation was made by Commatundment from her Majesty; who was resolved to make her Peace upon these Termes: That she would deliver Ostend and Vlissing to the Archduke; and that the King of Spayne, should retyre his Forces from Irelande, and pay unto her those Soms of Mony, which this King doth owe her. But the Respit of a few howers, did make them acknowledge the Easiness of their Nature, too prone to entertayne any unworthy Conceyts, which may sound to the dishonour of their best Friends. Yt is here reported and beleaved, That the King of Spayne is resolved to come into Italy this Spring in Person. This Resolution doth make the Princes of Italy, the Seignorie of

Venice

An. 1601. Venice, and the Grand Duke, (as their Ministers here do playnly discover) already ready to tremble. The Preparations are now great in the *Duché* of Milan.

Ambrosio Spinola (as the last Letters from *Florence* do affyrme) hath Commision to levy 6000 Men; and his Brother *Frederigo* is retourned out of *Spayne*, with Satisfaction for his former Atrears, and Advancement for Provision of more Gallies, which now are dressing in *Genoa*, *Naples* and *Sicilly*. This King doth begin at these Bruits, to rouse himself; and to consider, whether part of this Storm may not fall upon some part of his States. Advise hath been geven by fundry ways, that divers Sums of Mony, (and in good Quantity) have been secretly distributed amongst the Garrisons in *Gascony* and *Bearn*, and those more remote Parts, neare approaching to *Spayne*. The King, many times, out of the freeness of his owne Nature, (and perhaps of purpose) doth discover a great Ambition of Spirit, capable to undertake any high Exploite; yet the Love of Ease, and the Desire of Repose, which his Disposition doth affect (wholly devoted to Pleasures and Pastimes) and the State of his Body doth require, (dayly wearing and consuming,) and the Necessity of the Realme doth demaund; bearing still the Marks of the late Miseries, which yet are Blood Raw: Besides those his two Counsaillors do preach unto him, (the one, no Enemy to *Spayne*, the other an Enemy to all Attempts, wherein many must be used) All these are Arguments more then sufficient, that their Honor and Estate must be deeply Interested before they will be induced to an open Warre. In the last Audience which the Agent of the States received (wherein he sollicitated for Assistance of Mony) he was asked, what Assurance his Masters could give for the Reimbourment, in case they should make their Peace with the Archduke? For to take in *Osage* any of their Townes were to smal purpose, being so remote from this Realme, and unproper for their Service; and besydes, could not be received, without open Declaration of Warre to the Archduke, which he was not resolved to embrace for their Sakes. Monsieur de *Rbasny*, sence the breaking of the Arbitrament at *Maubugy* hath made instance to the King that he might have Letters of *Reprisals* against the Archduke's Subjects, sence Justice after due Requisition hath been refused to the Prince of *Espinoy*. The Counsaill did advise upon yt, and his Demand it was accorded: But being perswaded by Monsieur de *Villeroy*, that this Proceeding would make an Entrance into a Warre, he was content to lett the Matter fall, without further poursuit. Your Honor will give me leave to conclude this Poynt with this Motion; that whilst the Deseignes of *Spayne* are yet in *Nubibus*, uncertaine which way they will drive, and therefore the Affaires here in a great Irresolution, apprehending a Warre, because they have not an Assurance of Peace; yf her Majesty shall be pleased to hasten her Ambassador's coming somewhat the sooner, before tyme shall settle a clearer Judgment of those doubtfull Projects, his Presence may be able to worke those Courtes in this Place, which may, yf not advance, yet second and fortifye the Service of her State: *Dum in dubio est animus, facile momento huc illuc impellitur.*

We hear that the Archduke doth send to the Prynces in *Germany* an Ambassador named *Vadeville*, to Contrequar the Ambassage the States sent lately to them; to pray them to joyn with him, which may cause a generall Peace in *Chrystendom*; to reunite to his obedience his revolted Subjects, and licence him to levie with them 6000 Men. Amongst other Discourses which here we have, this is sayd, that yf the Archduke rises from *Ostend*, he will be willing to retyre himself from those Parts, and the King of *Spayne* as willing to recall him, (because there is now no hope that he shall have issue by the Infanta, which was the fundamentall Reason of that Transport) thereby to induce the States to a more easie accord; and because the Somms of Mony which he did contribute Monethly to the Warre, are wastfully consumed, and converted to the superfluous Magnificence of their Court.

The last Weeke, three of the Priests that came out of *England*, departed from hence, forward on their Jorney. The Doctor is yet here. I am dayly asked the Reason of their Liberty: I shape my Answers, according to the Humours of

of the Demandors: To some I say, yt will now appear that those are scandalous *An. 1601.* and false Libells which some of *their Sect* have published, that in her Majestie's Reigne, any of their Profession have been persecuted, or have suffered for Religion: That their pretended Religion is but a disguised Maske, the more covertly to contrive their disloyall Practizes. *That the Pope is but the Vassall of Spayne, to send forth the Jesuits under the colour of Devotion, to make way to his ambitious and tyrannous Deseignes.* To others, that these are not the first that have been banished. That the poursuite of their Quarrels, (follow'd on both parts with so much Acrimonie) doth shew *their turbulent and seditious Spirits:* and how incompatible Liberty of Conscience would be with the Repose of her Majestie's Government, sith in their *Persecution* (as they terme yt) they prosecute one another with this deadly Hatred. They are gone to Rome to trye the Justice of their Cause, *by the Teethe;* where, *which Party soever shall gain, the common Cause must needs loose; whose Nakedness will be discovered and shewn displayed, to the View of the World.* I have been sollicit, to speake in their Favour to Monsieur de Villeroy, who took much Exception against the Word *Banishment* in the Passport; but I praied to be excused, assuring them, that I would neither meddle without Warrant, nether *pro* nor *con* take notice eyther of their Persons or Cause. I wished them to use her Majestie's gracious Favours *soberly* and *discreetly*, and for the right end, for the which it is in the Bounty of her Mercy conferred upon them. Yf no other Good succeed thereby, yet France doth owe this Obligation to her Majestie, *that hereby the Jesuits Pretensions for their Re-establishment are much weaken'd,* and the Nuncio in despayre further to advance them.

Here is in this Town a *Flemish* Gentlewoman who long tyme hath lyved in England, and as I learn is Wydow to one *Deemock*. She cometh from Rome, whether she pretendeth to have gone upon a *bon Voiage*. The Nuncio here hath sollicit the King to recommend her by his Letters to her Majestie, but Monsieur de Villeroy doth make some difficulty to dispatche her. The Queen likewise hath been sollicit for that purpose, and hath promysed her that Favour. The Solemnities of the *Christening* are deferred till *Whitsontyde*; from which the *Grand Duke* doth excuse himself by the Ambassador whom he doth send, *as holding yt Presumption, to be Partner with so great a Potentate as the Pope.* The Alliance with the *Suissers* is accorded, but yet not sworne; all the Cantons, both great and small, *Catholique* and of the Religion, renounce the Alliance of Spayne, and bynde themselves to a *Ligue defensive and offensive with the Crowne of France*, against all Princes and States in the World, saving agaynst the *French Countée*, (with which they will hold good Friendship and Neighbourhood) and the Duke of Milan, with the which they will continue their Ligue defensive and offensive, even agaynst this Crowne: For they have the *Droit de Bienfiance* to that State, as pregnant as France, and yf it shall be assailed by any, do hope to have their part *au gasteau*. The Debt which this Crowne doth owe unto them, did amount to eight millions and four hundred thousand Crowns, for the which they are contented to be payd at divers Terms. The Treatie yet is not come amongst us, but I shall have means to procure a Copie to send your Honor. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 12th Jan. 1601. O. S.

I Humbly kys your Honor's Hands for those happy and blessed Tydings, which being of the 2^d of *January*, arryved to me the 7th in the Morning. The King that Day was gone a hunting, but returned somewhat before the Evening; to whom I procured present Access, and said, "that I had receaved Commaundment to communicate unto him the happy and glorious Victory which it had pleased God to give her Majestie over her Rebels and Ennemyes in *Ireland*, as unto a Prince, her trewest and most assured Friend, whose Affections could not but sympathize with her in all Estates of Fortune; and now would rejoyce and joyne with her in Thankfullness to him for this memorable Blessing, which she in humbleness of Heart did acknowledge to be *un vray coup de Ciel*. Neither attributing yt to the Providence of her own Care, (though her Subjects will witness with her, that she hath not been wanting in the Duties of a carefull and gracious Princess,) nor to the Wisdome and Valour of her Commanders and Souldiars, (though she will not defraude them of the dew desert of their worthie Commendations,) but to the meer Grace and Goodness of him, who ever hath been the professed Patron of her just and rightfull Cause.

"The King answered, that he had already receaved Advertisement of yt", (the Messenger that brought your Honor's Letters, brought Letters to Monsieur de *Villeroy*, yet he made me not so much beholding to him, as to acquaint me therewith, that I might accordingly have directed my Adresse and Speeche to the King.) "Notwithstanding he sayd, that he thought the tyme long, untill he spake with me, to see how my Relation did agree with his Ambassadors Report. He fyrst told me how wellcome the News was to him; wherein he receaved as full Contentment, as in the Prosperity of his owne Affaires, for so he did account the Happines of her Majestie's Estate. He added, that he had not concealed his Knowledge hereof, nor the Joy which he had conceived; for he had communicated it to the Dutchesse of *Brunswick*, (whose Husband was slayne in the Service of the *Ligue*, and she hath hope to recover his Debts, which by his Accord with the Duke de *Mayene* the King should discharge,) to the end, that as she passed by the Spanish Ambassadors Lodgings to her owne, she should acquaint him with the News. Then he commaunded me to make him the Report. I beganne with the landing of the 15 Companies of *Spaniards*, and particularly delivered the Fight by Sea, with all the remarkable Accidents of Sir *Richard Leveson*; giving him to understand, that he was the Gentleman, who came to him to *Calais* to do him Reverence, and to present his Service to the Marechal *Biron*". Which I did upon this Reason, because at that tyme he asked what he was? how he was allyed to the Lord Admirall? what his Experience was upon the Sea, and what Proof he had made of his Valour. "I then shewed, that the very same Day, the Rebell was approached with all his Forces, renforced by seven Enseignes of the *Spaniards*, that his Desaigne was to succour the Towne; the Complot between him and *de Aquila* to assaile the Lord Deputy, and the Consideration which moved him to resolve on that happie Counsaill, which he did with so great Valleur there put in Execution". (Which before he did not understand, being advertized, that the Rencontre was by Hazard not by Desseigne, and that the Lord Deputy went forth with those Troopes to discover the Ennemye, and not to fight.) "When I came to the Particularities of the Successe, and shewed, that there were 4000 Armes upon the Ground, He sayd, that that seemed most straunge to him, that the Irish should quitt their Armes and runne away. "I answered, That yt doth seem so straunge to the *Spaniards*, that they can attribute yt to no other Reason, then to their treacherous Nature, who after they

" they have called them in to the Assistance of their Rebellion, did abandon *An. 1601.*
 " them either to the Fureys of the Souldiar, or to the Mercy of her Majestie;
 " and now too late do repent, that ever they had Commerce with so brutish a Ge-
 " neration, only cladde with the Faces and Semblances of Men. The King then
 " sayd, that his Ambassador had written unto him, *that Tyrone did crave her*
 " *Majestie's Mercy.* I answered, that my Letters did speake nothing of yt;
 " and I thought, *the Guilt of his Conscience did rather crye unto him, that*
 " *his Offences were so great, that they could not be pardoned.* The King then
 " did make a long Discourse of the Infelicitie of the King of Spayne, how no-
 " thing did ever prosper that he had taken in hand; and so recounted the evill
 " Success of the Voiage of *Algeires*, the shamefull Retraite from before *Ca-*
 " *naft*, the last Assault at *Ostend*, and now this Defeat in *Ireland.* I replyed,
 " *that these Disgraces did nothing rebate the highte of that King's Pride;*
 " who did at this tyme prepare a great Fleet at *Lisbone*, where 4 or 5000 Men
 " were to be imbarqued for *Ireland.* That he doth make Levies of Men in all
 " parts, and threatens to come into *Italy*, and as some say, into the *Low-Coun-*
 " *tries.* To this he sayd, that his Advertisements from *Spayne* were only for
 " 2000, that were ordayned for *Ireland.* And when the King of *Spayne* should
 " understand, what Levies of Souldiars he would make in *Gastony* and *Province*,
 " *he would be better advised then to stir from thence.* Hereupon I said, that
 " were it not for the great Charges of this Warr in *Ireland*, (and so I particulari-
 " zed unto him the Number of those Forces which had been sent thither since the
 " first Descent of the *Spaniards*: Those Men which now are on the way, and
 " the Fleet which is to be continually mayntayned upon the Sea) her Majestie
 " would have a good Desire (and her Subjects no lesse) to take that Course;
 " *that sythe the Ambition of that King doth shew, that he is born to no other*
 " *end, but the Disturbance of Christendome, perhaps he might be glad, that he*
 " *bath Italy left him for a Retrayte.* He answered, *that that would be the*
 " *way to make the King of Spayne to know himself, to finde him at home,*
 " *where he would be found unprovided of all manner of Defence.* Hereupon I
 " replyed, his Majestie did well know what a chargeable Enterprize this would
 " be, *which must not be undertaken by the halves, but thoroughly seconded, and*
 " *strongly reinforced.* Yf he would be pleased to have some feeling of thease
 " her Majestie's Expences, she should have cause to think her Charges well im-
 " ployed for the Defence of the generall Repose, and be encouraged to conti-
 " nue in the same Proceedings. His Answer to this was, that his Ambassador
 " had Commission to delyver to her Majestie, what his Estate could depart with
 " for the present. To which I replyed, That sythe her Majestie's Charges did
 " dayly encrease, without hope of Ease, yt would please him, to enlarge his
 " Ambassador's Commission, for the assurance of a greater Somme. He answer-
 " ed, that he did not doubt but that her Majestie would be contented with that
 " which now he could reimburse, sence the Weakness of his Estate could not
 " afford more". And so he dismissed me.

The next Day I went to Monsieur *de Villeroy.* After some Speeches to and
 froe, of this happie Rencontre, " I sayd, that I had understood by the King
 " that Monsieur *Beaumont* had Commission to give her Majestie assurance for
 " Reimbursement of some part of her Debt. I prayed him to consider, whe-
 " ther the Somme would be proportionable, eyther to her Majestie's Debt, or
 " to her long Forbearance, or to her present Occasions. And so I remonstrated
 " unto him the Infinity of her Charges now passed, and the Continuance of the
 " same, both to meet with all further Supplies which might be feared from
 " *Spayne*, and for the establishing of a settled Policy in that Island, which after so
 " long a Confusion would require muche tyme and muche Charge. Yet besydes
 " all this, I sayd, *that yf the King would be content to make present Repay-*
 " *ment of any round and notable Somme, she would easily be induced to pre-*
 " *pare a Fleet now this Spring, agaynst the Coast of Spayne.* To this latter
 " poynt he made this Answer, That his Opinion is, *that the King should joyne*
 " *with*

An. 1601. "with her Majestie, for the Suppression of the Ambition of Spayne; and yf she would prepare a Fleet for those Parts, the Bruyte of yt would cost there 3 or 4 millions, and yet they would be found unprovdyed. I remonstrated unto him, the Commodities that would in particular arise to the King by this Enterprize. That his Realme should still remayne in an assured Repose: That the King of Spayne, without his entering into Warre, eyther obliquely or directly, must needs be consumed in his Forces and Treasure. The States (of whom in reason of State he is bound to have a particular Care,) by this means will be secured, who otherwise without this, or some other extraordinary Assistance, cannot long subsist. That he shall acquit himself of part of his Debt; and lastly, shall shew a very kynd Gratefulnes to her Majestie, to the Contentment of her Subjects, who have not refused to sacrifice themselves for the Honor of his Service". M. Villeroy did promise, to confer with the King particularly upon this Point. I was once of mynd to have moved the same to Monsieur de Rhosny; but I would not presume to proceed too farr without more especiall Warrant, and Instruction from your Honor. I cannot understand that Monsieur de Beaumont's Commission, doth extend farther then a 100000 Crowns; neyther is there hope, but upon this Ground, of any greater Enlargement for this Year. This will soon come to an Issue, for the Season of the Year will not admitt long Delay in this Negotiation. Which yf your Honor shall think convenient to have it followed, yt may please you to name a certayne Somme which is to be demanded; whereof there is reason, that if not all, yet a great part should be advanced. The States have promyse this Yeare for 300000 Crowns, and 100000 Pound of Powder, which upon occasion may be enlarged.

The happie Successe of the Affaires of Ireland is very gratefull here, for no Man doth wish the Spaniard should seat himself in those Parts; though perhaps they do think, that their own Greatness hath some dependance on their neighbour Troubles. The King presently dispatched Advertisements to all his Governours within his Realme; nether have I fayled to deliver the particular Relation to all publique Ministers, whose Masters do hold Intelligence with her Majestie.

I am informed, that one Patrick Dove an Irishman, (who lately departed from Rouen to England,) hath used very dishonourable and treasonable Speeches of her Majestie's Person, and of the Government of her Estate. Otwell Smyth hath received particular Information of his lewd and disloyall Carriage, and a Memorie of the Places and Persons, where and with whom he doth haunt in London. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

20th Jan. 1601.

I Have received even at one instant, two of your Letters, one of the 6th, the other of the 12th of January. In both which, I do perceive your Care and Dexterity, in managing those things, which are committed to your Trust and Carriage. And for answer unto them, (because I am now otherwise diverted with our happy Tydings of Ireland, which arrived but some few Hours after your Letters,) I will only breefly tell you, that Monsieur de Beaumont hath received Audience of the Queen; but for the matter of the Reimbursement hath carried himself so reservedly, as we do not know yet what particular Somme he hath Commission to make offer. It is true, her Majestie doth prepare (and is already very forward) to set forth at her own Charges, a Navy for the Coasts of Spayne. Wherein, because I do perceive by your Conference with Monsieur de Villeroy, that for the Consequence which it might draw with it to that State, (in this

this undertaking tyme of the King of *Spayne's*,) that this her Majestie's Desseigne *Jan. 1601.* might serve to good purpose, to induce the King to a far greater *Reimbursement* for this Yere, then I find by your Letter is already intended; you shall do a very acceptable Service to her Majestie, yf by insisting upon the same in the best form you may, you shall be able to draw the King to a larger Somme; by representing unto him both the burthensomness of such a Charge to lye on her Majestie alone, and the common Benefit which may be expected thereof, as well to this State as to others, that under the Favour of her Majestie's Warr with *Spayne*, live the more secured in their Countries. And thus much I have thought good to touch of this matter; referring all further Circumstances of your Letters tyll some fyttter tyme hereafter, because I might geve you some fytt Opportunity now to procure an Access to the King, by imparting unto him her Majestie's most happy Successes in *Ireland*, which are shortly these.

That *Don Juan d'Aguilla*, upon the Distress of the last Defeate of the Rebels, hath now yealded up by Composition, as well the Towne of *Kingsale*, as all other Places which the *Spaniards* were possessed of in *Ireland*, as *Castle Haven*, *Baltimore* and *Beerhaven*; whereof some of them might have proved as difficult for recovery to her Majestie, (by reason of their Situation) as *Kingsale* it self. Now you have as much as we have at this present, tyll the Gentleman that is sent from the *Deputy* to enforme of all other Particulars, be arryved. In the mean time, I would not omitt to geve you Knowledge hereof, because I doubt not but the *French* Ambassador will advertise so much to the King. And so I committ you to God's Protection.

From the Court
at *Whitehall*.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

POSTSCRIPT.

You may seem that the Queen's Resolution to send to *Spayne* is not so certaine, but that yt may change, yf she do not find by the King some good Office to animate her. Herein it is that your Dexterity may appeare, for in very trewth we are far on with our Preparations. But you may say, (yf he knew so much already) that this Newes of *Ireland* may peradventure stay us, if we be not spur'd by him. This Night hath been spent in *Feux de Joye*.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

20th Jan. 1601.

I wrote unto you a short Letter of this Day, concerning the Action of *Kingsale*, whereof I had then received the first Advice. There is even now arryved Sir *Richard Morrison*, with a particular Dispatch from the *Deputy*, nothing differing from the former, saving that we finde the Nombers greater by Poll, then was conceived to be, for they were almost 3500 Heads, all *Spaniards*, saving some few *Portugalls*, and 300 *Neapolitans*; whereof 2500 in *Kingsale*, the rest in *Castle-haven*, *Baltimore* and *Beer-haven*. The Composition was to deliver up all the four Places, on condition that the *Deputy* should give them leave to return for *Spayne* with all they brought with them, Artillery and all things whatsoever; paying for the Transportation, at such Rates as the *Deputy* should allow of. He took his Oath not to land in any other part till he came to the *Groyne*: And yf Supplies arryved from *Spayne* before Wynde served him to imbarke his Army, he capitulated to remayne neutrall. For performance of all which Things, till they be gone, *Don Juan*, and certaine Captaines remayne Hostages; and when they are gone, there remayneth Hostages of principal Men for the safe Return of the Shippinge.

These are the Formallities of the Articles; whereof the Substance; and Effect is this; that our Army having endured a miserable Seidge, in respect of the Cly-

An. 1601. mate, not being left above 4000 able Men, must either have assailed 2500 at a Breach, or els must only have recovered the Place by Famine, which would have asked forty Dayes longer; by which tyme a good Part of the Army must have perished, and new Supplies might have landed. But which was more, (and herein I assure you, his Proceedings were judicious,) there weare two of the three Places wherein the Spaniards had fortified, which would have cost the Queen a great deal of Charge, and have kept the Army on Foot and in Miserye to have lived in that Province; especially to have gone to those Places, where the Canon can hardly be carryed, and where already they had made the Places very tenable, in favour whereof they were Masters of two verie good Ports. To conclude therefore, by all Presumption, this Bridge of Gould, whereon the Spaniards shall make their Returne, will either serve them to be Messengers of such Relations, as will give smal Appetite for any further Enterprize, (if they can arrive before the second Supplies come forth, for which these Men importun'd before the Rendition;) or else, such will be the Desire of Revenge, as the Kinge may happely resolve of some better dygested Enterprize; wherein by the way, I think it not amiss to tell you a pretty jest that passed between the Deputy and him. When Don Juan bemoaned the King's Misfortune to be so abused, to trust such a Nation, *that had no Constancy nor Resolution*; the Deputy asked him, *what he thought of the Nature of the Countrey?* Who to shew his extreame Alienation, sayd, that he remembred that part of the Scripture, when the Divell carried up Christ to the top of the Pinacle to shew him all the World; wherein said he, *I verily believe, the Devil did hyde Ireland from him, because it was fit for none but himself.* And thus have you the Narration of all those things, her Majesty being much pleased with God's favour herein, and expressing a deare Valluation of him, whom God hath made the Instrument of the same: Wherein to speake truly what is evident, *I do not think that ever England had a more worthy Servant.* And so for this tyme I committ you to God.

From the Court at
Whitehall.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

POSTSCRIPT.

What it is likely that this matter may work in that State, I am in much Dispute. For sometymes I imagine, that when he sees our Affayres go backward, that he begynnes to advise, *that our over-Infelicity may be hurtfull for him; and that where we cannot attend the Necessities of other States, that then he must strayne himself;* and so I perceave he hath done lately in the Matter of Ostend; for when he saw us so diverted, as he thought we must needs abandon that for a tyme, it appears by your Writings, that he is about to do some good Offices towards that State. How therefore now he will be glad to give any furtherance to our Actions upon Spayne, when he thinks we begynne to feel lesse Difficulties, you may do well to tast him; and as you may assure him, that notwithstanding this Combustion in Ireland, if he will but contribute some good Portion of Treasure, (though as default'd out of the Debt) in some further Proportion then he hath given Commission to his Ambassador, that her Majesty will send a stronge Fleet to Sea; so you may make him doubtfull, that when we shall see the purpose of the King of Spayne's sending into Ireland diverted for this Yeare, that then her Majesty will give over her Sea Action; in which he cannot be but Interested, by the Damage the other is like to receave. To conclude, I rather write this, *because I see you understand the Nature of the tyme,* and could be glad to worke upon it for the Queen's good, then that I can have hope of any thinge from thence; only this I can assure you, that our Fleet will be ready within these 20 Dayes to sett Sayle, whether he do any thing or no, which shall live upon his Coast till October; whereof the Charge will not be so little as an hundred Thousand Crowns. Sir Thomas Parry is now upon his Departure, only he shall tarry some 14 Dayes to be acquainted with our first Progressions,

gressions, in the Matters of Depredation. Odonnald, and another great Rebell in Connaught, are fled into Spayne with Sebeure, and proud half recovered Ulster, Hart broken, and in great Difficultie. An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 24th Jan. 1601. O. S.

THIS Court is so barren of all Occurrences, that are of the Growth of this Countrey, that it doth borrow from abroad all Entertainment of Discourse; either from the Affaires now in Action in Ireland and at Ostend, or from the Desseignes of this Sommer to come, which the Preparations of Spayne, Flanders, and Savoy, do threaten to project. The Archduke, (besides those Supplies which he doth dayly attend from Italy) doth make present Levies in the Franche Conté, and in the other his Provinces, for the speedy reinforcing of his Army before Ostend; which by the relation of the Soldiars which daily disband from thence and pass this Way, is full of Misery, and since the Slaughter at the late Assault, so weak, that it doth rather stand by the Reputation of the Number of the Heads, then by the Strength and Ability of the Soldiers.

Monsieur de Boderie, in his last Letters to the King, doth describe a universall Desolation and Mourning in that Court, especially by the Infanta; who having lost all Patience, with the Presumption of her former Hopes, doth with much bitterness exclaime against the Counsaill of Spaine, the King her Brother, and the Archduke her Husband, who perswaded her to come into those Parts, upon Assurance that at her Entery into that Countrey, the United Provinces would range themselves for her Service and Obedience: Whereas since her coming, she hath tasted nothing but Misery and Calamitie, whereof her Eyes and Eares have daily feeling; and can promise to her self for hereafter no better Amendments, but rather an encrease of her Sorrowes and Distasts. He writes, as though there should be in her a forward Inclination, (yf the Siege of Ostend shall not take place) to retire herself from thence, and to retorne into Spayne. Your Honor doth understand, that the Archduke hath repealed the Prohibition of Commerce between his Subjects and the United Provinces, and doth permit all kind of Salt, Fish, Butter, Cheese, and Wine of Spayne and France, to be received from them into his Countreis. But yf the State of the United Provinces were able to forbear that Commerce, but only untill this Lent were past, not only the Army before Ostend wold perish with Hunger, but also the Countreis of Artois and Hainault would suffer much Misery, whereof the last Year's Experience doth give sufficient Proofs.

The King is offended that the Archduke did yeald this Reason for the Rappel, viz. because his Neighbours and Ennemies did thereby make their Profit. Which he saies, must joyntly be interpreted against him and his Subjects, which by the way of Calais, doth furnish his Provinces with these Commodities; not against England, which usuallie doth not trade in that keind of Marchandize. This Weeke we understand, that the Admirall of Arragon (authorized with sufficient Powre for that purpose,) hath proposed an Overture of Treaty to the States; assuring them, that all agreeable Conditions shall be accorded, both for the Liberty of their Religion, and for the Maintenance of their antient Privileges; with addition of any other, which they hold reasonable to demand. Yt is thought here some neglect of Care, in those who undertake the Charge of that Government, that their Prisonnier, without their knowledge, should have means to receive Letters of a matter of that Importance; the only Bruite whereof (in such a hotchpot State, compos'd of so many bizarre Humours,) is sufficient to make a Rupture, which easily after will not be salved: And as great a Legerity in that Counsaill, (though the Overture was refused) to publish abroad the Particularities of these Conditions, carrying with them so glorious a Lustre; which cannot but stir up in the Minds of the best affected Phantasies, that which before

An. 1601. before they never conceived; and give Courage to the discontented Spiright, to professe with boldness, his Envie (which before was concealed) of Change and Innovation.

Yt is not yet assured that the *Suissers* have sworn the Alliance with this Crowne, though it is now som time sence Marechal *Biron* arrived amongst them. For the *Reimbursement* of their Debt, which amounteth to eight Millions and 400000 Ducats, they are content to take four Millions. Whereof this Year they are to receive 1500000, and 400000 Ducats yearly untill the full Summe be discharged. The *Catholique Cantons* do renounce the Alliance with *Spaine*, and joyne with those of the *Religion*, in a League defensive and offensive with this Crowne, against all other States, saving against the *Franche Conté*, (towards the which they promise to carry themselves like Neighbours and good Freinds,) and the *Duché of Milan*, with the which they will continue the Ligue defensive and offensive, even against this Crowne: For they pretend, that the *droict de bien seance* is as pregnant for their State as for this Crowne; and hope upon any Innovation, to have their parte au gasseau.

Upon long Deliberation, the King is now resolved to reestablish his Navie in the *Mediterranean* Sea; whereby he shall assure his Frontiers upon that Coast, hold in bridle the Gallies of *Spayne*, (which cannot pass into *Italy*, without touching in those Parts, yet touch without demanding Permission;) revive his Reputation with the Princes of *Italy*; who by his quitting the *Marquisat of Saluces* in the Treatie with *Savoie*, did hold themselves as abandoned, by opening the intercourse and access to them by the Sea; and by enabling himself to command those Seas, clear them of Pyrats, which the King of *Spayne* doth undertake, but not effect; yet under the colour of that Charge, doth retaine in his handes by *Bulls* from the *Pope*, the yearly Revenue of a Million and half in Ecclesiasticall Livings. The King's purpose is to make between 20 and 30 Gallies, and for this Year to make the Number 10. Whereof there are already 5 at *Marseilles* armed, and one in State to be put to the Sea. For the other 4, the King hath accorded with a *Genevois* Gentleman (that now is in this Town) called *Francesco Lommeleni*, to furnish fowre Gallies, the Slaves only excepted, for 40000 Ducats.

The Discontents of the Communallitie do daily multiply, for the Greivances of the Impositions; of the Nobility, for that their Services are not remembered, their Pensions retrenched, and they themselves not respected, nor admitted to the Government of the Estate. The Booke whereof I have heretofore advertised, is now in the Mouth of every Man, and com to the King's Hands, and many other of as scandalous a Subject are secretly spread abroad; amongst the which, there is one of this Title, *Tyrannie des Tyrannies du Roi Henry 4th de France*.

This Weeke Monsieur *de Rhosny* was made Captaine of the *Bastile* in this Towne. The Reason which is alleaged, is to place there the King's Coffers, and under Collour of that, the better to guard and assure the Treasure. Yt is thought he will fortify the Place, and lodge part of his Cannons, which here of late have ben made in great Quantity. The *Jesuits* have gained so far, that their Reestablishment is graunted in all Places within this Realme, saving within the Resort of this Parliament. Only, (upon an especial Grace to *la Verrane*,) the King hath licensed them to be receaved at *la Fleche*, not far from *Angiers*, yet within the Jurisdiction of this Parliament, whereof he is Governour. And because I have had this occasion to name *la Verrane*, I will not omitt that he is now to marry his Daughter, with the eldest Son of the Count *Molurier*, who so long hath disputed the Principallity of *Sedan*, and that Title with the Duke of *Bouillon*, and doth give her for Dowery in ready Money 80000 Ducats. Which is the more remarkable, considering the Services wherein he is imploied about the * King, which is to be his *Mezzano* for his Loves; the Place from whence he came, which is out of the Kitchen of Madame the King's Sister; that he hath many other Children both Sons and Daughters; and the smale time he hath ben about the King, who in the Disposition of his own Nature is nothing Prodigall. In somme, this Man may dispend in Revenue of Land, 50000 or 60000 Franks by the Yeare.

* *Lettres d'Etat*, Vol. 3. p. 320. and Monsieur *Amslot*'s Note.

Monsieur de Plessis hath escaped now lately to be murdered whilst he was at the Sermon at *Saumur*, by the hands of a religious Man of the Order of *St. Poll l'Ermite*; who had associated two others to joyn with him in this wicked Attempt. The two Complices have confessed that they were practized and induced by the Fryer; himself as yet, hath confessed nothing. The King, when he was informed of this Attempt, answered, *that he would then beleieve it; when Monsieur de Plessis had a Kingdom to loose.* And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 3^d Feb. 1601. O. S.

THE two last Dispatches of the 20th of *January*, which with so carefull Diligence yt pleased your Honor to redouble upon me, came to my hands the 29th. The King was then gone a hunting, and returned not before the next Day, which was *Satterday*, and late in the Evening. Upon *Sunday* Morning at his rising, I procured Access; to whom when I came; he said, "that his Ambassadors had advertised him that the *Spaniards* in *Ireland* were rendered, but "that the Particularities they had referred to my Relation. I then, according "to those ample Instructions received from your Honor, delivered from Point "to Point the particular Articles of the Capitulation; which when he had well "comprehended, I remonstrated the Reasons which moved the Lord Deputy to "grant those Conditions, insisting upon the number of *Spaniards* remaining "within the Towne of *Kingsale*; the Weakness of his Army, which the Nature "of the Climate, and Season of the Year did dayly consume: The Quallitie of the "other Ports, inaccessible and tenable; the Attendance of fresh Succours; and "lastlie, that her Majestie did with more tender Care respect the Life and Safety of her Subjects, (who could not but languish in that Winter Siege,) then "seek after Revenge upon a miserable Enemy; whom, though Famine would "have forced within few Days to have render'd, yet being rendered, must have "ben as now he is, returned into his Countrey. The King did highly commend "the Judgment of the Lord Deputy, and said, *that he had taken the self-same Course which he heretofore had done in his Warrs, and upon the like Occasion would ever do; and from the beginning did wish might be taken for the more speedy determining of that Warr, and the Repose of her Majestie's States.* He then asked what was become of *Tyronne*? I answered, that he "was gon *desolate* and *forlorne* into his Countrey, and thought, that the next "News that should be heard of him, wold be, *that some one of his most confident Followers had cut his Throat, and had made a Present of his Head, to procure his own Pardon.* After some pause, the King said, That now her Majestie was discharged from that Rebellion, she cold not do better then send "a good Fleet, (with some Assistance from the States,) against the Coast of *Spayne*, and to give the Command thereof to Sir *Francis Vere*. I answered, that before rendition of those Places which the *Spaniards* did possess, her Majestie had a purpose to send a Fleet towards that Coast; to the end, to retorne "the Force of *Spayne* from the poursuite of that Warr. What now we should "do (the *Spaniards* being rendered) was uncertaine; whether she wold wholly "change her purpose, or a while advise, to see what the King of *Spaine* wold "do, after the retorne of his People, and so accordingly conforme her Deffignes. The King insisted styll upon the same point, shewing the Facillitie "of the Attempt, by the Weakness of *Spaine*. I replied, *that the King of Spayne had taught her Majestie, not to undertake any ridiculous or inconsiderate Enterprize, to expose her Subjects to the Butcherie of her Enemies,*

An. 1601. “ and the Honor of her State to the Scorn of the World. The King smiling, said, that the King of *Spayne* was a most unfortunate Man. I answered, that the Success of yll founded Actions, was not to be imputed to Fortune, but to want of Judgment, and of due Consideration; and therefore, the Burthen and Waight of this Action (which once undertaken must ever be maintained) doth staie her Majestie from any present Resolution. The only way to engage her, was to enable her to undergoe yt; which he might do, yf it wold please him to contribute som convenient Somme, proportionable to the Charge of such an Enterprize, which I saide she wold be content to take in part of Paiement of her Debt; and then (as your Honor had commaunded me) I represented the great Benefit that thereby wold arise, both to his Estate, which should enjoy a continuall Repose, and to the States, who without this means, or som other as extraordinary, must be forced to strike Saile, and to accommodate their Fortunes to the Necessity of their Affaires. I added moreover, that the King of *Spayne* being detoured by this unexpected Attempt, to send Succours unto the Archduke either of Men or Money before the end of this Sommer, the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Artois* wold stretch open their Armes, to embrace the Honor of his Commandements. To this he answer'd not much, but first complained of his own Necessities, unable to give that Satisfaction which was demanded at his Hands; and after, that he wold advise with his Counsaill what was to be done in this Particular which I did negotiate. I praied him to consider that the Season of the Year was far advanced, and wold not suffer any long Delay; and withall to understand, that her Majestie wold resolve either to make Warr or Peace, and not to stand any longer upon the defensive; which was but to lye at the Discretion of her Enemy, and permitt him to take such Opportunities as might best serve his own Advantage. In all appearance of Reason, it was to be thought that Peace wold be sought for at her hands; and she not finding her present State sufficient to maintaine the Charge of so great a Warr, will not refuse such Conditions of Peace, as the Honor of her State with Safety may embrace. And so concluded, that he wold be pleased to consider, whether it were convenient for the Good of these parts of Christendom, that the King of *Spaine* should enjoy in Peace the Return of his Indies, but only for four or five Years.

This is the Substance of all that then passed, for he hasted to go to his Counsaill, which attended him in the end of his new Gallery, where he gave me this Audience. I took the first Comodity to give an account to Monsieur de Ville-roy of what I had negotiated. He said, that he thought this an important Matter, and worthey of the King's Consideration; wherein he had already had Conference with him, and so wold sollicit, that it might take Effect. He enquired very earnestly, to whom her Majestie wold recommend the Conduct of this Action, for that wold be an especiall Motife, to induce the King to this Contribution. He wished me to sollicite your Honor, that her Majestie wold be pleased (by some one whom she should depute) to communicate to their Ambassador, the Generallities of her Intentions in this Action; by whose Relation the King might be made in some sort capable of her Pourpose, and by her frank Dealing with his Ministers assured, (which much he doth desire) that she doth repose a confident Trust in his Friendship. I asked his Advice, whether I should speak with Monsieur de Rhosny of this Matter; which he advised me in any wise to do, and said, uppon the Rapport of their Ambassadors they wold joyne together, and so wold (for these were his Words) *tous les gens de bien*, to advance an Action of so worthey Consequence. I find by him, that they do greatly fear, that her Majestie's Felicity will humble the King of *Spayne* to sollicite for Peace. Which Opinion I have ben willing to nourish in them; and do assure all those who are most interested therein, That yf her Majestie did not receive better Contentment from hence then her former Treatment did promise, in case futable Conditions were offered, a Peace wold not be refused.

Hereupon

Hereupon I went to *Monsieur de Rhosny*, to whom I shewed, what her Majesty's Deseigne was in preparing this Fleet, before the Reddition of the *Spaniards*: What now her Intention is, yf she might receive from the King any convenient Contribution: The Equity of her Demand, not to engage the King in any Warre, for she was content that so much as should be contributed, should be retrenched from her Debt: The generall Benefitt that Christendome should receive, by rebating the Pride and Ambition of *Spayne*: The particular Good to this Crowne, (which without Jealousie should enjoy perpetuall Repose,) To the *States*, (who longer could not subsist without the Favour of a Diversion,) And lastly, That their Neighbours of *Flanders* (despairing to find Release from their Miseries under their Subjection to the *Archduke*,) wold retyre themselves to the Covert of this Crowne. He answered, that her Majesty, in his Judgment, should do better to imploy her Forces against the Coast of *Flanders*, and chase the *Spaniards* out of those Parts. Against *Spayne* more cannot be don, then now the *Spaniards* have don in *Ireland*, or her Forces lately have don at *Cadiz*; take some Port, ravage the Coast, and so retorne. I answered, that her Majesty wold take in very kind parte, any Counsaill that should come from the King. I praised him to think, *that she would not do that wrong to her Honor, to undertake any sleight or impertinent Action, nor to the Reputation the World had conceived of her Wisdom, to attempt any thing which should not first be digested with mature Deliberation.* I moved him to take some good occasion to conferr with the King in this matter, and so farr to advance, as the Good of the King's Service should require. Which he promised, with assurance of his best Endeavours, that it might take effect. Your Honor doth remember, that *Monsieur de Rhosny* hath a particular Interest, that doth move him to this Action of *Flanders*, which he wold advance with the maine of his Powre.

Here is conceived a great hope, that if the *States* may be enabled to subsist but some few Years, the *Archduke's* Provinces (despairing to have Relief from their Miseries) will revolt, and rather betake themselves to the Protection of this Crowne, then to the Ligue of the *United Provinces*: Which yf yt should happen, the Opinion is, that the King hath no purpose to annex them to the Crowne, but to invest in them his Sonne of *Vendosme*. Upon the Rapport of their Ambassador's and your Honor's next Letters, which will give occasion of Accessse, it will be seen what will be don. *The less need her Majesty's Affaires have of their Assistance, the more respectfull Reason, and real Proceeding, her Service shall find;* which at this time will be more speedy, upon the Fear which is conceived, that a Peace will be tender'd; and the Jealousy which doth arise from *Spayne*, the Ambition of that King, being as they see, impatient of Repose. After long Debate, which hath been between him and the Towne of *Genova* for the *Marquisat of Final*, he lately hath seized by Force, of the Towne and Port; greatly to the Prejudice of that Commonwealth, and to the Discontentment of this King; whereby, from the *Duché of Milan*, he hath a present Entrance into *Provence*.

Your Honor doth understand of a Conspiracy in the Campe before *Ostend*, to seaze on the Persons of the *Infanta* and the *Archduke*; for the which many, and some of Mark, have been executed. And fence that, whilest he was at his Devotion, he was suddainely surprized with an *Epilepsie*, (an hereditary Disease to his Family,) and some doubt is made that he will not easily recover his Senses and Understanding; but howsoever, *in eo non sunt posita fortune Græciæ.*

The famous *Arsenall* and Stable of *Dresden* in *Saxony*, so renowned throughout the World for the Beauty of the Architecture, are both lately consumed with Fire, neither is it known how it came. The King doth threaten a Journey to *Blois*, and from thence to *Poitiers*, where the Counsaill shall reside. But he, in post, will go to *Baionne*, to viffit those Frontiers, for he doth not beleevue much in the Peace with *Spaine*. Yet there is no probabillity that he will so far absent himself from *Ostend*. The Issue of which Seige (in the Opinion of this Counsaill)

An. 1601. Counsaill) will bring forth some strange Effects. And so I humbly take my leave.

Tour Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 13th Feb. 1601. O. S.

A Late Conference which I have had with Monsieur de Rhosny doth minister the Subject of this Letter; with whom being yesterday at his Lodging, to know whither he had moved the King touching the *Contribution* wherein I have lately solicited him, in case her Majestie should undertake any Desseigne against *Spaine*: " He answered, he had not, for (said he) I do not see " what good Success may be expected thereof, either to the common Benefit of " the two Crowns, or to the Damage of the Enemy. The best that can be " hoped is, that some part of the *Coast of Spaine* may be assailed and spoiled, " some Shippes taken or burned; wherof particular Men do feele the smarte, but " the Enemy himself is nothing weakned in his Strength, but he and his Subjects the more exasperated to pursue Revenge. Yf (said he) her Majestie " shall be pleased to make any Overture of some *solide Enterprize* for the " assurance of both Estates, the King will not only second her, but joyne hand " in hand with her therein, and be ready (yf need be) to march before. I replied, that her Majestie's Actions did all aim at one end, that is, the *Safety and Repose of her own Estates, and the Conservation of her Neighbours and Allies*; and therefore yt was not to be thought, that she had espoused a Desseign against *Spaine* rather than any other, which should not be of the like Quality and Condition. For the Attempt of *Flanders*, (whereof he spake the other day,) I said it had many great and dangerous Difficulties, for where should the Forces be landed, *Ostend* being now so strongly besieged, and environed round about with Forts, and the rest of that Coast guarded with so many good Towns entirely belonging to the *Archduke*. And then to what end, unless it should be intended to make a Conquest of that Country, which did pass the Bounds of her Majestie's Ambition; *who did not desire to extend the Limits of her Dominions*. He said, the Good that would arise thereby to her Realmes, would recompence sufficiently all the Difficulties and Dangers that could be pretended. For so long as the *Spaniard* hath that Power in these parts, nether *England* nor *France* can much presume of any assurance of Repose. Yt is not *Spaine* but *Flanders* that makes him so bold, to make so many Attempts upon *England*; and the Forces of 1588, which should have struck the Blow, were of *Flanders* not of *Spaine*. Yf her Majestie would propose to the King this Enterprize, to chase the *Spaniard* out of *Flanders* and the other Provinces, and for the meanes, either her self solely to make the Warre, and to receive monthly Contribution of such Summes as should be accorded; or to joyne her Forces with the Kings, and to avoid all future Jealousies establish by consent a *Prince* in that *State*; this he said were an *heroical Project* worthy of the Greatness of two foe potent Princes, which the King had reason to harken to, and would be willing to embrace. But to waste Men or Money in any trifling Enterprize, which will be of no less Charge and Danger, then yf it were of Moment and Consequence, were nether for the King's Profit nor Honor.

This is the Substance of what he said to this purpose. " Which, he said, he spake, not with Warrant or Commission, but by way of Discourse, that I might thereby make my Profit. For the King being in Peace with *Spaine*, it was not for any of his Counsaill to make Overtures of this Nature, but they were to proceed from her Majestie's part; which when they did, should " be

" be advanced with his best Assistance. He insisted long upon the nobleness of *Ar. 1601.*
 " this Action: Upon the greatness of the Consequence, whereby these Parts
 " of Europe should be perpetually assured, and the King of Spayne ranged to
 " Reason. Upon the Facility wherby the Princes should enjoy the Fruits of
 " their Labours in their owne Dayes; for the Townes are not strong, the Coun-
 " trey would render it selfe at the first Sommons, tyred out with the Misery of
 " an endless Warre, and longing after the Government of a particular Prince:
 " The Archduke is now disurnished of Men, and hath small meanes to be ren-
 " forced, when the King shall impeache the Passage of those Succours which out
 " of Spaine and Italie, have no other waye then through the Countrey of
 " Bresse. And lastly, the King hath his Magazins in Picardie sufficiently fur-
 " nished with all Provision, which may be necessary for such an Enterprize. He
 " wished me to advise of it; and so to repair accordingly to him, which I pro-
 " mised to do in 12 or 15 Dayes.

I thought it my Duety in dilligence to advertize this: Wherby your Honor may perceave, how easy it is (yf this Man doth speake as he doth thinke) to engage the King in a perpetuall Warre. For no sooner shall his Armes appear in *Flanders*, but the King of Spaine and the Duke of Savoy will fall upon *Provence*; the Doubt whereof did allay their Heat in the late Negotiation at *Calais*. But now the Alliance is sworn with the *Suisses* (in that Form specified in my late Letters) wherby this Crown is mightily strengthened, and that of Spaine for all Attempts as much weakened; they here now do not stand in any great awe of the Forces that can come from Spaine or Italie.

Here hath lately bin discovered a *Practize*, which might have proved dangerous to the quiet of this State; Whereupon there are four now Prisoners in the *Bastile*, whose Names are, *Villebouche*, *Croisè*, *St. George*, and *Chalu*. The two latter have shewed to the King, a List of the Names of 930 Gentlemen of *Auvergne* and *Gascoigne*, which hold Intelligence with the Duke of Savoy and King of Spaine; and do confesse, that some Summs of Money have ben distributed from Spaine amongst them. They name to be acquainted with this *Practice*, Men of greatest Place in this Realme, the Duke *Montpensier*, the *Conne- stable*, *Conte d'Auvergne*, Duke of *Espernon*, *Mareschal Biron*, and the Duke of *Bouillon*, against whom, the King's Displeasure is most incensed. He hath long bin at *Sedan*, in some Indisposition of his Body. The King hath sent one Monsieur *Constant* unto him, to wish him to come to the Court, because the Air of that Place is unwholsome, and he geven to Melancholy, which Company, and Conversation of his Freindes wold drive away; but as yet there is no Newes of his coming. This matter is kept very secret, and it is thought shall soe be passed over. The King was advertised the last Weeke from *Rochebelle*, that the Duke of *Espernon*, (who doth pretend the Gouvernement thereof to appertaine to him,) hath had a late *Practize* to surprize the Towne. Certaine Inhabitants are imprisoned, and one *Burgeoise* named *Isaac Paris*, who held Intelligence with the Duke. All *French* Shippes, are now againe freshly arrested in Spaine. The Pretext is, that there were certaine *French*, in consort with some *Hambourgers*, who about the Streights, being assailed by the *Spanish* Gallies, did beat them, with losse of many Men. Here is the Count of *Soulmes* from the *Palatine of Rhine*. After Complements, his Message is to demaund remboursement for many Debts which the Conte doth challenge (as dew to *Casimire*) to descend to him, to the Somme of two Millions. But he is content to remit the antient Debt, so he may receive 500000 Crownes, which he himselfe did lend unto the King; which as he professeth, he would contribute to the States, towards the Maintenance of their Warre. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 16th Feb. 1601. O. S.

MONSIEUR de Villeroy hath bin this Shrovetide out of this Towne, and returned not before *Satterday* last. Upon *Sunday* in the Evening I went to him, willing to sound him, how he would accord in Opinion and Judgment with Monsieur de *Rhosny*, towching that important Point, whereof I advertised in my late Letters of the 13th of this Month. I held it not convenient to acquaint him how farre the other had opened himselfe in his Inclination for *Flanders*. Thus I beganne with him, " That according to the Counsaile which he gave me, " I had communicated to Monsieur de *Rhosny* her Majestie's purpose against " *Spaine*; which he did in no wise approve, holding it to be an unprofitable " and fruitles Enterprize, no better then that of the *Spaniards* in *Ireland*, or " some of our former in *Spaine*, and yet of charge and of danger. Further I " did not proceed, but attended his Answer. Which was, *That all Enterprises " by Sea, were chargeable for their Preparations, subject to many hazards in " the Execution, and seldom did succeed to Expectation.* He did not thinck " that Monsieur de *Rhosny* did hold yt inconvenient that her Majestie should arme, but did judge yt more fitt for her Service, that she should imploy her " Forces against *Flanders* then against *Spaine*; in which twoe Actions the Difference is great. To imploy her Forces in *Spaine* was but to draw the Warre " into length, and to put off the *Spaniard* for that Yeare: But to bring the " Warre to an End, and to secure both her owne and neighbour States, was to " make *Flanders* the Seat of the Warre; whence the *Presumption* of all Attempts, both agaynst *England* and *France*, did receive their Root. To this " I replied, that which he said could not have place, but by chasing the *Spaniard* out of the *Low Countries*: which he acknowledged to be his Meaning. " That I said was an Enterprize of many and waighthy Considerations: Fyrst yt " would require a Royall Army: Her Majesty after that infinite Charge which " she hath for many Yeares sustayned both at home and abroad, could not well " support so great a Burden. Then, where should that Army descend, *Ostend* " being beleiged? Lastly to what end should she undertake this Action? *Syth " the Sea did circumscribe, as well the Bounds of her Ambition, as the Limits " of her Dominions*: Which I sayd appeared by her reall Proceeding both with " the States, and here with them, in the Danger of their Troubles. To the " fyrst he answered, yt was for her Majestie to resolve, what she would do agaynst the Enemy. And something she was to do, for he wold advise her " rather to make her Peace, then to stand upon the Defensive; though sayd he, " I am so well acquainted with the Affection of the *Spaniard*, that he thincks, " to make and keepe a Peace with *England*, would dryve him headlong into " *Hell*. Then the Resolution being taken, yf she shall be pleased to communicate yt to the King, and for the more assured effecting of yt, demaund his " helping hand, she shall fynd him most willing to returne unto her the like " Assistance, which he doth acknowledge to have received from her, whereby " he hath recovered the Establishment of his State, which now in peace he doth " enjoy. He said, there was no meanes but by raising the Seige before *Ostend*; " nor noe meanes to raise the Seige, but by some notable Diversion. And to " the last doubt which I proposed, he answered, that the King's Ambition was " likewise regulated, and could be content that there were a particular Prince " established in those Provinces. He proceeded, and said, that yf this Action of " *Flanders* shall seem expedient, her Majestie is to resolve speedily. The occasion will not ever be presented, and the Season of the Year doth hasten on. " She might cause her *Mynisters* to negotiate with their Ambassadors; he was " assured they should fynd sincere Proceeding, and the like I should receive heere. " He wished the Bruite of the Attempt of *Spaine* might continew, though the " purpose

" purpose were altered, to continew the Preparations which there were great for *An. 1601.*
 " Defence, and where, (by his Advertisements,) 20 Gallies were ready for the
 " Sea, to come down into *Flaunders*. He discoursed long with me upon this
 Subject; but because I had not that which I came for, (which was to know
 whether he thought the King would joyne his Forces with her Majesties, and
 declare himselfe openly in the Action, yf yt should be undertaken,) I retourn-
 " ed back to the Number of the Forces; which I said could not be less then
 " 20000 Foote, besydes a competent Cavallry; and I doubted, whether so great
 " a Force might well be spared out of the Realme. He answered, that must be
 " advised on and considered: That the King could not assist with Men without
 " declaring Warre, and that demand did break off the Negociation at *Calais*;
 " whether he sayd, an Information that *Dunkerke would revolt*, did bring the
 " King. I replyed only, that her Majesty would not presse the King with un-
 " reasonable Demands, and soe seemed satisfied: And now doe attend your Ho-
 nor's Commandments, which shall instruct me how to proceede. This doth
 seeme but a Nicety in him, for what real Assistance can the King give in so im-
 portant an Action, which long can be concealed, and being discovered, doth not
 imbarque him in the Warre? Yf her Majesty shall be pleased to imbrace this Acti-
 on, the Nomination of a Prince to this State whose Advancement will be pleasing
 to the King, Assurance that he shall not be left alone in the Warre, and some
 hopes tendred to Monsieur de Rhosny, may have power, to make the King with-
 out Scruple, declare the Warre.

This small tyme of Repose which they have had, hath already engendred ma-
 ny corrupt and superfluous Humours, which not being discharged without, will
 breede a Contagion within the Body of the Realme. And *Flaunders* remayning
 in the Hands of *Spaine*, will ever be a Lance in their Sydes; especially yf the
 Crowne (which they cannot but expect) fall upon the Head of an Infant King.
 I beseech your Honor excuse this my Boldness, yf my Zeale to her Majesty's
 Service hath transported me beyond my Modesty and Discretion. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

27th February, 1601.

FORasmuch as Sir *Thomas Parry* is to repaire very shortly to be Resident
 there as her Majestie's Ambassador, and for that purpose doth nowe send
 over the Bearer hercof his Servant, to make Provision of a House and other Ne-
 cessaries for him against his coming; I have therefore thought fit to let you
 knowe so much, and to recommend the Party unto you, to be by you assisted,
 as well in procuring free Passeports from the King or any of his Counsel whom
 it may concerne, for all such Utinsyllies as he shall have cause to send hither, as
 in any other thing wherein he shall need your Assistance, for the better accom-
 modating of the Ambassador agaynst his Arrivall. Whereof not doubting you
 will take such Care as is requisyte, I committ you to God.

Your loving Friend

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Win-

An. 1601.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

27th February 1601. O. S.

I Have not much more to advertize, then that Monsieur de Beaumarch, (*Tre-
sorier d'Espagne* now in *Quartier*) did very lately send unto me, by Or-
der from Monsieur de Rhosny, to know what Commission I had to receive the
Somme of 50000 Crowns, which now he had in his hands for her Majesty, and
what acquittance I could give for his discharge. I repaired to his Lodging to give
him Satisfaction in his Demands. "He then told me, that Monsieur de Rhos-
ny was now resolved to send the saide Somme to their Ambassador in England,
" who should receive the Discharge for the Payment, from her Majesty. This
" course, (as I said unto him) will be more honourable for the King, (for the
" transport either in Specie or by Exchange, will be both of Danger and charge,")
yet yf this be but a Collour to gaine Tyme, (as your Honor shall commaund me)
I will sollicite the Payment; for this is the tyme, and now the States are to re-
ceive the first Parte of their Assignment, which is 100000 Crowns.

The President Jeannin is sent by the King to the Archduke, and departed from
hence upon Tuesday last. Yt is sayd he is to treat about the Subject, which
Monsieur Commartin and others have so long negociated with little purpose,
namely, about the *Confins* of those Countries; and to demand the Sovereignty
of the *Conté* of *St. Paul*, which the King doth hold to appertain to this
Crowne. Some adde, that he is to demand the Delivery of *Boucher*, who pub-
lished that Book, of the Nullities of his Marriage. But the principall Point of
the Negociation, is about the *Affair* of Monsieur de Rhosny for the Principalli-
ty of *Espinoy* for his Son in Law, and the *Vicomte* of Gaunt for himselfe.
Wherein he is to proceed with *Protestation*, (in case he shall be refused,) that
the King cannot in Honor give longer delay of Justice to his Subjects; that is,
refuse to graunt at their Instance, Letters of *Reprisalls*, whereby they may have
meanes to right themselves. Hereby it doth appeare, what Power Monsieur
de Rhosny doth hold in the King his Master's favour; and that since he hath
imbarqued himselfe in the Cause, he will *cælum terris miscere*, rather then re-
ceive a disgracefull Repulse.

Parsons the Jesuite hath this last Week written to the Ambassador of Scot-
land: Excuseing himselfe for the Writings which he hath published, to the Pre-
judice of the Scots King. And entreated, (by his Mediation,) to fynd some en-
tre into his favour and good opinion; with no want of *Protestations*, that he
will relinquish the Service of any other, and only adhere to him, upon the smal-
lest shews that he shall make of his Inclination, towards the favour of the
Catholiques. Monsieur de Rhosny, in the last Speech I had with him, did touch
this Point; That there were many *Practises* to alienate the King of Scotland
from the Religion which he professeth. And when I answered, that he was a
Prince wise, moderate, and discreet, and so well founded in the Religion he pro-
fesseth, that ther was no fear that he wold suffer himselfe to be seduced: He re-
plied, That Ambition did know no other Religion, then that which did make
way for the Advancement of her *Desseigns*. Yt seemeth, he hath received
some Advertisements to this purpose from his Brother, the King's Ambassador
at Rome. The Trueth is, the Continuance of the Bishop of Glasgow in this
Place of Ambassador; and many *Sollicitations* which he hath made to the Pope
(by Letters) to make the Bishop of Weefnes Cardinal, have done a generall
Wrong to the Reputation of his Judgment, as well as his Honor.

Here daily come petty Complaints of the Relligion and *Catholiques* one a-
gainst the other. At Lyons, the 20th of the last Month, there went forth out of
the Towne, betweene 15 and 20 of the Court *presidial*, and defaced the Temple
of the Relligion, by breaking down the Doors and Windows. And at Mont-
pellier, in publick Disputation it hath bin defended, that the Pope is Antichrist.

Whereupon,

Whereupon, the Clergy of *Languedoc* have made to the King a greivous Complaint, which the *Nuncio* here doth pursue with much Vehemency. Letters are sent downe from the King to the *Chambre mi-partie* at *Castres*, to take Knowledge of the Complaint, and to proceed accordingly to a severe Punishment: But the *Relligion* is the absolut Master of that Towne. The Duke of *Nevers* doth purpose some time the next Weeke to depart from hence towards *England*, (a Voiage which long he hath projected,) to kisse her Majestie's Hands, and to see her Court. There are some dozen of his Friends which intend to accompany him, and amongst them the *Vidame* of *Chartres*. The Duke is gon this Day to take his leave of the King who is now at *Fountainbleau*, but hath a purpose to retyre himselfe for some few Dayes to *Vernueil*. Of any further Jorney, we speake coldly.

An. 1601.

Monsieur de Rhosny doth perswade the Jorney into *Poitou*, to establish the *Pancharte*, which still is refused; the rest of the *Counsaill* are unwilling the King should engage his Authority with his Subjects, in a matter of that quality, which they are obstinat never to admit. And then, pretending to visit the Frontier Towns of those parts, to passe by *Rochell* without entring in, is to give the world to understand, that therefore he doth passe by, because the Towne will not suffer him to enter as Master, but with the Officers of his Household, and a limitted Train.

The Advertisements of the Preparations of *Spaine* are daily confirmed; the *Marquis* of *Spinola* hath made his Levy of 6000 Men, and as the Season will permit, will passe the Montaines and bring them downe. *Frederigo* is returned into *Spaine*, where they arme in all parts, both by Sea and Land. In the Kingdom of *Naples*, ther are to be levied 4000 Men; where likewise, and in *Sicily*, is prepared great Provision for Shiping. There are Letters from *Rome*, that the *Englishe Priests* are there arrived, and that the *French Ambassador* hath received them into his Protection. *Thomas Fitzherbert* (who so long hath lived in *Spaine*) hath taken upon him the Robe of a *Jesuite* in *Rome*; and *Thomas James* doth succeed in his place, to be Factor for the *Englishe* in *Spaine*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Articles between the two *French Ambassadors Boisfisse* and *Beaumont*, and the Commissioners of her Majestie.

Comme plusieurs propositions ont esté faites par les Deputez du Roy Tres Chrestien, pour mieux asseurer le Commerce des Francois, en quoy les Commissaires de la Royne ont taché de leur rendre tout contentement. Aussi lesdits Commissaires pensent debvoir proposer de leur part.

Sur le Premier Article.

Les Ambassadeurs de France respondent, qu'ils n'ont pouvoir d'accorder ladite abolition, leur estant ordonné par leur Commission, de demander reparation des dommages receus par les Sujets du Roy depuis son advenement à la Couronne seulement; mais non de quitter

Art. 1.

Que puisque les Princes ont trouvée bon que l'on ne recherchast plus avant les Memoires des choses passées, que seulement Depuis la jour de l'advenement du Roy present à la Couronne; que consequement il y ait Article qui porte abolition de tout ce qui seroit passé

5 G

se

An. 1601. quitter ceux qu'ilz ont soufferts auparavant. Partant prient les Seigneurs Commissaires & Deputés de sa Majesté Serenissime d'avoir agreable, que le Seigneur de Boissile, (estant de retour en France, comme il espere bientost,) retourne le commandement du Roy la dessus, qu'il ne doute point qu'il sera au contentement de sa Majesté Serenissime. En quoy ledit Seigneur de Boissile offre de faire tout le meilleur office qu'il luy sera possible.

Sur le 2^{me} Art.

Accordent, que les Lettres de Marque qui seront cy apres octroyez, ne se puissent cy apres executés sur la terre, sinon que pour grandes & justes considerations, il fust autrement Ordonné par les Conseils de leurs Majestés.

Sur le 3^{me} Art.

Accordent, que suivant le 3^{me} Article du Traicté de Blois, le Roy commettra certaines personnes pour adviser & arrester avec ceux que ladite Royne Serenissime voudra commettre, de la quantité & qualité des Gabelles & peages, & autres droits qui devront estre pris sur les Marchandises, & qu'icelles impositions arrestées, ne puissent estre accruez: à la charge, qu'il en soit fait de mesmes, pour celles mises sur par ladite Dame: Et que les Subjects du Roy n'en paient non plus que les Anglois; ainsi qu'en France, pour ce Regard, ils sont Traictés comme les Subjects du Roy.

Sur le 4^{me} Art.

Disent, qu'il n'esche notification audit Arrest que pour le regard de la confiscation des Draps, laquelle jusques icy n'a eu lieu. Et prient lesdits Ambassadeurs que lesdits Deputés de la Royne se vueillent contenter que ledit Seigneur de Boissile face pareil office pour ce regard, que pour le contenu au premier Article.

Sur le 5^{me} Art.

Respondent, que l'Exemption du droit d'Aubaine a esté accordée par le 32^{me} Article du Traicté de Blois: Et ne reste pour en jouir effectivement, sinon, que la Royne Serenissime vueille declarer

Art. 2.

Que puis que les Marchants doivent estre en la protection des Princes, il ne soit point donné lieu à l'execution des Represailles sur la terre.

Art. 3^{me}.

Que toutes nouvelles charges & imposts, qui ont esté levée sur les Subjects de sa Majesté, depuis le Traicté de Blois, soyent ostés.

Art. 4^{me}.

Que le dernier Arrest donné contre nos draps soit revoque.

Art. 5^{me}.

Que nos Marchants soyent exempts de la Loy d'Aubaine; attendu la rigueur d'icelle, & que pour ce regard l'on a trouvé bon d'en privilegier ceux des Provinces Unies, desquels les Subjects

declarer sa Volonté sur la continuation dudit Traicté. jets de sa Majesté pensent que les merites n'ont pas devancé les leurs. An. 1601.

Sur le 6^{me} Art.

Seront expedies toutes provisions necessaires pour rendre les Jugemens executoires, par tout le Royaume de France.

Qui est ce que lesdits Ambassadeurs de France ont estimé debvoir respondre auxdits Articles; se reservant cy apres de proposer de leur part ce qu'ils jugeront, pour faciliter & entretenir le Commerce des Subjets du Roy en ce Royaume.

Art. 6^{me}.

Et d'autant que les Lettres de Patentes, sans lesquelles on ne peut aujourd'hui executer les jugemens des Commissaires hors le ressort du Parlement de Rouen, sont longues & de grands frais: Qu'il soit pourveu en la Commission, que les Coppies d'icelle collationnées à l'Original, suffiront pour l'Execution desdits jugemens par tout le Royaume, comme il en a esté par le passé.

Et que les Villes Privilegiées n'en puissent pretendre exemption.

Replique des Commissaires de sa Majesté, à la Responce faicte par les Ambassadeurs de France aux Propositions desdits Commissaires.

Art. 1.

C'a esté l'intention & desir de sa Majesté pour le bien des deux Estats, & pour conserver entre eux l'amitié, de vuider toutes causes de plainte sur le fait des Depredations. Et pour cest effect, elle Envoya Monsieur Edmonds expres vers le Roy, pour luy faire entendre ce bon desir qu'elle avoit, & recevoir de luy semblablement sa resolution la dessus. Avec lequel fut accordé, que l'on ne rechercheroit des choses que ce qui seroit arrivé depuis le commencement du Regne du Roy present: Et que pour ce mieux effectuer, on enverroit par deça des Deputez. Suivant quoy, nous presumions que les Ambassadeurs fassent ou deussent estre autorisez pour ce faire. Et comme ainsy soit, que l'on ne puisse nier, que pour bien composer les Affaires, & pour continuer le Commerce entre les deux Royaumes, il soit necessaire d'accorder ceste abolition là; nous esperons, que s'ilz ne sont desia pourvus de Commission suffisante pour cest effect, ilz useront de toute diligence pour avoir plus ample pouvoir du Roy: Et que Monsieur de Boisille ne partira pas que le Traicté n'ait reçu pleine conclusion sur ce point là.

Art. 2.

Quand au second Article, il semble raisonnable qu'il soit absolument accordé sans Aucune telle restriction d'ordinaire ou extraordinaire; parce qu'autrement, l'Etat des pauvres Marchants sera aussy incertain & dangereux; comme il est à present.

Art. 3.

Pour le troisieme, s'il y a bonne intention de venir à reiglement & accord sur ce fait des Taxes & Impositions, dont les Subjets de sa Majesté ont grande occasion de se plaindre, il n'y peut avoir du temps & de personnes plus propre à cest effect que sont les Ambassadeurs maintenant Authorisés, & le present Traicté: Et pour la forme que l'on aura à tenir en ce Reiglement là, on s'en doit rapporter aux Traictés cy devant faicts entre les deux Couronnes.

Art. 4.

Touchant le quatriesme, il est manifeste que ledit Arrest donné contre nos Draps, est en plusieurs poinets par trop extreme & rigoureux: Et pour les raisons que l'on alleguoit en ce faict là, on y a maintenant pourveu par Acte du dernier Parlement. Et ne peuvent nos Marchants estre aucunement en seureté, jusques à ce qu'il soit entirement revoque. Ce qu'ayant par cy devant esté

An. 1601. *esté promis à Monsieur Edmonds, de buoir estre long temps a effectué, on trouve estrange que cela ait encores maintenant besoing de Nouvelle Sollicitation. Et de le laisser en suspension, cela ne peut estre sans danger, parce qu'il ne laisse pas de pouvoir estre Executer à la premiere occasion.*

Art. 5.

Pour le cinquiesme, veu les molestes que les Subjects de sa Majesté traffiquans en France reçoivent souvent, par la rigueur de ladite Loy d'Aubaine; & considéré aussy, que les Subjects du Roy ne subissent rien, de tel icy; C'est chose juste & conforme à l'amitié qui est entre les deux Couronnes, que cela nous soit maintenant accordé, comme il est à plusieurs autres des Amis & Alliez de la France, sans nous renvoyer à l'interpretation du Traicté de Blois, n'y d'aucun autre.

Art. 6.

Quant au sixieme, nous acceptons la Responce qui y est faite; & requerons, que cela puisse estre effectué le plusot que faire se pourra; à Cause del Interest des parties, qui ont maintenant proces en France.

Et quant à la derniere reservation desdits Ambassadeurs, les Commissaires se reservent aussy pareille liberté; desirans cependant, que lesdits Ambassadeurs vueillent premierement par leurs determinations & Conclusions en ce Traicté, donner ordre à ces propositions, qu'ilz leur ont presentées, sur lesquelles les Subjects de sa Majesté se plaignent grandement; afin de mieux entretenir l'Amitié & le Commerce entre les deux Royaumes.

Propositiones ultimo loco inter Dominos Commissarios hinc inde Agitatae.

Art. 1.

ÆQUUM videtur, ut omnes & singuli subditi & Mercatores utriusque Principis, in mutuam protectionem suscipiantur, quo liberè ac securè licitam Mercaturam exercere possint: Quod commodissimè fiet, secundum conventiones in prioribus Tractatibus inter utriusque Regni principes initas.

Art. 2.

Quò melius depredationibus aliisque latrociniiis piraticis obviatur, equitati consonum videtur, quod Dominus Exercitor, Capitaneus, Præfectus, Magister, seu Bursarius, duos fidejussores idoneos det vel dent, præstet vel præstent, Admirallo, Viceadmirallo, seu eorum locum tenentibus; videlicet, pro navibus Mercatorum & aliorum subditorum, posthac cum Bellico apparatu & Reprasaliis emittendis, in duplici Navis, apparatus, & Victualium Valore: Et de aliis, quæ tantum mercaturæ causa, sine Reprasaliis & apparatu bellico emittuntur, in simplici. Et si dicti Admirallus, Viceadmirallus, seu eorum loca tenentes, nullos, vel minus idoneos fidejussores acceperint, culpa eorum interveniente, de Injuriis ipsi respondere teneantur.

Art. 3.

Quo impensis Mercatorum, qui lites intenturi sunt, melius prospiciatur; Conventum est, ut eorum Causæ intra sex menses expediantur, si commodè fieri possit: Idque per Commissarios a Christianissimo Rege in Gallia constitutos, gratis, & sine sumptibus partium; quemadmodum jam in Anglia à serenissima Regina constitutum est.

Art. 4.

Sententiæ seu Condemnationes in Actionibus civiliter intentatis in eos qui piraticam exercent latae, in singulos delinquentes in posterum in solidum fiant: Fide

*Fidejussores verò, pœnam stipulatam præstabunt tantummodo, quoad injuriam An. 1601.
passo seu spoliato satisfiat.*

Art. 5.

Post tres menses elapsos a tempore traditionis literarum principis utriusque Regni, vel a requisitione Oratoris Residentis, si Justitia denegata fuerit, Repræsalia hinc inde concedi possunt.

Art. 6.

Quod nulli subditorum utriusque Principis, naves alterutrius Principis, seu subditorum suorum, Vexilla sui principis Erecta gerentes, sub pœna Mortis & Confiscationis bonorum, in posterum sistant, capiant, de via divertant & spolient. Nihilominus nulli subditorum utriusque principis, sub pœnis supradictis, ulla Armorum terrestrium sive maritimorum genera, ubicunque fabricatorum, præter ea quæ ad necessariam navium defensionem sufficient, ad hostes alterutrius principis transvehent seu transportabunt: Nec alterutrius principis subditi libertate Commercii, in præjudicium alterutrius Principis, quovismodo abutentur.

Art. 7.

Non licebit in posterum naves alterutrius principis, vel subditorum suorum, in portibus alterutrius Regni ad Anchoras residentes, nec vel Mercimonia in eisdem onerata sistere, nec Mercatores vel Nautas invitos cogere, ad dicta Mercimonia vendenda vel distrabenda, nisi sub justo pretio: Nihilominus si alteruter princeps dictis navibus seu mercimoniis opus habuerit, bene licebit eorum alterutri, easdem Naves, una cum Mercimoniis, ad usus suos accommodare, soluto Dominis justo pretio.

Art. 8.

Justissimum est, quod si qui tam immanes ac barbari reperiantur, qui omni humanitate spretâ, adeo in subditos alterutrius principis sævierint, ut eos in mari navigantes interfecerint, vel submerferint, vel hostibus vendiderint, gravissimis pœnis juxta demerita plectentur.

Art. 9.

Repræsalia jam concessæ revocandæ sunt: Verum tamen conventum est quod partes hinc inde quæ aliquas ejusmodi Repræsalias obtinuerint, Causas suas coram Judicibus ad illud hinc inde respectivè designatis, prosequantur: Et si infra tres menses dictæ Causæ a dictis Judicibus non expediantur, bene licebit dictis partibus conquerentibus, plus justò gravatis, Repræsalias denuo obtinere. Conventum tamen est, quod posthac nullæ Repræsalia contra subditos alterutrius Principis, nisi sub magno Regni sui sigillo concedantur.

Art. 10.

Naves omnes immediato principis Mandato emissæ, vel a Regiæ Classis præfectis in usus publicos ascitæ, & Matriculis inscriptæ, pro Regiis Navibus habeantur: Et si quid ab eisdem commissum fuerit, ipsi principes damnum datum refarcire tenebuntur.

Art. 11.

Edicta publica fiant, ne ulla bonorum in Mari captorum divisio, transportatio, seu alienatio permittatur, neque quis eadem spolia emat, receptet, seu celet, nisi Judicis Admiralitatis sententia seu decreto, justæ & legitimæ prædæ loco, definiantur: Neve maritimarum Civitatum seu Villarum alterutrius Regni Magistratus, Piratas, (secundum alterutrius Regni leges, proscriptos, & publicè denunciatos,) in portus seu infra dictarum Civitatum sive Villarum limites recipiant, seu stationem facere permittant: Neve dictarum Civitatum seu Villarum Incolæ, dictos proscriptos hospitio excipiant, aut eisdem Victualia, Auxilium,

An. 1601. *lium, favoremve ullum præsent; sed detineri illos, ac Judicio sisti faciant; idque sub pœnis de Jure debitis, cum reparatione damnorum & interesse.*

Suspensio & prorogatio Colloquii inter Serenissimæ Reginae Angliæ Commissarios & Christianissimi Gallorum Regis Oratores Londini habiti Anno 1602.

CUM inter nos Carolum Comitem Nottingham, Baronem de Effingham, præclari Ordinis Garterii Militem, Locum tenentem comitatum Suffex & Surria, Constabularium Honoris & Castri de Windsor, Magnum Admirallum Angliæ, Hiberniæ, & Walliæ, ac Dominiorum & Insularum earundem, Ville Calesiæ & Marchiarum ejusdem, Normanniæ, Gasconiæ & Aquitaniæ, Classifque & Marium dictorum Regnorum Angliæ & Hiberniæ, præfectum Generalem; Robertum Cecyl Militem Serenissimæ Reginae Angliæ principalem Secretarium; Johannem Fortescue Militem Cancellarium Scaccarii; Johannem Popham Militem Capitalem Justiciarium ad placita coram dicta sua Majestate tenenda assignatum; Johannem Herbert Armigerum suæ Majestatis secundum Secretarium, Serenissimæ Reginae Angliæ Consiliarios: Nec non Julium Cæsarem Legum Doctorem dictæ Serenissimæ Reginae Angliæ a libellis supplicibus, & supremæ Curiae Admiralitatis Judicem; Thomam Parry Militem, Daniele Dun Legum Doctorem Decanum & Officiale principalem Curiae Cantuariensis de Arcubus London. Thomam Edmonds Secretioris Consilii clericum, Commissarios & Deputatos Serenissimæ Reginae: Et Johannem de Thunery Dominum de Boissise, in intimo & sacratori Regis concessu Consiliarium; & Christophorum de Harlay Comitem Bellimontii, in intimo & sacratori Regis concessu Consiliarium, præfectum sacri palatii Parisiensis, & Regium Cubicularium, Legatos & Oratores Christianissimi Gallorum Regis, Diu multumque per aliquot menses superiores in hac Londinensi Civitate actum & communicatum sit, tam pro restitutione spoliolum in subditos utriusque Regni commissorum, de modis ac mediis ineundis quibus liberum commercium inter subditos utriusque Regni securè habeatur, ac spoliis & depraedationibus in posterum obvietur, quam de libera navigatione subditis utriusque Regni restituenda, ac de nonnullis aliis difficultatibus, controversiis, & querelarum causis inde ortis, prout ex scriptis utrinque exhibitis latius potest apparere: In quibus eo usque processum est ut de quibusdam inter nos convenerit, dummodo de reliquis quoque conveniret, quod hætenus nullo modo fieri potuit. Ut igitur omnia diligenter examinentur & quo oportet judicio discutiantur, quo ad bonum finem & exitum perveniat, quemadmodum inter principes vicinos & confederatos decet, visum nobis est totum hoc negotium ad principes nostros referre, quo ex eorum consultatione & voluntate, quid de singulis constituendum sit, particulatim intelligatur; quod equidem commodè fieri non potest nisi præsens hæc communicatio suspendatur ac prorogetur. Quare nos Deputati ac Oratores supradicti consideratis his quæ dicta sunt, & expensis rerum ac controversiarum ponderibus atque momentis, quæ plane hujusmodi sunt ut paucis diebus non confici posse videantur, de communi inter nos conventionem suspendimus ac prorogamus per has præsentis hanc nostram Communicationem ab hac die, quoad nostris principibus visum fuerit e re & commodo eorum fore, ceptam communicationem juxta retroacta repetere, ac eandem proseguere, & ad exitum (si fieri possit) perducere. Qua pendente temporis dilatione, Conventum est inter nos, ut Justitia hinc inde ministraretur, & Commercia exerceantur.

NOTTINGHAM.
J. FORTESCUE.
JO. POPHAM.
DANIEL DUN.

JOHN HERBERT.
JUL. CÆSAR.
THO. EDMONDS.

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secre.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

14 March 1601.

HAVING informed you in my other Letters, of all those particulars which do concern the Causes of *Depredation*, which are handled here by the *Commissioners*, I think it good also to let you know, what hath passed between this *French Ambassador* and me, concerning the State of the Affairs in *Flaunders*. I have told him, that in respect of some things which I have heard to have passed between you, and some *Councillers* of that *Estate*, by way of *Discourse*, (who being informed by you of her Majestie's purpose, to do something upon the Coasts of *Spayne*, seemed in no sort to approve that so well, as some other *mayne Actions* in *Flaunders*) it is our *Desire* to fall into Consideration, what is probable that each Prince may be brought unto; for otherwise it is in vain to speak of things in Generaltys, *secundum Optata*, when in the particular, there is no such Correspondency of *Desire* or *Action*, as may bring forth any profitable Consequence to the Place in danger. For whilst the King doth still wish, that something might be done, and that it must be a *common Action*, and a *great Deseing*, and that wee can never understand rightly, what the King will put in Execution, when it shall come to the upshot; there yseth no fruit of such Discourses. In which Consideration I used this Liberty unto him; to let him know, that when I consider what the King may contribute to all such Actions, I found that it must needs fall within one of these three heads, either by an *Army* to be compounded between him, the *Queen*, and the *States*, and so to declare himself; or els to yeald Support of Money; or to dispose himself to all friendly Offices; as in Connivence at this Subject's taking the *States Paye*; or in fashioning his Proceedings at home and abroad, so as to interrupte or retarde those things which they practice or prepare, for the Advancement of their own Deseings. For the first I told him, that for my own part I dream'd not of it, for we found by former Experience, when it came to any such Periode, then the King flew from it absolutely; and seem'd rather to object, that it was a Course only propounded by us, to draw him to break his Peace, so as thereof I told him, it was needeles to dispute. For the second, I thought it a thing most easy for him to do, most reasonable, and that whereunto none need to be privy, or if they were, there were many Pretexts to cover any such Proceeding. Whereof you may take occasion (by the way) to lett fall, how little hope we have to receive any good Satisfaction: First because when there was such a thing on foot, and that the King had spoken in the *highest Style*, yet when it came to particularity, he offered a Pay for two or three Months, of such Troops as wee should send; when of all Charges, that is accompted the least, for Pay to Troops issues with tyme; but that which lyeth heavyest upon is here, is the first Levy, which cost more for every headd, then fower Moneths paye, before he passe the Seas: So as in that point, it shall not be amiss for you, to prevente any barren offer. You shall also let him know, how short his last Payment of Fifty Thousand Crowns doth come, ether in her Majestie's Expectation, or of the Condition of his Promises; being so much the less valuable also, because her Majestie sayeth, that she receaveth as yet no Certainty in the World, ether when the next Payment shall beginn, or what it shall be. I pray you therefore, lett him know that so much is observed, and pres that point, as that which induceth the Queen, rather to approve this first mean Payment. And for that Summe, you shall understand that her Majestie has commanded me, to speak to the Ambassador, that it may be ether made over by Exchange, or els brought over in *Quart d'Escus*; which if it be, her Majestie will send to *Deiye* or *Calais* for it. For the last Point likewise, I went thus farr with him, that I was thus perswaded, that if the King listed, he might very easily (*tanquam aliud Agens*) hinder the coming down of the new Supplies thorough *Bresse*, of which great good might follow. For yf her Majestie shold enable

An. 1601. enable the States to putt any Army into the Field, which might be doing before June, (before which tyme they will not be ready to pass the Mountaynes,) there might be some good Deseing executed, considering the State of Enemy as it is for the present. Thus have you all that passed here, only I think good to advertise you, that one *Furtado*, putting himself into a Acquaintance with the *Spanish Ambassador* in France, pretendeth, that there is styll desire on the other syde to renew the Treaty, whereof I thought it not amiss, in generall termes, to lett so much fall to the Ambassador how wee were now *nouvellement recherchez*; though I dyd no way name the Man, nor the Manner, nether shall you need to doe it. You may do very well to use this Language, yf they shall say, that we take not hold of their Propositions, or follow not opportunitys; that *whosoever speaks, she acteth and acteth alone*: For notwithstanding her own Warr defensive, her Fleet which now goeth to Sea with the first Wind, and shall be again seconded with another Fleet, to be able to lyve out till Winter, being added to the Charge she hath been at in the *Low Countries* since *Ostende* was besieged, hath and must cost her above 300000 Crownes: So as her Majesty wasteth not only in Royall Defences of her own Kingdomes, but spendeth her Treasure and People in Actions of Undertaking, and in so long a Proportion, as no body need to doubt (yf others would engage themselves *a bon escient* for any thing) but she would be ready to conjoine Royally. I think it also not amiss, to give you one Caution, (least happily they shall think to confound her Payments to come, by offering some Proportion of Mony, which now they will pretend that they will contribute) that you do of your selfe make them sensible, that her Majesty expects a Separation of that which they have resolved in Payment of her Debt, and that which they will do now to this common Interest, *which toucheth him as near as her*. And thus I commit you to God's Protection.

From the Court
at Richmond.

Your very loving Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

Of the same Date.

SINCE the Writing of my other Letter, we have so farr forth yeelded to quallifye certaine of our Demands, (to satisfie the importunities of Monsieur *de Boissie* that presseth to be gonne) as wee are content to referre the ordering of the Matters of the Impositions and Taxes to some other tyme, to be handled by other Ministers, to be specially instructed therein: And that in the mean tyme, there be *Declarations* or *Tables* delivered of both sides, of the Dutyes and Impositions which the Subjects are to paie in ether Kingdom; that our Merchants may only satisfie the *avowed Rates* by the King, and not be subject to other Burdens and Charges, which the particuler Towns at their Pleasure impose on them. The other Point is concerning the Matter of the *Aubena*, wherein the Ambassadors desire to be excused, from expresse byndeing themselves that the King shall grante the same, both because they have no sufficient Power from the King for that extraordinary Matter, as also, for that they should offend in good manners, and due respect, to tye him by *Stipulation* to that, *which is to be mediated as a Curtesie*: But they do seriously protest and promise, that they will employ themselves to their uttermost to the King for the effecting thereof; and they give good hope, that they shall obtain the same. In all the other points they have undertaken to procure us *direct Satisfaction* from the King, the which performed, wee have yeelded that we will then conclude and perfect with them our private Treatie. Concerning these Matters of *Depredation*, wee have entered into the Examination of the particuler Complaints of our Side, and do fynde

fynde it to be a common Unhappines with them, that they are able to give us *An. 1601.*
verie little Satisfaction touching former Disorders. And so I committ you to
God.

From the Court at
Richmond.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 17th March 1601. O. S.

I shall be able at this time only to advertize your Honor of the ordinary Occurrences of this place. Yt is some Daies since the News came, of the Death of the Duke of *Merceur*; who in his retorne from *Prague* fell sick at *Nuremberg*, and died (as yt is reported) of the *Plague* the 19th of the last Month. His Body is brought into *Lorraine*, and is to be buried at *Nancy*. Upon *Saturday* last Monsieur *Schamberg*, Ambassador from the *Emperour*, arrived to this Towne. He is lodged by the King, but not defrayed, only he hath bin presented with some Provisions for his Table. He is much agreeved, that he was not accompanied into the Towne by the Ambassadors of other Princes, (only the Count *de Saulmes* went forth to meet him;) but complaineth especially of the unduetifull respect of *Ayala*, the Agent for the *Archduke*; the good of whose Affaires (as he saith) his Ambassage doth particularly concerne; to whom he is to goe, so soone as from hence he shall be dispatched. Unless I shall receive from your Honor contrary Commaundment, I have no pourpose to visit him; for in a matter of doubtfull Dispute, peccatum omissionis, I presume will be most pardonable. Yesterday he received his first Audience. Whilst he was with the King at the *Louvre*, (his whole Traine attending him there,) the Doors of his Lodging, which is at *Hofel de Madame*, were broken open, his Coffers ryfled, and in Money taken away, to the Somme of 3000 Dollars.

Monsieur *de Buzenval* doth presently returne into the *Low-Countries*. In his Letters of Credence to the States, the King doth write, that he doth retorne only for the dispatche of his owne private Affaires, and that they must not think strange his departure from them, and return into France. Which is to no other end, but either because that the King hath passed his Promise to the *Pope's Nuncio*, and the Ambassador of *Spaine*, for his retorne only in that Forme; or that upon Complaynt of his retorne and aboad there, this Reason may be alleaged; and for Satisfaction, yf need be, the Letter it selfe may be produced. In the mean tyme the States have received their first Paiement, viz. 100000 Crowns, and attend the second of the same Somme in *May*, the last in *September*: And besides, the King doth accord them a Levee of 2000 Men, which will be ready to passe the next Moneth. Monsieur *de Buzenval* hath in charge, yf perchancie *Baronio* the *Italian* (of whom I advertized your Honor in *November* last) should passe that waye, to sollicit the States to apprehend him and retain him, untill they should understand more from the King; * who is of opinion, that he was appointed with those Instructions, by the Duke of *Savoye*, to sowe Jealousies and Suspitions in the Minds of his Subjects; therby to alienate them from their dutifull Allegiance, which they do owe unto him. Yf he shall come into *England*, your Honor may be pleased to have an Eye unto him, for there are many Presumptions that he is an *Impostor*; though the matters which here he delivered, do carry with them great appearance of Probability, and have wrought a strange Opinion in the Minds of the most judicious in this Court. And yf his coming be a *Practize*, there was an yll Choise of his Person, for he is known to many to be of a dissolute and lewd Conversation, and often to have changed the Profession of his Relligion. His Name is *Brochard Boron*, born in *Chiauvenne*, a Towne of the *Grisons*.

* Vide Cardinal d'Offar's Letters, Vol. 5. pag. 142, 143.

An. 1601. There hath been good Justice done at *Saumur* for the intended *Assassnat* of Monsieur de *Plessis*. The principall was first strangled; then his Body burned, and his Head affixed upon the place; where the Murder should have bin executed: The Complices were publickly whipped; and the one banished, the other sent to the Gallies. I understand the King hath a desire to recall Monsieur de *Plessis* to the Court and to his Service, but wold have it proceed from his Suit and Petition. Monsieur de *Rhosny* hath undertaken to mediate the matter, and hath sent a Gentleman expressly for that purpose, to *Saumur* to him. That *Isaac Paris*, who was suspected to hold Intelligence with the Duke *Espernon* for the Surprize of *Rochelle*, hath endured the *Torture ordinary and extraordinary*, but hath confessed nothing; and nothing being proved agaynst him, upon Caution, is restored to his Liberty. This Weeke past the Allarum was so hot and generall, that the Warre should be declared agaynst *Spaine*, that the King at his Arrival to this Towne from *St. Germain* did send unto the Ambassador of *Spaine*, to assure him that this was a *fond and frivolous Bruit*, raised without appearance of Subject; and that for his part, as he was willing first to make the Peace, so he will be found ever carefull to conserve it really and sincerely. Notwithstanding, upon the Advertisements of the Preparations of *Spaine*, Monsieur de *Guise* hath Commaundment to return to his Government of *Provence*; and Order is given, that twenty two Companies shall be sent downe, to reinforce the Garrisons of those parts.

Since the beginning of *Lent*, certaine base Comedians have publicklye played in this Towne the Tragedy of the late *Queen of Scottes*. The King being then at *Vernueil*, I had no other recourse but to the *Chancellor*; who upon my Complaint was very sensible of that so lewde an Indiscretion, and in my hearing gave an especiall Charge to the *Lieutenant Crivil*, (to whose Duty the Provisions for such Disorder doth appertaine,) to have care, both that this Folly should be punished, and that the like hereafter should not be committed. Since, Monsieur de *Villeroy* (upon the Notice which I gave him) doth promise that he will give order both for the Punishment of that which is past, and for future Remedy. Here have bin certaine *Brouilleries* between this *Queen* and the *Marquise*: Whereupon *Madam* and *Mademoiselle de Guise*, whom the King doth suspect to be affectionate to the *Queen*, rather upon Faction then good Devotion, and to exasperate her against the *Marquise*, with whom hitherto she hath bin content to live *en bon mesnage*, are by his Commaundment (as some say) removed from the Court. The Prince *Joyntville* was lately in this Towne, wherewith some of his Freinds did acquaint the King; upon hope, that though he would not expressly recall him to the Court, yet by Connivance he would have suffered his Returne: But the King gave them to understand, that though he had the Boldness of his late Father, (who came to Paris at the *Barracades*, contrary to the Commaundment of the last King,) yet he should not meet with the like want of Courage in him, not to dare to punish so disobedient a Contempt. Which Answer made him presently to retire. Since, the Count of *Auvergne* hath challenged him to fight, but they have not met: Against whom, one *Combelle* a Gentleman of some Quality, hath discovered many pernicious Practizes, which now he doth handle with the Duke of *Savoie*. These daily Practizes of this Count, do minister Subject of Discourse to the Mouthes of all Men, of the Incertitude of this State, sith he doth continue yet with confidence, with too careless a respect, (yf in fear then in great Misery,) to commit the Safety of his Person, (whereon the Surety of this Repose doth depend,) to the Embracements of the Sister of this Man, who is known to have a Spirit fashioned only *ad sinistram*; both capable to undertake, and resolute to put in Execution, what Mischiefe most may be feared.

Monsieur de *Rhosny* the Weeke past was received *Conseillier* of the Court of *Parlement*. Yt is a Dignity not ordinarily conferred upon Men of the Sword, unless they are *Prynces of the Blood*, or *Paires* of the Realme: Yet Monsieur le Grand did receive the same Honnor in the last King's Tyme. This doth make the

the way to Monsieur de Rhoisy to be *Duc* and *Paire* of France; who to avoid Envy, will not mount up *per saltum* to the highest Degree of Honor. The Duke of Nevers parted from hence many Dayes since towards England; but purposed to staie by the waie at St. Valieris, untill his Company should be assembled at Calais. The *Vidame* of Chartres (who promised to be his best Pilot) is fallen sicke in this Towne, and keepes his Bed; but whether the Sicknes be real or dissembled by him, for a Pretext to disengage himselfe from a Journey, which for many Reasons he was unwilling to undertake, may be disputed. The Voyage of Blois is deferred untill the Weeke after Easter. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.
RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

An. 1602.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 28th March 1602. O. S.

UPON the Receipt of your Honor's Letters, (which came to my hands the beginning of the Weeke, which here is called *la semaine penue*;) I repayed in diligence to *Fountainbleau*; whether the Day before, a Dispatch from the French Ambassador of the same Subject, had brought Monsieur de Villeroy. I solicited him to be a meanes for my Access to the King; though, I said, I knew that tyme to be unseasonable, being wholly appropriated to their Devotions; yet the desire of Monsieur de Boisfisse to be disengaged and set at liberty for his retorne, did make me with more Boldness importune him. The King gave me Access upon Thursday. To whom I said, " That by the Dispatch he had received from his Ambassador, he did well understand all that hath passed, and now is concluded, in the Conference between them and her Majestie's Commissioners; wherein Order is taken, that the just Complaints of his Subjects shall be satisfied, and a *Reglement* established, to prevent all future Abuses in that kind, in the same prescribed Termes as they themselves have conceived and proposed. Whereby doth appeare the affectionat Desire her Majestie hath to give him Contentment, and the Assurance which she doth repose in his Amicitie and Alliance; having as it were in part abandoned the Care of the Safety of her State, in restraining her own Subjects to such rigorous Conditions, and cast it upon his Love to her, and the Affection of his Subjects; tying them to no other Bonds, then to the Bonds of Gratitude, and that common Honesty, which the Law of Nature and Nations doth require. I said there now rested nothing for the Entertainment of a compleat Amicitie, but that he wold be pleased to enter into a reciprocall Consideration of those manifold and extraordinary Impositions, wherewith her Majestie's Subjects trading within this Realme, are greivously surcharged, not only against the Intendment of the Treaties both ancient and modern, but contrary to his Priviey and good Pleasure, at the Appetite of every annuall Officer, who doth govern in those Towns where they trade; and so shewed to what Insolencies of the Fermiers of Customs, not only our Marchants, but every particular of our Nation passing through his Realme, are dayly exposed. I remonstrated, that there was no one Abuse whereby the Amicitie of the two Crowns was more wronged, then by the Pretext of the *Droit d'Aubaine*; under colour whereof, upon the Decease of any *Englishe* Marchant, the Books of Accounts of the deceased are searched, and often embezeled; his Chambers, Coffers, and Counting-houses rifled; and by reason of the Intercourse of Commerce which is betwene Marchants of the same Trade, Fellows, and Copartners, the Goods of the Survivors are often seized and sequestred, and either are to be quitted, or with Charge redeemed. Upon these Remonstrances made to her Majestie, by the humble Petition of her Marchants, I said, she could not but take notice of their so just

Greifes,

An. 1602. " Greifes, and in their behalf make instance; that he wold be pleased to remit this Royaltie; which though it were but a small, yet wold be esteemed an acceptable Favour. His Coffers did not receive therby (by the relation of his *Financiers*) 200 Crowns a Yeare through his whole Realme; and what should by this Privelege be wanting in his Coffers, wold be tripled in his Customs: For by reason of the abovenamed Insolencies, our Men trading within his Realme, did rather deserve the Name of *Pedlers* then *Marchants*, they being only Factors, Prentices, and Servants, lodged in *Chambres Garnies*, who bring no more Marchandises with them but what they know will have present vent. Whereas yf they were delivered from *this Servitude*, the Masters themselves wold com, and bring with them their Families, and habituat themselves in his Towns. I concluded, that this Privelege was demaunded with the more Confidence, because sence his coming to the Crowne, it had bin granted to the Marchants of the *United Provinces*, whose Deserts, yf the Deserts of our Nation did not equall, yt was for want of Power, not of Duty.

The King's Answer was to this effect: " That by the Dispatch which he had received from his Ambassadors, he had received that Contentment which he ever promised to himself: For though at the first some Difficultie was made to yeald to those Articles, which by his Instructions his Ambassadors did propose; yet considering the Necessity which they did import for the Conservation of good Amitie, he was assured the Queene wold not refuse to condescend unto them. He did desire no more, then that his Subjects might trade peaceably and securely, without fear of those Dangers, wherewith they have bin heretofore infested; which should no waies encourage them by coullerable Pretexs, to favour the Desseigns of the *Spaniards*, whom no Man did more hate then he, and whose Ruin he did foresee. For the Moderation of Impositions, he said, that if the Complaints of our Marchants were just, the French had no less reason to complain; and therefore he thought it reasonable, to the end that the Subjects might in their particular taste of the Fruit of this Amitie, that a Conference might be held, both to mitigate the present Greivances, and to prescribe a *Reglement* generallie to be received and observed. Of the *Droit d'Aubeine* he acknowledgeth the Commodity to be small, for he bestowed it upon his Servants, and commonly upon the fyrst that did demaund it. He did not remember, that he had geven a generall Remission thereof to any Nation, but only to the *Scotch*, who did challenge it by Right of Prescription. But when I assured him that the *Hollanders* did enjoy the same Priveledge, he said, he wold advise of it, and not be found difficult to a Nation, whose Deserts he did hold in a gratefull Remembrance.

Thus far I proceeded in the Morning, when the Bishop of *Challons* did call the King to the Ceremonies of washing the Feet of the poor Children. In the Afternoon the *Emperor's Ambassador* had Audience, and took his leave. " Who being dismissed, the King called for me, and then I entred into Discourse of the Fleet which now her Majestie doth send to Sea; which I said was the first part, and was to be seconded by another not inferior to it. And that notwithstanding this present Expence, and those former both in *Ireland* and at *Ostend*, wherby he might easily imagine her Treasure to be exhausted even to the bottom; yet she wold not be wanting to joyn with him in any *heroical Action*, either for the Advancement of the publick Good, or to the Damage of the common Enemy. This wold be wished, that either *Overtures* might not be proposed, or if proposed, might be followed; for when they turne but to Discourse, they leave behind them an Impression either of Distrust or Neglect. I added, that he had understood by his Ambassador, that her Majestie was invited to a new Treaty with *Spaine*, which she thought good confident-ly to communicat to him; not meaning in a matter of so great Importance, to resolve without his Counsaile and Advise, much lesse without his Privity and Knowledge.

" To this he answered, that he was glad the Fleet was departed, for he hoped it would arrive to the Coast of *Spaine*, in time to meet with the *Indian Fleet*, which yet was not returned, but dailie attended. His Desire was to joyne his Resolution with her Majesties. Yf she will make her Peace, he will likewise strengthen his Alliance with *Spaine*: Yf proceed to Warre, he will accordingly conform his Affaires. *This*, he said, *is an Artifice of Spaine, to disunite the State of their Affaires thereby to disunite their Forces and Affections; and therefore Spaine did make Peace with him, though upon unequall termes, hoping before this tyme, to have had of England a better Bargaine then yet he hath found.* He then spake of the Forces of *Italie*, which do begin to march the 15th of *April*, consisting of 6000 *Italians* and 2000 *Spaniards*. Whereupon I moved him to hinder their Passage but only for 10 or 15 Dayes; but he answered, there was no meanes. Lastly, I solicited, that since her Majestie had staied so long time for the 50000 Crowns, that he would give Order that the 100000 Crowns might be sent at the same time to *Diepe*; which would save both charge and labour. Which Somme, though it were small, yet she doth accept it with more Contentment; upon assurance, that the next Year she should receive a much larger Remboursement. He answered, that upon *Tuesday* he looked for Monsieur de *Rhosny*, and then he would resolve with him of all these Points, whereof I should receive from Monsieur de *Villeroy* a particular Answer; and so he dismissed me. Since, I have acquainted Monsieur de *Villeroy* with all that passed in this Audience. Who said, " that before he had conferred with the Counsaile, he would returne no Answer to their Ambassador's Letters; And touching the Conference which your Honor hath had with Monsieur de *Beaumont*, the King would speedily resolve; whose Answer I should receive from him, the end of this Week". Hereupon I returned to *Paris* to speake with Monsieur de *Rhosny*, before he should be gon to keepe his *Easter* at his House in the Countrey. He utterly condemneth the couching the Articles in conjunctive *Termes*, which he would have conceived in *Termes disjunctive*, viz. *Quod nec capiant, nec sistant, nec de via divertant, nec spolient, &c.* But being copulative, their Ships are subject to be staied and visited; which (he saith) the King in Honor may not endure". But he remitted me untill my returne to *Fontainebleau*, both for that Point, and the Remboursement of the Mony; which he would be content might be by Exchange, yf the Charge were not too great; which will not be lesse (if Exchange may be found;) then 1000 Crowns. The King (yf he change not his purpose) doth set forward to *Blois* upon *Monday* next, and hath advertized all the Ambassadors to attend him thither. He doth not intend to make there any long stay, but to returne about the end of *Maye*; and as the *States* shall advance their Affaires, so he will make his Approaches to the Parts of *Picardie*, as farr as *Callais*. And that the *Archduke* shall not take offence, the *Queen* will accompany him in this Voiage. She is reputed to be with Child; and the *Marquise* doth marche with her, *passibus æquis*.

Roderigo de Lasco passed by this Way upon *Wednesday* from *Spaine*; and hath brought orders, for present Paiement of 1500000 Crowns. Since, the Prince of *Orange* is come to this Towne from thence, and is gon this day to visit the King. Here are Advertisements out of *Italie*, of a Desseign that the *Spaniards* have upon the *Isle of Wight*, (which Monsieur de *Villeroy* hath confirmed to me,) and from *Genoa* it is written, that *Frederico Spinola* hath some hope with his Gallies to possess himself of some Port in *England*. *Baptista Taxis* the *Spanish* Ambassador is recalled; and the Ambassador of *Spaine* in *Savoy* doth succeed in his place.

Sir *Thomas Parry* shall receive from me all those Offices which my duty to her Majestie's Service, and my respect to him do commaund. I have solicited for his Passports which shall presently be dispatched; and that for the Exemption of the Imposts of Wine, Monsieur de *Villeroy* doth warrant shall passe here

An. 1602. without further Dispute. I have used the Boldness to recommend unto your Honor a *Florentine* Gentleman named *Pietro Guiccardini*, who is now on the Way towards *England*, with Recommendations to her Majesty from the King. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 1 April, 1602. O. S.

I Am intreated by the *Secretary of the Grand Duke* who resideth in this Court; to recommend to your Honor's Favour, an honorable Gentleman called *Pietro Guiccardini*; who after much time which he hath bestowed in *Spain*, (where his Brother now doth remain Ambassador for the Duke,) and since in this Court; being recalled to the Service of his Prince, before his Return, doth much desire to have the Happiness to present his humble and devoted Service to her Majesty: For which purpose it hath pleased this King by especiall Letters, to recommend him to her gracious Protection. Tho' in respect of those long and mutuall Courtesies which do dayly pass between the said Secretary and me, I could not refuse him in so reasonable a Demand, yet those noble Virtues of Learning, Wisdom, and judicious Experience, wherewith this Gentleman by his Study and Travells at home and abroad, hath furnished his Mind, did most prevail with me. As these will have much power to move your Honor (from the Respect you bear to the Advancement of Virtue, in what Subject soever it shall be found) to embrace him with Honor, Love, and kind Affection; so they must reciprocally bind him in Uprightness of his Judgement, to make a true Estimate of those favours which you shall be pleased to impart unto him; and not only with thankfulness to receive them, but to retain them engraved in a perpetuall Remembrance of Gratitude and Devotion. I will not presume further to enlarge my self; the touch of your Honor's Judgment will soon discover of what Allay his Worth is. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 10 April, 1602. O. S.

According to that Appointment which in my last I signified unto your Honor, I returned to *Fontainebleau*, to receive Answer of those Points, which in my last Audience I had negociated with the King. Where after Attendance of seven Dayes, and all convenient Sollicitation which might not seeme importunar, I received this Answer from Monsieur de *Villeroy*; " That the King was now resolved that Monsieur de *Beaumont* should deliver the Answer, concerning that Conference which your Honor had with him. I then asked, what Resolution the King had taken for the Adresse of the 50000 Crowns. Of that, he said he had not yet spoken with Monsieur de *Rhosny*. Whereupon I replied, that the first and more important Matter was of that quality, *that not to resolve thereof, was to resolve, and no Answer, was an Answer sufficient*. But for the latter, it wold seeme strange (though in trueth for the Merit, the Somme being so small, it doth not deserve much Consideration,) that yt should not be remembered, being recommended particularly by their Ambassador; and I having informed him, that Monsieur de *Rhosny* (to whom the King did *renvoy* me,) had returned me to him; saying, that it was his Charge only to give

" Order

" Order that the Money should be paid, when he had receaved a *Mandement* *An. 1602.*
 " signed from him, how and in what manner the Paiement should be made. But he excused himself upon Monsieur de Rhosny, and more could not say, till he should speake with him. The next Morning, which was *Wednesday* last, when the Court removed, and the King and Queene departed from thence towards *Blois*, I went to take my leave of him, and to pray to be excused from Attendance for four or five Dayes; because I was to retorne to *Paris*, for some Services for her Majestie's Ambassador. Then he said, " that the Daie before yt
 " was determined by the Counsaile, that the 50000 Crowns should be made over
 " by *Exchange*, yf there were means; yf not then yt should be sent to *Diepe*,
 " and be delivered to those whom her Majesty should authorize to receive it. There Desire is to make it over by *Exchange*, that the Mony should not go forth of the Land; but because the *Exchange* is high, and not easie to find a Marchant that will charge his Freind with the Paiement of so great a Somme, it wold be most convenient, that the Mony might be rendred at *Diepe*, in such time as the Ship that shall bring over Sir *Thomas Parry* (yf he take that way) may retorn, charged with that freight.

I have joyned with our Marchants (at their Instance,) in two Requests presented to the *Chambre Royal*; wherein are remonstrated the Violence which our Marchants do suffer, by that License which the Officers of *Rouen* and *Caen* do assume, to impose upon them new *Daces* and *Imposts*, contrary to the Treaties between the two Crowns, and the good Pleasure of the King. The *Commissaires* of the Chamber have taken *Cognoissance* of the Cause, and have given forth Commissions for the Examination of the Truth thereof; but because by those *Memoires* which I received lately from your Honor, I perceave that there is a purpose that a Conference shall be held, for the *Reiglement* of these Abuses; (which in these Parts are grown insupportable,) I will retayn the Commissions in my Hands; without proceeding farther, till I shall be advised by your Honor.

I fynd Monsieur de Rhosny and Villeroy much altered from that Language which they held with me in the beginning of *Lent*. Not that I take them altered in Judgment and Opinion, but that the Practizes and Discontents of the greatest Personages in this Realme (which do threaten without speedy Prevention, some Alteration in the State at home,) will not give them leave to attend the undertaking of any forreign Enterprize. Yt is here reported, that *Bourg* in *Bresse*, hath failed to be surprized; and doubted not, with the Consent and Privy of Marechal *Biron*; in whose Name, Monsieur de la *Fin* (Brother to *Beauvoir la Noche*, late Ambassador in *England*) is said to have treated with Count *Fuentes* and the Duke of *Savoy*, whose second Daughter the Duke doth seeke in Marriage. The Pretence of this *League*, (whereof in some of my former I have advertized) is founded upon these Poynts, viz. For the generall Reformation of the State, the Abolition of *Imposts*, and the Correction of the Life of the King. * *De la Fin* hath bin this *Easter* at *Fontainebleau*, whether he came upon the Faith of the King; but he hath his Name according to his Nature, for he is *trop fin* to discover much. He advoweth his being with the Duke of *Savoy*, whom he acknowledgeth for his best Patron and Benefactor; and doth justify his Carriage and Demeanour there, sith the King doth neglect his truest Servants, in whose Service he and his Familie are wholly ruinated. He doth not deny that he hath not mediated the Marriage aforesaid; which is so farre approved by *Savoy*, that yt rests only in the *Mareschal* to bring it to effect. The King stands in great *Perplexity*; not to take notice of this is to embolden all others, and to expose himselfe to Scorne and Contempt. And to call any one in question, were to cause the Flame to breake forth, which he doth hope Silence will suppress, and Suffrance with time will extinguish.

When the Ambassador of *Wirttemberg* delivered me these Letters to her Majesty and your Honor which herewith I send, he let fall, but in careless and

* Vide *Memoires de Sully*, Tom. 3. chap. 7. pag. 89, 90, &c. Edit. Amsterd.

An. 1602. cold fashion, that his Master could not but marvel, that after so many Years of his Choice into the *Order*, the *Garter* was not sent unto him; and that he often had wished he never had bin *chosen*; then *chosen*, not to be *invested* in the *Order*. I answered, that yf he wold remember the Troubles of the last Year within the Land; then the Rebellion in *Ireland*, supported by forrain Power, his Master might find many Reasons whereunto might justly be attributed this Delay, without Imputation of Neglect. And that her Majestie having never forgotten her Freinds, in any reall Office of Amitie; doth hope she may be excused, yf upon so just Reasons, she shall forbear to satisfie all Compliments of Ceremony in their duest Season. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 10th April 1602. O. S.

I Have often sollicitd *Colwell* to discover, yf during his Abode in *Flanders*; he knew any now in *England* which are *Pensionaries to the Enemy*, or any other that holdeth Intelligence with him. Now this last Weeke falling into the same Discourse, he named unto me one *William Sterrille*, who, as he saith, for many Yeares hath had Correspondence, first with *Thomas Fitzherbert*, and since with *Owen*, and *Sherwood* a Priest; and doth receive a Pension by their meanes. I heretofore have known one of that Name, some time of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, and since belonging to the Earle of *Worcester*; but whether he be the same Man I dare not affirm. Herewith I send your Honor many of his Letters, though signed with a contrary Name; and the Ciffres and Address of *Sherwood*, with an Acquittance of Money received; all which the Party above-named delivered to me yesterday in the Afternoone. I have thought it convenient to advertize this apart from my ordinary Dispatch. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 14th Apr. 1602. O. S.

UPON Tuesday, being ready to depart out of this Towne towards *Bloys*, I received Advertisement, that in the Night before the *Constable* received Letters from the King, wherein he wrote, that he is advertized from all Places, that these Preparatifs for War, which are in hand both in *Italy* and *Spaine*, are only desseigned against him; and particularly, that the King of *Spaine* will assaile the Frontiers of *Provence*, with 88 Gallies and 22000 Men; and that the Duke of *Savoye* doth send his three eldest Sons into *Spaine* to remayne there as Hostages, for assurance, that he shall at no tyme make his Peace with *France* for his own privat Advantage, to the Prejudice of the common League between them. Hereupon the *Constable* hath commaunded Monsieur *de Guise* in the King's Name, to hasten down with all speed to his Gouvernement of *Provence*, who this Day doth take post thither. Upon this Advertisement, I went presently to * *Antonio*

* He had been many Years Secretary of State to *Philip the Second*, to which Place he was every way equal. The *Spanish* Historians pretend many Reasons for his Disgrace; but the true one was his too great Familiarity with the Princess of *Eboli*. Monsieur *Amelot* (in his *† Memoires Historiques*, &c. very lately published) has collected many curious Particulars relating to this great Man, to which I refer the Reader; and shall only beg leave to add, that *† Mr. Camden's* Reflection seems to be a little too severe, since 'tis evident from this and other Passages, he was very much esteemed and frequently consulted, both by Sir *Henry Neville* and Mr. *Winwood*.

Perez,

Perez, with whom I ever have bin bold, in any thing wherein her Majestie's Service might have the least Interest. I told him what I had heard, and prayed him to let me know, whether I might advertize this for a Truth; being a matter of that Importance, *for the Service of both their Majesties.* He assured me there is nothing more true, and confirmed all the abovenamed Particulars, with these Circumstances added. That the Advice doth come from the *Grand Duc*, and from Monsieur *Lesdiguières*, who sent expressly Monsieur *St. Julian*, a Man of Quality, to the King. And that there is appearance herein, he said, that both *Taxis* and *Ayala* are to go away. The King in his Letter to the *Constable*, doth discover the great Perplexity wherein he is. Whereat no Man doth marvayle, considering the Jealousies and Deffiances amongst his Nobility, the Heaviness of those Impositions wherewith the meaner Subject is oppressed, and the generall ill Treatment that the forreign Allies have received at his Hands.

I have received from the self same hand, that the Parties apprehended for the Practize against *Bourg in Bresse*, being brought to this Towne, have confessed, that they were practized only by Monsieur *de Biron*, and for the Service of the Duke of *Savoy*. Which yf yt be true, (for I would not presume to touch that String with *Antonio Perez*;) it is to be feared, that he will declare himselfe a Partizan of *Spaine*. I held yt necessary to advertize your Honor hereof with the greatest diligence, before my going to *Bloys*; where I purpose to arrive with the King the end of this Week, who is yet at *Orleans*. The *Mareschal de Retz* is declared Gouvrenor of that Place, though Monsieur *d'Entragues* doth challenge it by *Capitulation*, being an Article between the King and his Daughter. But the King doth make Difficulty, unless he will deliver up the Promise which the King made in writing with his owne Hand, to marry his Daughter; which yet he hath refused, as the only Warrant to justifie his owne, and her Honor. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 19th Aprill 1602. O. S.

IT may please your Honor to remember, that some Yeares since, you was solicited to assist with Instructions the Desseign of Monsieur *Pasquier*, the King's Advocat in the *Chambre des Comptes*; who then did undertake to write agaynst the *Jesuites*, and to decyfre to the World their audacious Practizes agaynst the Persons and States of Princes, and the lewd Impostors of that hypocritical Society. After many Difficulties, and Deffiances of the Counsaill, (tho' he himself be Catholick,) it is printed, tho' not published or authorized; and for that affectionate Devotion which he doth bare to her Majestie's Service and Safety, (which in other of his Works he hath manifested,) and because the Practizes of that Generation against her State, is the most notable part of the Subject of his Booke, he hath assumed this Liberty, upon the assurance of her Majestie's Grace even to the meanest of her devoted Servants, to present unto her one of the fyrst Copies that are come to his hands, with a Letter from himselfe; and hath intreated me to recommend them unto your Honor, to whom he hath sent another Copie, and this Letter, which herewith I send. Your Honor may be pleased to let him understand by your Letters, with what gracious Acceptance her Majestie doth vouchsafe to receive the Affection of his Service; which will be as *Nectar* and *Ambrosia* to the good old Man's Spirits, who wanteth not much of 80 Yeares; and will confirm in their Devotion many in this place, who have selected (as the choicest Subject to recommend to all succeeding Ages) her glorious and happy Government.

An. 1602. Concerning the Subject of my last of the 14th of this Moneth, I have seene freshe Letters from Monsieur de Villeroy from Blois, which do confirme the principal Particulars of those Advises which I receaved from Antonio Perez, especially the great Preparations both in Spaine and Italie, by Sea and Land. Wherein he writes, that he cannot yet give Judgment, how those Spanish Preparations shall be employed: For some Advertisements are, that they are only for Defence; others, that the Spaniards will renew their Enterprize of Ireland; but the most assured, which do come from the best Places, are, that they are intended agaynst France: Which, he saith, doth make the King stand upon his Guard, and provyde for his Frontiers. The King is at Blois, and now entring into a Diet. No Man yet is departed from hence, only the Pope's Nuncio is gon, to complayne of the Passage of the late Levies into Holland. * He is wholly Spanish, and (as Antonio Perez yesterday told me) doth hold, that this Peace betwene France and Spaine cannot long stand.

Now that I have procured my Lord Ambassador's Passports, and provided his House, (which doth only attend his Presence,) I do this Day set forward to Blois: From whence we understand not, whether the King will there make stay, or passe further; yet the Grand Conseil is assigned for Tours. Combelle (who hath bin a busy Negotiator with the Duke of Savoy) is this Weeke cast into the Bastile; and those Reports (especially of Marechal Biron for the Marriage) do dayly multiply, and are confirmed.

Yesterday there came to me an Englishman called Moore, who doth acknowledge that he hath bin many Years out of England, and since, hath lived in Flanders. He saith, he hath long bin an humble and penitent Supplicant to her Majesty, for her gracious Pardon and Favour to retorne into his Countrey; which untill he may be so happy as to obtayne, his pourpose is to lyve in a Realme, which doth hold Amity and Alliance with her Crowne.

This infamous Libell (which doth favour as much of Folly as of Madnes) which herewith your Honor doth receive, was yesterday delivered unto me by the Party to whom yt is addressed. He doth hold himself bound in his Reputation, to make answere unto yt. But because perhaps Silence wold be the best Answere, and that there are many things therein contained, which are not to be managed by the Pen of every Man; I have advised him to have patience, till your Honor shall be pleased to advise thereof. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Blois, 28th April 1602. O. S.

AT my Arrivall to this Towne, I found the Court in this State. The King was entred into his Diet, having before bin purged and let blood for the Gout, which is fallen into his right Foot. He now walketh abroad, yet the Weaknes of his Foot doth make him still complaine. As he passed down the River, he visited la Marquise at Bugancye, who presently after did follow him hither, and was lodged in the Chasteau: Which the Queen did take with so much Impatience, that during her aboad there, she kept her self retyred in her Chamber, eyther spending the whole Day in her Bed, in Tears and Lamentations, or yf she did ryle, yet wold she not be perswaded to put on other Robes, then those of her Chamber. She refused to open the Doore to the King when he knocked, who retorned with this Answere, that she was *impedita*; and being invited by the

His Name was Maffio Barberini, a Florentine. He was afterwards Nuncio in ordinary in France, and was advanced to the Pontificat in 1623.

King to the Comedy, whether he did conduct the *Marquise*, she refused to goe *An. 1661.* her selfe; and when the King did send for her, she made this Answer, That it was not decent that the Maids should go, whither the Mystrifs would not go. The *Marquise* is departed hence, and now she fynds her selfe in some better moode.

This League (which in many of my former I have mentioned) is now *fabula vulgi*. The King as he passed by Orleans, did acknowledge to Monsieur de Fouart, Governour of Gerseans, a Towne upon the River of Loyre, that these following were combyned against him with the Duke of Savoy, viz. the Constable, Monsieur de Montpensier, the Count d'Avvergne, the Duke d'Espernon, Marechal de Biron, and the Dukes of Bouillon and Tremonille. De Bouillon hath bin here, and so cunningly carried the matter, that he hath not only freed himself from all Imputations imposed upon him, but so farre is receaved into the King's good Graces, that he hath committed to his Charge (which he hath undertaken) the reconciling all those of the Religion, which may have pretext of ill Satisfactions, namely *la Tremonille* and *du Plessis*; and for his paines, doth receive 4000 Crownes in constant, and 3000 of annuall Pension, conched upon the State of Navarre. The Duke doth well know the King's Disposition, that the best means to preserve his Credit and Estimation, is to keepe him in Feare and Jealousie. Nether doth the King ill understand him, who doth hold him fast with this Hooke. D'Espernon is here with his three Sons, and most Men think the tyme long till he be gon. Count d'Avvergne is at Paris, and so is the Constable, who doth make Procefs agaynst Combelle, who hath bin employed in all these Practizes, and hath revealed the Secrets of those Actions; whereat the King is offended, yet hath not Courage to make knownen his Dislike. The Marechal Biron is the Man who most is feared; who hath most meanes to do most harme for his particular Person, wherof his former *Valour* doth retain his Reputation; and for the Scituation of his Gouvernement of *Borgogne*, joynning unto the *Franche Comté*, and so near a Neighbour unto *Savoy*. The Enterprize of *Bourg* was not without his Privity; and since, there hath bin a Practise upon *Narbonne*, though without Success. The King hath sent for him by three severall Messengers, the Baron de Luz, the *Vidame* of *Chartres*, and by *de Curez* Marechal of the Lodgings. If he comes he deceaves the World; yf not, yt behooveth the King in dilligence to hasten to him.

The Kyng came hether with purpose to establishe the *Pancharte* in those Parts, where yet yt is not receaved. But here is come the *Farmer* of that Imposition of *Limoges*, who doth complayne, that in that Towne he was assayled by the Commonalty with that Violence, (wherof he beares and shewes the Markes,) that yf the Officers of the Towne had not interposed themselves, he had not escaped with his Lyfe. Since, a Deputy is sent from that Towne; who doth declare, that the Resolution of that Towne and Countrey is, never to accept that *Servitude*. The *Rochellers* had Commaundment to send their Deputies hether; who by the King's Advise ment have bin perswaded, at least to make Semblance to accept the *Pancharte*, therby to draw on other Towns who make difficulty to undergo yt: But they wold not give ear, and soe are departed. So now yt is thought, the Kyng doth purpose to abolish from all Places this Imposition of the *Pancharte*: For the Refusal of one Province or Towne, is a Warrant sufficient for all others to follow that Example. Only there is wanting some honest Pretext, of this so gracious and extraordinary Gratification: For therefore to abolish yt because yt will not be payd, may prove of ill Consequence for all other Impositions, and will draw into Contempt the Souveraign Authority; which Executions of Justice, and Fear of Punishment only do support; especially with a Nation, which by Nature and Art, hath ever bin nourished in a lawless Liberty.

The Advertisements of the Spanishe Preparations do still hold good; and the King, for all Events, hath sent to Monsieur de Vic his Ambassador there, to give Orders for the Levy of 4000 *Suisses*, and hath pourpose to raise 4000 Foot and

An. 1602. 1500 Light Horse, and will make Recruits of his Companies of Guards from 35 to 100.

"I have bin with Monsieur de Rhosny, to know whether this 50000 Crowns shall be payd by Exchange or Specie: But he presently made with me *querelle d'Allemande*, for that I wrote unto your Honor, the Speech he had with me in the beginning of Lent: Which he did, only to take an occasion agayne to re-enter into the same Discourse. At length he did resolve to send the Mony to *Diepe*, and did accordingly give order to the *Tresorier d'Espargne*. But when I sollicitated him, that he wold give particular Charge, that the Payment might be made in *quart d'Escuz*; he answered, that yf I could fynd no other Reason but that, the Thyrs (according to the *Ordonnance of France*) must be payd in that Coin which here is called *Dizims*". And when I remonstrated to him the Unworthiness of this Proceeding, both for the Honor of the King and the Respect to her Majesty, yet he was so impracticable, that he wold not permit the *Tresorier d'Espargne* to accommodat this Difference; who was willing, and did offer to give Satisfaction. So the matter doth rest till the King shall commaund, whom I pourpose presently to move therein.

From hence the King doth goe on *Satterday* to *Tours*. Yt is uncertain whether he will pass further, or how long he will stay there, yet he sayeth that he will be at *Paris* by the end of *May*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Tours, 7th May 1602. O.S.

IN my last I advertized your Honor of the Indisposition of the King; of the Discontents of the Queen, of the generall Acknowledgment of the Practizes of some of the cheife of the Nobility, of the ill Satisfaction of the meaner sorte of the People, and lastly, of the Opinion which here is conceaved of the Preparations of *Spaine*, and what Order is taken not altogether to be unprovided, upon any Attempt that may be pretended. The King for his Health is now well, but the Apprehension of these Practizes within the Bowells of his Realme, joyned with the Alienation of his Subjects Affections, have struck in his Mind a deep Impression of Melancholly and Discontent. *La Marquise* hath gaigned the upper hand, and doth carry away the Masterie from the Queene, who vowed never more to see her; yet, she being returned from *Nostredame d'Ardeliers*, whether from *Blois* she went in Devotion, here found the King, and now agayne (which since the beginning of Lent she hath not had) hath free Access to the Queene.

Monsieur de Curez is returned from Mareschal *Biron*, and with him came a Secretary of his, who is said to be employed by him to the Count *Fuentes*. Yt is not denied that he hath bin in *Italie*, but for his owne particular Affaires; and at *Milan*, to buy Stuffs of that place for his Master. The Mareschal in his Letters to the King, doth intreat he may be excused from coming untill the Assembly of the *States of Borgogne* (which the 17th of this Moneth by their Account do meet) shall be dissolved: From which, as he saith, it is not convenient for the Service of the King, that the Governour of the Province should be absent. Then he doth protest to render himselfe, and to justifie the Innocencie of his Loyalty and Service; and yf he may find that Favour to meet his Accusers, he will make them mentir et mourir, (for those are his Words,) before the King's Face. The King doth not content himselfe with this Answer, nether hath reason to think that he hath pourpose to com; the rather, upon the Relation of de Curez, who is said to report, that the Mareschal hath made great amass

amass of Victuals, Munition, and Powder in his best Places; and especially at *An. 1602.* *Dijon*, wher he now remaineth. Hereupon the President *Jeannin* (scarce twoe Dayes since retorned from the *Archduke*) is sent thither; who being *premier President* of that Parliament, is thought to have sufficient Credit to *contrequar* the Power of the *Mareschal*; and to retaine in Duety the People of that Province, yf any *remuement* shall be attempted. *De Curez* is likewise sent back, to hasten the Repair of the *Mareschal*. The more frivolous his Excuses are the more doubtfull is his good meaning, and the more suspectfull are all Delayes. The King's purpose is, yf he will present himselfe, with courteous Treatment and kynd Entertainement to regayne him, and with the greatest Favours that he can charge upon him, to assure him to his Service; and so farre will be from giving him any publick Disgrace, that he will not take more then a confused Knowledge of the general Bruits, which cannot be dissembled. The Practize of his Marriage with the Daughter of *Savoy* is avowed: And now it is said, that from the begining, the *Mareschal* did acquaint the King therewith. Either that it is so indeed, or that they Desire yt so should be beleaved, thereby to save the King's Honor; who will have Patience to passe over with Silence so bold a Complot of a particular Subject.

The King from hence doth goe to *Poitiers*, whether the *Counsaile* is already gon. In the way he will visit his Aunt at *Frontevreau* (who is Abbess of that Place,) and the Duke of *Montpensier* at *Champigni*, where *Messieurs de Bouillon* and *Tremouille* do meet him. Of this Voiage to *Poitiers*, no apparent Reason is yealded, more then that it is hoped the Presence of the King and Counsaile, will reestablish the Devotion of that part, which this Year past was doubtfull and wavering: The rather, when he shall depart without urging the *Imposition of Salte*; which on this side the *Loyre* he did purpose to charge generally upon the Countrey, as beyond the *Loyre* long hath bin accustomed. He doth not purpose to staie there above six or eight Daies; As he shall understand from the *Mareschal*, so will he resolve of his time, and way of Retorne. Within one Moneth, he sayeth, he will be at *Paris*: Whereof, the Retorne of the *Marquise* to *Vernueil*, is a great Presumption.

The *Marquis* of *Spinola* doth march with his Troopes, which will not passe, or scarfe arrive to 6000: For before he set forward his Souldiers did disband, and 400 did refuse to go, without Commaundment from the *Seigniorie* of *Genoa*, who did leave them to their owne Discretion; whereupon the greater Part is retorned back. Upon the Continuance of the Preparations of *Spaine*, the Levies here do daylie advance. The King himselfe doth acknowledge, that he is in doubt, whether he shall attend the Issue of the *Dessaigns* of *Spaine*, or begin the Warre with him. And in this Irresolution he will ever remaine; partlie upon the Contrariety of the Humours of those of his Counsaile who govern his Affaires; partlie upon the Weaknes of his own Judgement, which never doth resolve in cold Blood, but in Furie and upon Impetuositie, as the Extremities of his Fortunes by force do carry him. He will submit himselfe and the Honor of his Crowne to many Indignities, before he will hearken to an open Warre; from which the Jealousies within the State, do diswade him (as well as his particular Inclination,) to the Continuance of Peace; wherein, his Wishes are to end his Daies.

The Ambassadors of *Spaine* and the *Archduke* went jointlie for Audience in one Coach, the Daie the King departed from *Blois*: But they had their Accessse apart, though the Subject of their Treaty with the King was the same. For they complained of the Succors which from hence are sent to the States; of Mony, Men, Powder, and 200 Elmes, now licensed to be transported, to mount their Canon. Hereupon they demanded leave of the King to depart, since they remained unprofitable for the Service of their Masters, with whom the Premises do argue, he hath no desire to continue good Amitie. This the King himselfe doth deliver, but his owne Answer he doth conceale. Notwithstanding, *Taxis* is con-

An. 1602. tinued in his Charge; and of *Ayala's* Departure, there is no proof but his own Word.

The President *Jeannin* hath composed the Difference between the Count *Lingis* and the Prince *d'Espinox*; who shall receive 50000 Franks of yearlie Revenue, for the Possessions which are detained from him. The *Archduke* doth urge that the King *would presse the States*, to retire their Shippes from before his Ports of *Dunkerke* and *Neuport*, whereby the Commerce of the *French* with his Subjects, is impeached. The King for Formality may speake herein, but his Towne of *Callais*, which hereby is enriched, by the Monopoly of all Trade into *Flandres*, *Hanault*, and *Artois*, will induce him to take for Paiement, any Answer that they shall give. And yf the *States*, to pleas the King, shall retire their Shippes, yet her Majesty hath too great Interest, not to suffer the Liberty of aboard in those Ports. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Poitiers, 15th May, 1602. O. S.

THE King with the Queene arrived to this Towne upon *Sunday* last; where, received by the *Magistrates*, the *Seige Presidiall*, and the *Body* of the *Unversitie*, they both made their *solemne Entry*. Since, the *Mareschal Biron* hath sent Letters to the King, wherein he doth intreat to be excused untill the beginning of the next Moneth, within which time he doth promise to render himselfe in that Place wher the King shall be. Withall, it is said, that he hath sent a Gentleman to visit Monsieur *le Dauphin*, and to recommend the Duty and Service which he doth owe unto him, to the Care which he doth desire Madam *de Monglat* his *Governante*, to have of his Safety and Education. Hereupon the King, who before was purposed to go from hence to *Bourg*, and according as he should be advertized from the President *Jeannin*, from thence either to retorne towards *Fontainebleau*, or to go forward to *Moulins*, doth now resolve upon *Monday* or *Tuesday* next, the selfe same Way he came, to retorn towards *Paris*.

The Duke *de Bouillon*, (who is reputed the sole and fundamental Cause of all these Miscontentments, the which without more speedy Prevention and carefull Provision, will expose this State unto the Violence of the same Storms, with the which so lately it hath failed to suffer Wreck) knowing the King to be by Nature fearfull, and one, that beares more respect to his Enemy, then love to his Freind, and therefore more willing to gaine the one, then retain the other; besides, so much devoted to his Eale and Repose, that at what Price soever, he will conserve it, since he was at first to pay so dear for it, doth much apprehend the Reduction of the *Mareschal*; and doth doubt, that the Complices of that Intelligence, will combine together to capitulate, that he should be *desarçonné*, and removed from his Charge. The King to call them in, will refuse them nothing; partlie to gaine them by his Favours and Curtesies, partlie to breake the Intelligence complotted among them, by dismembring and disuniting their Affections the one from th' other; in which kind of Artifice he doth hold himselfe to be a Crafts-master.

To give shew of some Satisfaction to the People, here is an *Arrest* of the *Counsaill*, for the *Surseance* of certain Impositions. The Title is somewhat specious, but the Subject in effect ridiculous, the Exceptions being as ample as the Rule. The *Pancharte* doth yet stand where it hath bin received, but ther is a purpose to take it away generallie out of all Bourgs and Villages, and likewise out of all Towns, saving those which by Priveledge are exempted from Paiement of the *Taillez*, in which number are *Paris*, *Orleans*, *Rouen*, *Lions*, and some others.

The

The chiefest Cause which moved the King to come into these Parts, was there-
by to give Contentment to the People; to whom, the Presence of their Prince,
could not but be pleasing and agreeable. But it is doubted, that at his Departure
from hence, he will leave the Countrey and People, much more discontented;
then he found them at his coming hether. At *Lsmoges* upon the late Emotion,
wherin the *Farmer* of the *Pancharte* was chased out of the Towne; by Com-
maundment, the *Consuls* are changed, and the Captaines removed from their
Places. In this Towne, for the last Yeares Disorder, when first the *Pancharte*
should have bin established, many of their Priveledges shall be retranched, their
Governors changed, and the *Creation* of the *Maire* either cleane taken away,
or with Limitation left to the Election of the *Bourgeois*. An. 1602.

In this Towne I visited the Duke of *Bouillon*: Who said unto me, " that
" notwithstanding he ever had professed himselfe a devoted Servant to her Ma-
" jestie, and endeavoured to make proof thereof in all occasions, yet his unhap-
" piness was such, not so to be esteemed and reputed by her. I answered, that
" no Man knew better then himselfe, what place he ever hath held in her best
" Graces; and therefore, I presumed, he wold not do that wrong to his Judge-
" ment, to prefer any light Information, before his owne knowledge. He
" knew, that there were many in this State, who did desire that the good Intel-
" ligence between her Majestie and the *Relligion* in this Realme, should be weak-
" ned, especially at this time, when both the one, and the other, have so just
" Cause of Discontent, for the small respect their Services do receive. He then
" said, that some four Moneths since, he received a Letter out of *England*,
" wherein he was advertized, that her Majestie should say, *that he was acquaint-*
" *ed with the late Earle's Practizes and Deseigns.* He made many and so-
" lemn Protestations to the contrary, protesting likewise, that nothing could fall
" out more grievous unto him, then that his Honor should be touched in the
" good Opinion of her, whose contrary conceit, for the Reverence of her Wis-
" dom joyned with the Favours he had received from her, could not but much
" blemish his Reputation in the World. To this I answered, that I could not
" impeache the Credit of his Information, whose Author I did not knowe; yet
" prayed him to call to mind what had passed, when the Matter was more fresh;
" and to remember, what Answer I delivered unto him by Commaundment
" from her Majestie, upon the self same point. Yf since her Majestie had cause
" otherwise to conceive of him, I assured him, that he should have received
" Notice thereof by Message from her selfe, and not by Information from any
" other.

" From this, he entred into Discourse of the present *Brouilleries* and Jealou-
" sies of *this State*. Wherein he acknowledged, that the King by his Reports,
" was willing the World should beleieve, that he and Monsieur *la Tremouille*,
" should be imbarqued. For which Disgrace, he particularly alone had contest-
" ed with the King at *Blois*, and both together in this Towne, justifying the
" Loyaltie of their Service; that though they had many Reasons of Discontent,
" and so professed themselves to have, yet those Discontents should never have
" force to transport their Duties, from their due Allegiance to their Countrey,
" Prince, and Relligion. The King (as he saith) denied that ever he had re-
" ported that they were engaged in this *Complot*, or that ever he conceived so
" wrongfully of them. But he particularlie charged the Duke of *Bouillon*, that
" there was an Intention to make a *Match* betwene his Daughter, and the Count
" *d' Auvergne's* Son. To which he answered, that he had acquainted him both
" with the Motion, and the Refusal, whose Resolution was to marry his Daugh-
" ter to one of *the Relligion*. He concluded with me, that all things here are
" in a Confusion, the Discontents generall, and not dissembled, but professed
" and avowed. No present hope of better Contentment, for the Meanes are not
" great, most Men complaining that their Services are not remembered, much
" lesse respected, or rewarded. Yet those Means which may be found, are not
" taken, the Greivances of the People daily increasing together with their Mise-
" ry,

An. 1602. "ry, as much by the Insolencie of the *Fermiers*, as by the Burden of their Ex-
 "actions. The King himselfe doth grow daily more and more suspicious and
 "mistrustfull, jealous of his Person, jealous of his State, upon the Apprehension
 "of these forreign Preparations, founded upon an assured Correspondencie
 "within his Realme. Yet so far he is from any Resolution to prevent these
 "Mischeifs, that he doth thinck to take notice of them, is to accelerate the
 "Daunger which he feareth. For his own particular, he doth pourpose whol-
 "ly to retire himselfe, unless the Service of his Countrey shall recall him from
 "his Repose": And from hence, with his Lady, who with her Sister *la Tre-
 mouille* is com to see the Queene, doth directlie go downe into *Turēne*. This
 Speech in effect he had with me, which he wished me to write unto your Ho-
 nor.

Frederico Spinola's Gallies do passe. The Number is advertized here only of
 eight, yet some name fourteen; the Error may be, because those at *Sluce*, with
 these on the way, do make that number. Yt is expected that her Majestie's
 Shipps will give a good account of them, before they arrive at the Port they
 desire; thereby to redeem their Disgrace, by the Escape of those which are now
 there. By Letters from *Lions* the 19th of this Moneth this Stile, the Army of
Italie was then in the Valley of *Aoust* in *Piedmont*; the Number was no greater,
 then in my last I advertized. When I demaunded *Audience* about the Payment
 of the 50000 Crowns, Monsieur *de Villeroy* did undertake, without troubling the
 King, to reduce Monsieur *de Rhosay* to more Reason; but he hath refused him.
 Now the next time they both shall meet before the King, Monsieur *de Villeroy*
 will move the matter, that without more delay the Paiement may be made at
Deiye in *quart d'Escus*. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Orleans, 25th May 1602. O. S.

MY last Letters were dated from *Poitiers* of the 15th of this Month, which
 I sent to your Honor by one *John Hall* a Marchant of *Bordeaux*, whom
 there I met in his retorne towards *England*. In the Postscript of that Letter, I
 added, that the King in his way to *Poitiers* having balked *Champigni*, (whe-
 ther he promised to come, and wher Provision was made to entertaine him) In
 his retorne towards *Tours*, being again invited by Monsieur *Monpensier*, who
 cam himselfe though weak and sickly for that pourpose, did determine to so-
 journe there a Day or two. The *Sunday* after, which was here *Whitsunday*, he
 towched the sick, and thereupon faining that he had overwearied himselfe, (for
 the number of them was great,) in the Afternoone being retired, he gave forth
 that he found himselfe in ill Disposition, and wold the next Day take Physick, of
 pourpose (as now it appeareth) to have some coulorable Pretence to break off
 the Journey to *Champigni*. That Night, between nine and ten of the Clock, he
 receaved two Packets, the one from the Marechal *Biron*, the other from Mon-
 sieur *Lesdiguières*, concurring both to one end; advertizing, that besides the
 6000 Men under the Conduct of the Marquis of *Spinola*, (which have Com-
 maundment to make stay in the *Franche Compté* for fifteen Daies,) there are pre-
 sently to follow two other Armies, the other of 15000, the other of 12000 Men.
 Hereupon the King did presentlie send for the Duke de *Bouillon*, to whom he did
 communicate these two Letters; and withall, resolved the next Day to depart,
 and to retorne the same way he came, without visiting Monsieur *Monpensier*:
 Adding, that he had receaved from his Countrey of *Bearne* an Advertizement,
 to have care of his Person, for that there was a desseign to poyson him. Yf
 Monsieur *Monpensier* had cause of Discontent, as seeing himself not only not re-
 spected,

spected, but by unkynd Speeches disgraced by the King, (as not fearing the Soft-
nes of his Nature, which he holdeth not capable of any high Desseign) this com-
ing to his Knowledge, (which cannot be concealed) *that he should be reputed a*
fit Subject of so unworthy a Thought, must needs aggravate his Discontents, and
cause him to joyne more straightly with them, who supported by the Repu-
tation of his Qualitie, will abundantly supplie what may be required, either in the
Malice, or Boldnes of his Spirit. To the former of these Advertizements, the
like were sent the Weeke before from the *Grande Boutique* of *Genoa*, which
is a Society of *Italian* Marchants, retired from all parts of that Countrey to that
Towne. But the Improbabilitie of many Particularities specified in the Relation
of their Advertisements, (*viz.* That the *Pope* was joyned in League agaynst
this King, with *Spaine* and *Savoye*. That he wold *excommunicat* him for an *Hy-*
pocrite. That he wold *recall* the *Dispensation* for his *Marriage*, which was ob-
tained by false Suggestions, and Misunderstanding, and so declare the Marriage
unlawfull, and his Children illegitimate,) did much weaken the Credit of the
more substantial Points.

Notwithstanding all these Advertisements, the King doth purpose to attend the
Extremity; and *if by Patience his Peace may be preserved, not to enter into*
Warr. Not that he thincketh not these Preparations in *Italie* to be projected
against his State; but he hopeth, (measuring the Affections of *Spaine* by his own
Humours,) that now these *Practizes* within the Realme are *discovered*, and as
he presumeth *defeated*, (for *de Curez* is returned with assurance that the *Mares-*
chal will come and render himself,) He will alter his Desseign, and not begin
the Warre on even hand.

No Man here doubteth that the Gallies of *Spinola* do passe, and it hath bin re-
ported, that they have bin seen upon the Coast of *Bretaigne*. I have moved
Monsieur de *Villeroy*, that the King wold be pleased to give Commaundment to
the Gouvernors of the Ports, to advertize into *England* from time to time, in
measure as they shall passe; which he doth assure me is expressly commaunded,
and accordingly shall be performed.

The King hath spoken twice to Monsieur de *Rhosny*, to give order, that the
50000 Crowns might be paid in *quart d'Escus*. But he hath alleaged so many
Inconvenients, yf in all Paiements, the *Ordonnance* of *France* to pay the Thirds
in *Douzaines*, be not observed, that the King is content to yeald to him. The
Truth is, (and so Monsieur de *Villeroy* told me) Monsieur de *Rhosny* hath stood
so violentlie in this Point, that he doth hold it a Dishonour now to relent. But
howsoever her Majestie shall be pleased to interpret this Treatment, yet in the
Termes the Affaires do stand here, the least Evill will be to accept of this Pai-
ement; for upon the least Alteration that shall be misdoubted, either within or
without the Realme, occasion will be taken to make Stay of the Money, for the
use of their own Service; which already is practised against the poor Towne of
Geneva for 20000 Crowns, which should have bin paid six Moneths since, and
now is suspended for two Moneths longer. Your Honor may be pleased to let
me know, whether this Paiement shall be accepted, and withall to commaund
me, how farre I shall proceed for the Exchange of the *Douzaines*; wherein, by
the Favour of the *Tresorier d'Espargne*, (who doth blush at this Proceeding of
Monsieur de *Rhosny*,) so much may be procured, that no great Loss shall be su-
stained. The Mony shall be at *Diepe*, at what time your Honor shall advertize
that the Ship shall be ready to imbarque it. The *Tresorier d'Espargne* doth
look, for his Discharge, that he that should come to receave it, should have a
speciall Procuration, which attested under my Lord *Tresorier's* Hand and Seal
shall be sufficient; though at the first it was demanded, that it should be signed
directly from her Majestie. He hath likewise moved me, to solicit for an Ac-
quittance for the Receipt of the said Somme; which he doth desire may be, by
rendring up some one of the King's Obligations, yf any there be of that Somme;
or yf the Somme shall be greater, yet upon rendring up of the Obligation, it shall
be acknowledged before two *Notaries*, that so much of that Bond remaineth to

An. 1602. be paid, which will be as authentick as the Originall it self. By the Experience of the Paiement of the 20000 Crowns now three Years since, I am assured the *Tresorier d'Espargne* will stand precisely upon the Form of his Acquittance, which must be presented to the *Chambre des Comptes*, and allowed there.

The King doth arrive here to morrow, where he will keepe in Solemnity *la Feste dieu*. Here he will attend the Marechal *Biron*, who doth promise to com upon *Sunday* next.

I had not thought I should have bin troublefom to your Honor, for the allowance of any farther Provision; but sith I heare nothing of Sir *Thomas Parry's* coming, and that the first Moneth is now expired, the extraordinary Charge of this Voiage of *Poitiers*, doth enforce me to beseech your Honor, that my Provision may be allowed; which yf you shall be pleased to assign, upon the Mony which here is to be paid, I will receave it in that Coine which is currant in this Countrey. And so, humbly recommending this Favour to your Honor's Remembrance, I take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Fountainbleau, 4th June 1602. O. S.

I Receaved your Honor's Letters of the 20th the 26th of the same at *Orleans*, which then was the Rendezvous given at the King's Departure from *Tours*; yet he stayed at *Bloys* till the *Satterday* after. At his Arrivall at *Orleans*, he receaved Letters, that the Marechal *Biron* was on the way to find him, and on *Sunday* would lye at *Montargis*; whether the King did presently send unto him, to meet him at *Fountainbleau*, whether he arrived on *Tuesday* Night. * Upon *Wednesday* Morning the Marechal arrived slenderly accompanied, not with his ordinary *Train*. The King receaved him with great appearance of Love and Kindness, and entertayned him with Discourse the greatest part of that Day. Upon *Thursday* Morning arrived here the Count of *Auvergne* from *Paris*; who purposing to meet the King in his retorne at *Tours*, receaved Commaundment to stay at *Orleans*, where he attended ten Dayes, (as I presume, sent for by the King, for he departed from *Orleans* with Discontent,) where he was in a manner confyned for ten Days, for the King would not suffer him to come nearer to him, but there commanded him to attend his coming; and when he was there, would not endure his Presence, but as often as he approached towards him, sent him away in such sort, as the Standers by might easily perceave what Jealousies he did conceive of him. The same Day the King gave order to *la Curee*, Colonel of the *Chevaux Legers*, to draw his Companies to this Towne, and keep them all Night ready saddled, and his Companies in Armes. In the Evening, the Guards had warning watchfully to attend, which that Night were redoubled, and so since maintained. The Gentlemen of the *Chambre* were commanded not to stray abroad; to whom the King himself, in the returne from his Voiage, did recommend the Care of his Person.

† About eleven of the Clock in the Night, the King did send for the Marechal, who came and found him fast upon his *selle percée*. After some Speeche held with him, being dismissed, as soon as he was out of the King's Chamber, Monsieur de *Vitry*, one of the Captaines of the Guards, with this Speeche, that he was sorry, yet bound to execute the King's Commandment, seized him Prisoner in the King's Name, and so willed him to render his Weapon. He made some final Resistance, asking if he should render his Weapon, who had five and

* Vide *Mathieu Cronologie Septenaire*, p. 288, &c. De *Serres*, p. 983, &c.

† *Mathieu Cronolog. Septenaire*, p. 291.

thirty Wounds in his Body, all received for the Service of the King; then asked, if there was never a one present, that would know particularly the King's Pleasure. The Duke de Montbason went into the King, and came forth, with Commandment to the Captaine, to execute his Charge; so he presently carried him to a Chamber in the Palace, where yet he lodgeth. The Count of Auvergne was then within with the King, where he likewise was seized on, and carried into another Corps of the House. The Lieutenant of the Marechal's Company, and his Secretary named Hibbert, (whom I have advertized in my former to have been employed by him to Milan,) were apprehended at the same time. These are all the Particularities which with assurance I can advertize your Honor of, and what I have thought convenient to send; and may serve in part, for answer to the beginning of the last Letter, which I received from your Honor.

This Proceeding is termed *un coup d'Etat*, and as it is presumed, will strongly establish the Sovereign Authority, which did begin to branle and totter up and down. And howsoever it may incense the Rancor of the Faction, yet hereby the Majestie of the King shall be freed from a generall Contempt, into the which it was likely headlong to fall, without hope of Resource.

Monsieur de Espernon, (who with his Sons attended the King to Poitiers, where they returned to Loches, a place in his Gouvernement, but he brought the King back to this place,) the Day the Count Auvergne came, went in post to Paris.

I here attended to have Access, to sollicite the Payment of the 50000 Crowns, in the forme your Honor doth prescribe. The Ambassador of the Duke of Wirtemberg hath often been with me for answer of the Letters which he sent to your Honor, which I have hitherto excused, upon this farre Voiage of the King. I beseech your Honor to excuse me, though I presume to sollicite your Answer to Monsieur Pasquier's Letter. Your Honor shall thereby maintaine in Devotion the Affections of the good old Man, whose honest Intentions have never bin wanting to her Majestie's Service. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

9th June 1602.

YOU shall understand, that two Merchants of Genoa, the one named Francisco Soprany, and the other Phillip Bernardi, having conjoyned with other Merchants of London hir Majestie's Subjects, did set forth to Sea by way of Trade to the Indies, a Ship of this Town called the *Suzan Parnel*, under the Charge and Conduct of one Rowland Citmore, a Marryner likewise belonging to this place; with purpose, that the sayde Ship having performed her Voiage according as was agreed on between the Fraytors, should have returned homewards unto the *Straytes*, and there have vented their Commodities. But so it fell out, the said Ship in his returne encountred with much foul Weather, and with other ill Accidents incident unto the Sea; insomuch as she spent her Mast and some other of her Tacklinge, and was thereby forced to come for England; from whence, the said Merchants mutually consented to send hir and hir Loadinge (being for the most part Hydes) to *Newhaven*, with purpose to have transported the sayde Merchandize from thence to *Roane*. Now Sir the Ship coming into *Newhaven*, was presently seized on, the Goods sequestred, and the Company most of them committed to Prison, under pretext that these Goods had been robbed by them at Sea, whereof there can be no Proof made, neyther is it other, then their Supposition: For the sayde Merchaunts have protested, that those

An. 1602. those Goods came to them simply by waye of Trade, without giving Offence to any Nation in the World, no not so much as to the *Spaniards* themselves. I pray Sir therefore, procure as much as in you lyeth, that Restitution may be made; for the Merchants, such as are *Englishe* I mean, and have the greatest Interest therein, (though the *Italians* be named) are such as I am willing to pleasure, being of very honest Condition, and such as I do often make use of, for better Correspondency with such, as I doe imploy abroad for her Majestie's Service. They will appoint some discreet Person to follow you, and to informe you of all other Particulars fitt for your Knowledge, to whom I doubt not but you will yeeld all the Furtherance you may. And so I committ you to God.

From the Court at
Greenwich.

Your loving Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

13th June 1602.

HAVING now received your Letter by *Mussy* of the 4th of this Month, by which you advertise the manner of the Duke of *Biron's* Apprehension, which is an effect of the former Brutes, I have thought good to returne you notice of your owne Diligence, because her Majestie also hath made a very good Judgment of the same. Wherein I think it fitt to note thus much unto you, (because I know not how the Posts report unto you of their Allowance,) that there is no Man bringeth a Pacquet from you, but he hath, as long as the Court hath been in these removed Quarters, 15 *l.* and sometimes more; and so had *John Mussy*, who if he had made haste according to the Date of your Letter, he had been here two or three Dayes before the Ambassadors Pacquet. Because I have also been advertised, that *Biron* and *Auvergne* were sent to the *Bastile*, whereby it is like your next Letters will advertise matter of further Progress, her Majestie hath staied Sir *Thomas Parry* for fower or fyve Daies, that she may write the more particularly to the King upon this Subject, according as she shall hear the Circumstances of his Treasons, and how far the King of *Spaine* is touched, or how far the King either will or must take notice of the same; because her Majestie may speake in such a Style, as the Knowledge of that Subject shall minister Matter. You shall also understand, that Sir *Thomas Parry* taketh his leave on *Thursday*, and that her Majestie resolveth that you shall tarry there some two or three Months, untill he be better acquainted; for which you shall have an Allowance made over unto you, as soon as I can speak with *Packer* about the Reckoning.

Concerning the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, when the Ambassador comes, there shall be an Answer made, such as I can procure; and for *Pasquier*, I will write unto him my self, according to her Majestie's Directions. In the mean tyme I pray you let me hear from you as often as you may, how all things pass since this *Remeuement*, and amongst other things how *Madam la Marquise* stands in this tyme. And thus I commit you to God.

From the Court
at Greenwich.

Your very loving Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Win-

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 17th June 1602. O. S.

THE Day after the Imprisonment of Marschal Byron and Count d'Avvergne, the Kyng called for me, to whom when I came he used this Speeche. "I have sayde he, discovered a dangerous Practize, which by the Space of three Years and more, the Marschal Byron hath complotted with the Kinge of Spaine and Duke of Savoy, against my Person and my State. Yt is foure Moneths, sence I have had perfect Knowledge of this Confederacy, *and could have been content to have concealed it, and would now have pardoned and remitted, if by curtesie and fayre means he would have been induced to confess and acknowledge his Errour; but now God have Mercy on his Soul. I cannot say, as the late Kyng sayde at the Death of the Duke of Guise, nowe I am King, but I say I am sorry, and thus with my Heart, for this Man's fall. Some say I am a Hunter, others that I make love, but I wake when they sleepe. From hence I will go to Paris, where I will not stay above four Dayes, but will hasten into Borgogne, to assure that Province. In the mean tyme I will make a Dispatch to my Ambassador, wherein he shall have Order, to acquaint my Sister of England with the Particularities of this Accident. To this his Speeche I answered, "that as her Majestie could not but condole with him, for the late feeling which she hath had of the like Misfortune, that his owne Creature, whom he had charged with so many Honors, should practize against the Repose of his Realme, so could she not but rejoyce and congratulate with him, that by his Providence and Wisdome, so dangerous a Complot had been discovered and prevented, by his Care and speedy Resolution. I sayde moreover, by long Experience she did well understand the Practises of Spayne, which though they did not attaine to their End to which they cheifly did ayme, yet were they not frustrate of all purpose, when Personages of great worth were thereby dismembred from the Service of their Prince and Country. This is all that then passed.

Now to relate unto your Honor what is delivered of this matter, I shall enter into a confused Labyrinthe, so infinite are the Circumstances of this Practise, and so variably related. And to begin *ab ovo*: It is said, that the Discontent of this Marschal did first arise at the Siege of Amiens, when he did perceave, that the King underhand, by the Generall of the Cordeliers, did coverly treat for Peace with Spaine; apprehending, that the Bruit of his Name would be silent; the irregular Ambition whereof, hath thus precipitated him into this shamefull, yet willfull Ruine. The Peace ensuing, his Discontents did increase, which then were professedly founded upon the King's Parsimonie, which he termed Misery, his Wants not being able to satisfie the others lavish and profuse Expence. Then, †when the King had purpose to marrie the late Dutches, yt is receaved, that there was a Confederacie united between these two Prisoners, the Constable, the Dukes Montpensier and Espernon, to advance the Pretensions of the young Prince of Condé, against the Children, which the Law by after Marriage, doth presume to be legitimate: The Duchesse dying seasonably for the Kyng, and fortunately for his Realme, the Partie did still remayne good for the Prince, against Count Soissons, who reputing him as illegitimate, did protest against the Title du premier Prince du Sang, which by the Arrest of the Court of Parlement, was

* Vide Mathieu Cronologie Septenaire, pag. 289, 290, &c.

† The Duke de Sully in expresse terms tells us, Que le Sieur de Sillery Brusart fut envoyé (à Rome) à l'instance sollicitation de Madame la Duchesse de Beaufort, à laquelle il s'estoit engagé de Parole de faciliter en bref la dissolution du Mariage du Roy, son Mariage avec elle, & la legitimisation des Enfants qui luy estoient déjà nez pour estre estimez Enfants de France. Vide his Memoires Chap. 81. Tom. 2. pag. 245. Edit. Amst. 120.

An. 1602. judged to be his due. * The Duke of *Savoie* came shortlie after into *France*, and in this Court practized many, even unto mean Captaines, and the basest Souldiers, but absolutely gaigned him, this unhappie Conte, and (it is feared) the old Constable, who is extracted out of the Houle of *Savoie*, (for his Mother was thereof a *Naturall Daughter*) and is here esteemed Partaker of all these Conspiracies. The which, though the Kyng is content for the present to dissemble, yet either he wanteth Power, or hath not will to conceal.

The Sommer after followed the Warre in *Savoie*, wherein though the *Mareschal* did great Service, and surprized the Towne of *Bourg*, yet, as now it appeareth, both by Conviction from his owne Letters, and his late Confession, † he held Intelligence with the Duke, to whom he did discover the King's Purposes and Deseignes, and at that tyme, with him, did complott to take away the King's Life. Particularly it is proved by a Letter written with his own hand, that when the Fort of *St. Catharine* was besieged, he did contract with the Enemy, to bring the King within Danger of Shott, and to give the Signall, that they should not shoot in vaine. Whiles the Peace was in treating at *Lyons*, the King had some Intimation of too strait Intelligence between *Auvergne* and the Duke of *Savoie*, whereupon one *Comblat* a Follower of his, that had been imployed in some Messages, was there imprisoned. The Peace concluded, the *Mareschal* did openly profess his Discontents, upon Pretext, that the King did give the Government of the Cittadell of *Bourg* to one Monsieur de ‡ Boisse of the Religion; at which time, the King did suffer himself unworthily to be braved by him, with insolent and outrageous Speeches. Sence which time he hath not ceased to pursue his Practices with the Duke of *Savoie* and Count *Fuentes*, (who perhaps for that purpose was sent to the Government of *Milan*,) by the Mediation of *de la Fin*; who did serve himself with his generall Letters of Credence, and did reserve the Particularities unto himself, which now he hath delivered into the King's hands. The Contract between them and the *Mareschal* doth import, that he should marry the eldest Daughter of *Savoie*, with whom he should have the *Dutchie of Burgoigne* which shall be erected into a Kingdom, to the which should be annexed the *Franche Comté*, *la Bresse* and *Champagne*, and what else he should gaine by the Sword in *France*, with 40000 Crowns in ready Money.

The first Discovery of these Practices was in *February* last; but he who did discover le pot aux Roses, is *Combelle*; who in his Returne from *Milan*, (where in an Assembly held about these Affaires, *la Fin* there treating for the *Mareschal* he for the Count de *Auvergne*, at which time he undertooke to assassinate the King as he passed through *Lyons*) was arrested Prisonnier, for having lately before murdered his Uncle, to enjoy with more libertie his Wife, of whom he was become Amoureux. He to avoyde the Punishment of this Fact, made this Motion, that he might be brought to the King, to whome he could reveal many Secrets concerning his State, and the Safety of his Person. Hereupon *la Fin* came to be known, who upon assurance of his Pardon and hopes of Reward, did render himself about *Easter* last; and shortlie after, did deliver up unto the King, all the Memoires and Letters which he had reserved, written all with the *Mareschal's* own hand. This is the brief Narration of this Fact, and the Somme of the most important Circumstances. Yt is much to be marvelled, (but that God had blinded his Understanding by the Presumption of his owne Worth and Vallour, and by the base Conceit he had of the King's Weakness and timorous Nature,) that being in place of Suretie, within his own Gouvernement, where he was possessed of many strong Places, and should have been assisted with Forreigne Power, that he would come to render himself to the Discretion of the

* See Sir Henry Novill's Letter to the Secretary, page 126, and the Note subjoynd.

† The Duke de Sully has given us severall of his Letters wrote at that time. See his *Memoires*, Vol. 2. ch. 96. pag. 319, etc. Edit. Amsterdam 120.

‡ His true Name was Boisse Pardillan. Vide *Confession Catholique de Sancy*, p. 466. Edit. Cologne 1720. and (by the way) I must beg the Reader to rectify a Mistake page 304, where he is called Poissi.

King's Mercie. For besides the Accusation of his own Conscience, he could not but know, that the King had many Presumptions and Prooves of his Practizes. That the King had redoubled his Guards against his coming, that he had sent for Men of Action and Execution from all Parts to meet him at Orleans, where this Tragedie should have been play'd; that there the Witnesses were examined, first apart, and then confronted; that the President Jeannin had Commandment to inhibitt the Parliament at Dijon and Provence to yeeld him further Obedience, in case he did make refusall to come. No Man did thinke, that the King would have put on this Resolution, and if he did, that he would have maintained it. At Orleans he wold not adventure it, for fear the Town, which ever hath been factious, should have risen, and by force procured his Liberty. And if Monsieur de Rhosny had not violently prosecuted this Course, threatening otherwise never to see the King nor Court, (for he found no Safety in his owne State but in the other's Ruine,) the King would have been content with Silence to have passed it over. And if he had but returned to his Lodging at Fontainebleau that Night when he was apprehended, his Horses were saddled, and his People in readinesse to have been gone. Which if he had done, the Warr by this Day had been kindled in all Parts and Quarters of this Realme; which shortly after would have flamed forth in that Fury, that their former Troubles in respect of this Confusion, wold seem to have been but *ludus* and *jocus*; for the Forces in *Italie* did but attend *le mot de guet* to assaile Provence both by Sea and Land. The 6000 *Italians*, which now are passed to the Archduke, should have remained with the Marechal: The Archduke though he hath his hands full at home, wold not have stood at gaze. But that which was not least to be feared, the King doth take notice of another partie in his Realme, perhaps no less dangerous to his Repose, although pretended upon the specious Pretext *du bien publick*, and Reformation of his Estate. The first light of this Ligue came by one Monsieur de Anjou, who in pure Devotion and Love, frankly acknowledged to the King at Blois, that he had been demanded by his good Friends of what Party he was of; when he answered, he knew no other Party but that of the King; it was replied, that then he was of the worst and weakest Part. He remonstrated to the King, how by the heavy Exactions wherewith his Subjects were oppressed, he had lost the Hearts of his People; yet, that he was not more hated for the Crueltie of his Oppressions, then despised and contemned for the Dissoluteness of his Life. The King did will him to go and repeat to de Rhosny what he had said to him, which he did: Whereupon, there was an Arrest published, for the Surseance of extraordinary Paiements, and a Stay made for further Proceeding in the Establishment of the *Pancharte*, and from pressing the Imposition of Salt beyond the River of *Loyre*.

The King doth name the Cheifes of this Association besides the Prisoners, the Constable, Montpensier, Espernon, de Bouillon, and Cardinal Joyeux. At Poitiers there came to the King one named St. Bonnet of Limoges, who informed him, That in his House, there signed fowre by fowre, for the Reformation of the State, more then four thousand Gentlemen, all sent thither by the Duke d'Espernon. Yet here he is, in good grace with the King, who doth in publick acquit him of the Practise of the Marechal.

Upon this Imprisonment the King did send Monsieur de Rochepot to the Constable, to command him to keep his House, (who was then at Chantilli some ten Leagues from this Towne) upon paine of Rebellion; yet at his Instance, he was content he should come to the Court, where I have seen him treated with accustomed kindness. He did send likewise to Monsieur Montpensier to come presently to the Court, adding, that he would take all delay for refuse, and refusall for Rebellion. But sence, he hath sent a Gentleman, to wish him to stay untill his Health may permit him to travail; who is under such Indisposition, that 'tis thought he cannot long endure.

The King came to this Towne on Satterday was se'night, and the same Day sent the Prisoners to the Bastile. Upon Monday the King gave Power to the Parlement

An. 1602. *Parlement* to make the *Mareschal's* Proceſſe, and to his Complices, of what qualitie or degree ſoever. Sence, he hath been interogated by the two antient Presidents, and Counſailers, and hath confeſſed all the Particularities which were demanded, only he doth denie, that he ever practized againſt the King's Life: yet hath confeſſed, that he was made privie to that Practice. At his firſt coming into the *Baſtile* he was impatient, dogged, and ſullen, refuſing to eat, or to name the King, much leſſe with Duty and Reſpect, nor would not be induc'd to ask for Grace and Pardon, but curſed and damned at his Folly, which brought him into that Place. He is now more moderate, yet not ſo mortified, but that he would willingly live. He often repeateth his Services to this Crown in generall, and in particular to the King, whoſe Life he ſaith he hath ſaved five ſeverall Times, and noteth both time and place.

The Opinion is, that he ſhall dye, and that before the end of this Week. The Count de *Auvergne* hath ſo many good Friends which intercede for him, namely *la Marquiſe* * his Siſter, who never was more powerfull in the King's Favour then ſhe is at this preſent, that he is aſſured to have Pardon, as the other is to ſuffer.

The laſt Week the *Mareſchal Laverdin* was ſent into *Burgogne* with certaine Companies, and ſence *Monſieur de Rhosny* hath drawn out of the *Arsenal* 15 Peices of Canon, to mount up the River of *Maru*. The *Parliament of Dijon* by divers Letters, have aſſured the King, that that Province will firmly remaine in dutifull Allegiance. Yet the *Baron de Lux*, who was the *Mareſchal's* Livetenant in that Government, and an eſpecial Actor in all his Practices, doth fortify himſelf at *Solduc*, a Place of ſome Importance in that Province; but as it is thought, rather to purchaſe his Peace upon eaſier Terms, then of deſire to ſtand out. The King this Day is gone towards *Fountainbleau*, with purpoſe if he be not diverted, to make a Step to *Dijon* to eſtabliſh *Monſieur de Grand* in that Government; but whether he ſhall be Livetenant to the *Dauphin*, or to *Alexander*, the ſecond Son to the late Dutcheſſe, is not well known.

Now the *Spaniſh* Deſſeigns are defeated in *France*, it is to be preſumed, that they will turn their Forces to a ſecond Employment. I ſend your Honour herewith a Note of ſuch Troopes as are transported, and are to paſſe out of *Italy* into *Spaine*, with an Advice from the Court there, with the which *Monſieur de Villeroy's* Advertiſements, (as he ſaith) do concur, and particularly for the Iſle of *Wight*. After many Inſtances and Remonſtrances, that her Majeſtie could make no other Interpretation of this Treatment for the Money, then that there never was purpoſe to make Payment thereof, *Monſieur de Rhosny* hath accorded the Paiement in the Specie of *quart d'Eſcus*, and this Morning the *Treſorier d'Eſpargne* did aſſure me, that by the 12th of the next by their Style, the Money ſhall be ready at *Diepe*. They do deſire and expect that an Obligation of *de Beauvoir* and *de Freſuez* made in the Year 1591, for the Summe of 52500 Crowns may be render'd: The Bond ſhall be copyed and collationed by two Notaries, and attesteſt by the *Treſorier d'Eſpargne*, that there remaineth to be paid 2500 Crowns, which is their forme of Proceeding here, and cannot be prejudiciall to her Majeſtie. Your Honor will be pleaſed to let me know, whether it be needfull that I aſſiſt at this Paiement; and if it be your Pleaſure that I ſhould receive my Provision out of this Paiement. The little Satisfaction which the Party hath given me, who many Days ſince is returned to his Employment, doth give me ſmal Encouragement to adventure againe in the ſame kind; yet becauſe your Honor in your laſt doth ſo commaund, I am now treating to that purpoſe with a Gentleman of great Worth, whom I know in loyall Duty to be affection'd to her Majeſtie's Service, he doth promiſe to uſe therein his beſt Endeavours, and within fix Dayes I do attend his Answer. I beſeech by your next to know

* The Count d' *Auvergne* was a natural Son of *Charles* the 9th by *Mary Touchet*, who after the Death of that Prince married *Francis Balzac*, Seigneur d' *Entragues*, &c. by whom ſhe had the *Marquiſe*. Vide *Amelot's Memoires Hiſtoriques*, &c. Vol. 1. pag. 385, 386.

your Honor's further Pleasure, and if such a one shall be represented unto me whom I may commend for that Service, whether I shall send him over unto you, or how otherwise dispose of him.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 24th June 1602. O. S.

THE Process of the *Mareschal* is not much advanced since the Date of my last. The Stay hath been upon the Attendance of *de la Fin*, whom the Formallities of their Justice require should be confronted with him. He arrived here upon *Sunday* last, and brought with him a Caskett full of Letters and Memoires; according to the Contents whereof, he made Motion to the Counsaill, that the Interrogatories might be *dressed* upon which he should depose, to the end that he might affirm nothing which he could not authentically prove and justifie. The beginning of this Week hath been spent in perusing these Writings, wherein have been found such a *confused Chaos of Brouilleries*, and so many of all sorts and qualities embarked therein; that they are sorry they have so much, and do endeavour by all means to cover the Shame of this Practice; wherein they hold the Honor of their Nation to be deeply interested; wherein Resolution is taken, that the Parliament shall take notice of no other Particular, either Person or Matter, then of that which doth properly concern the present Estate of the *Mareschal's* Cause. He himself since his Imprisonment hath often said, (and particularly to Monsieur *de Villeroy* and *Sillery*), that in his *Designes* he hath ben very wicked, but that there those about the King, which are ten times more wicked, but not so unfortunate. These and the like Speeches, as it is thought, do make some in this Court to think in their Consciences, that in the State they now stand, they hold the Wolf by the Eare; for to remaine here is to be in danger dayly to be surprized, and to depart is to accuse, and yet not to save themselves. The *Mareschal's* End doth draw near, there remaineth only to finish the Process, to confront *de la Fin*, and then, when the Chamber shall be assembled, to give Judgment; and the same Day, by Custome, the Execution doth follow.

The Count *d'Avvergne* is nothing sensible of his Misserie, but hath spent his tyme in scoffing at the *Mareschal's* Sottish Simplicitie, (for so he termes it,) who was so kindly perswaded to quitt his Government, where he might have held the King plaie for many Months, to come and cast himself into the Armes of Mercy. Madam *de Angoulesme* (the natural Daughter of *Henry II.*) doth intercede for him upon this Reason, that he is all that is left (his Children only excepted) of the House of *Vallois*. At the time of the Imprisonment *la Marquise* was at *Vernueil*, and certaine Brutes were spread, that she had a part in this Action, which many did wish, and therefore did believe. She, to shew her Grace and Power, came to this Towne, where she was received in Court with more Favour then was expected; and because the World should acknowledg the Errour of that wrongfull Imputation, the King did entertain her whole Dayes together in publick, sometimes in the *Louvre*, sometimes in the *Tuilleries* Garden; the Queen did give her free Access into her Chamber, which she did as freely accept; wherein the King doth use this Artifice with the Queene, perswading her to treat her kindly, that he may with more facilitie retire out of her Father's Hands, the Promise of her Marriage which still he retaineth; which done, he voweth to give her a *Congé* and send her away. The Queene (who beleeveth good sooth) profusely bestoweth on her all the Caresses and Curtesies she can devise; and at their last meeting, did treat her as her other self. But she, that hath ben taught the Secret of her *Mestier*, out of the Schoole of an experi-

An. 1602. enced Mistress, her Mother, is not to learn this Lesson, *Che me fa carezze che non suole o ingannata m'ha o ingannare m' vuole*, and therefore resolveth to be made much of, if the retayning of that Promise can effect it, which yet, she will not consent her Father should deliver. The Chancellier did this Week past urge him much for the Delivery of it, and did advise him to use that means, to purchase Grace for the Count de Auvergne. He answered, *His Daughter's Honour ought to be more dear to him, then the Life of his Wife's Son, especially of such a Son of no greater Merit*. How the King upon this Action will govern himself towards Spaine, doth at this present seem doubtfull.

The Voiage of Burgogne is broken, where the Marechal Laverdin is received into the Cittadell of Dijon; and all the Governours placed in the Townes of that Province and la Bresse by de Byron, have voluntarily rendred themselves to the King's Discretion. The Baron de Lux hath quitted Soldat, and with his Wife and Children is fled into the Franche Comté, having carried with him all his owne Wealth, and what he could transport of the Marechal's, to the Value of 60000 Crowns, and there remaineth at a place called Gre: Yet the Companies of Souldiers do dayly advance, which were sent into those parts, and the Cannon doth march on. We understand not that the Suisses which were levied are discharged. Monsieur Lesdigueres is in Armes, and his Troops do increase; but this may be to waite upon the Duke of Savoy, who is gone down thither, and this Week past hath visited his Forts upon the Frontiers of Dauphiné. Now we begin to speak, though with no great Certainty, of sending an Army into Picardy. The King's coming will resolve us herein, who is expected from Fountainbleau to this Town within a day or twoe. It is not unlikely that the King will temporize a while, to see the Issue of this great Expedition of Count Maurice; who, in the Opinion of this Court, will bring forth some strange Alteration in those Parts.

The Spanish Ambassador sence the breaking out of these Bronilleries hath had Audience; who by endeavouring with many formall Reasons to excuse his Master, and to cast the Hatred of these Practices upon the Duke of Savoy, did seem rather to accuse him, then to acquitt him. The King's Answer was, that he could not carrie so unworthy an Opinion of the King his Master, as to suspect him to be partaker of such base and vile Attempts, so far abhorring to the Laws of God and Nature; but if he would do Justice upon the Count Fuentes, whom he could not but hold for an Assassin, he should do great Satisfaction to the World. Howsoever the Marechal hath carried himself in this Negotiation, rashly, presumptuously, and too confidently, yet no Man doth hold him so unadvised in matters of so great Importance, to treat with the Count Fuentes as a particular Person, unless he did know him warranted with a sufficient Power from the King of Spaine; who from the beginning did purpose to take notice of these Proceedings, not according to the Deseign, but according to the Success.

The Baron of Tours this Day departed from hence towards Scotland, where he is to remaine Ambassador Resident. Arthur Poole is I understand some two Daies sence arrived to this Towne from Flanders, where one of his Sisters is married of late to one Radish an Englishman. Arriano Champoli a Jacobin Friar of Palermo in Sicily, upon his Recantation before the Congregation of Ablon, where the Religion of this Town hold their Exercise, by the Minister of this Church named de Montigni, hath ben recommended to Monsieur la Fontaine, to be recommended by him to be Minister of the Italian Church in London, whether he

* Mathieu informs us, that the Sieur d'Escaures expostulating with the King for imprisoning the Marechal, when he had brought him sous la parole de sa Majesté, qui l'avoit assuré, qu'il n'auroit nul desplaisir; Le Roy (says the Historian) luy monstra lors les charges du Marechal par Lettres expressees escrites de sa Main, &c. Ce que voyant d'Escaures il recognoist qu'encores le Roy avoit usé de trop grande debonaireté & patience envers luy: Vous qu'il estoit question de la Mort du Roy & de Monsieur le Dauphin: Et qu'il se trouvoit mesmes, que le Comte de Fuentes avoit proposé à la Fin, " que jamais l'Etat d'Espagne ne se feroit aux Français, si ce n'estoit qu'ils feissent saillir la Race des Princes du Sang, en commençant par le Roy & son Dauphin. Vide Cronologie Septenaire, pag. 292.

is gone. Now I understand that this *Fryer* as he passed through *Rouen*, had secret and often Meetings and Conferences in Places suspicious, and Tymes unreasonable, with the most malicious Papists of that Towne. I have intimated this Indiscretion of their Minister, to the Deputies of their Churches; and remonstrated, that the least Inconvenience that by this Legerity wold ensue, wold be a Blemish to the Reputation of their Widdoms, and to that Gratitude which they are bound to acknowledge to her Majestie, whose Realme having ben a *Retrait* and Assyle to their Persecutions, more Judgment wold be required, then to turn over to her Land such a *Rascaille*; whose corrupt Conversation wold infect her Church with Errour, and Commonwealth with Sedition, and that he was like to prove a dangerous Practicer against the State.

Here hath lately ben with me a Gentleman from Monsieur de *Sourdiac*, to make offer of the Sale of fifty thousand Pound of Powder for Cannon, whereof by this Post I send the Example, and of certaine Pieces of Cannon, the Particulars whereof I send herewith to your Honor.

I beseech your Honor, that for that time which her Majestie shall be pleased to command my Aboad here after her Majestie's Ambassador shall arrive, by that meanes which shall seem most convenient, the King and Monsieur de *Villeroy* may take notice of her Pleasure therein; otherwise I shall remaine altogether unprofitable for her Service, and not so able to performe those Offices, which my Duty doth require to her Ambassador. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 7th July 1602. O. S.

AFTER that *de la Fin* had presented unto the Counsaile all the particular Letters which had passed between the Mareschal and him, with those which passed between him and Count *Fuentes*, he made a Petition to the King, which requested, he might have a generall Abolition of all Offences that could be alleadged against him, not only in this particular Action of the Mareschal's Treason, but all other Crimes wherein he hath offended against the Lawes; and for his more assurance, to have it enterined in the Court of *Parlament* before he should be confronted with the Mareschal. Now the Crimes wherewith the World doth charge him are, That he is Sorcerer, a Forger of false Money, an ordinary Assassin, a Sodomite, and one that upon all Purposes, hath usually accustomed to counterfeit the King's Hand. Yet the Mareschal at the first time of his Examination by the premier President, being asked whether he knew such a one of that Name, and whether he did repute him for an honest Man, he answered, *pour fort homme de bien, & que plus est*, (said he) *il est mon Cousin*. At the same time, (according to the Form of Interrogatories,) being asked, how he was called; he answered, that he was called Duke de Biron, Pair and Mareschal of France, whose Sword had placed the Crown upon the King's Head, and restored all them into their States and Dignities. Further, being demanded to reveal his Complices, (which he refused,) the * President wished him to consider, that he was in the Hands of Justice, who wanted not Means to draw the Truth from him. He answered, he knew his Meaning well, and withall unbraced his Doublet and shewed his Breast covered with Scars; and asked, what part of his Body they could put to Torment which had not already sufficiently been torn for their Safetie, and the Service of his Countrey: Which made the

* Achilles de Harlay.

An. 1602. old Man with Tenderness of Compassion, to melt into Tears in that abundance, that for that time he left him.

The *Pairs* were summoned to assist at his Judgment. The last *Thursday* the King came of purpose to this Towne to presse them to appeare, for they hold it to be an arbitrary matter, and alleadge the Judgment of the *Constable St. Pol* in the time of *Louis* the 11th, who was condemned by the Court of *Parlement*, without the Assistance of any one *Pair*. The King doth desire (which he hath very openly discovered) that the *Conneftable* and the Duke of *Espernon* should be present at his Judgment; upon hope, that the *Mareschal*, when he shall see his Complices to be his Judges, will loose all Patience, and accuse them both in the Face of the Court: For although at the first he did acquit the Duke of *Espernon*, yet sence he hath cast forth many doubtfull Speeches, whereby it appeareth he holdeth his Loyalty for much suspected. The Day for the Assembly of the *Pairs* cannot hold; for that the Proceffe is not fully instructed, and when it shall be, they purpose to excuse themselves: Some, that they are his Allies; others, that they are not bound to be there present; the others, not to seem too forward to wishe or hasten his End. There are of late other Witnesses come in, which must be examined and confronted with him; as a Man of *de la Fin's* who did remaine about the Duke of *Savoy*, and a Nephew of his returned from *Spaine*; and some other Particulars of this Practize are come to Light, as a Woman of *Sens* in *Bourgoigne* that should have ben *assisted into the Marqueses Service to empoison the King*; and of three *Spanish* Captains apprehended in *Basse Bretagne*, at a place called *Chincarneau*, and lastly, two others apprehended in *Lorraine* by the Duke, which are accused to have some Deseign against the King's Personne. In this latter there is named an *Englishman* called *Pits*, born in *Oxfordshire*, where his Friends yet do dwell, not far from that Towne. He long hath lived in *Lorraine*, and governed the Affaires of the *Cardinal*, who doth command that State. What can be proved against him is not yet known: His Friends deliver only this, that the last Year when the King was at *Callais*, discourfing with some of his Acquaintance of the Subject of that Voiage, he shold saie, *rather then to see him King of England, he himself would be his Bourreau.*

In *Burgoigne* all Troubles are well composed. The *Mareschal Laverdin* hath Commaundment to approach with his Forces near to the River of *Rhone*, for the Aid of *Geneva*, if the Duke of *Savoy* shall assaile that Towne; who doth arme, and under the Colour of a Jubilee long sence commenced, and now continued for two Months, hath made a great Amass of Armes and Provision for Warr. If the *Mareschal's* Enterprize had succeeded, the first Deseign was to assaile *Geneva*, which they did hope to surprize, and the second, to besiege *Lyons*. The King is given to understand, that the Duke of *Savoye*, upon the Newes of the *Mareschal's* Imprisonment, did fall into that Impatiencie, *that he tore his Hair from his Beard, and offer'd, if he had not ben withheld, to run his Head against the Wall.*

This Week past the *Agent* of the *States* was put into some hope by Monsieur de *Villeroy*, that the King would approach towards the Frontiers of *Picardy*, with resolution to imbarque himself into their Warre; but by the *Audience* which sence he hath had, he hath found him nothing disposed to breake with *Spaine*. Yet now againe Monsieur de *Rhosny* doth assure him, that the King doth purpose this Weeke to advise with the Counsaile upon that Affaire, and if he shall resolve for the Warre, to send expressly to her Majestie, to know how farre she will be pleased to joyne with him. But by the Forme of their proceeding it is more probable, that they will resolve nothing suddainly, untill some Newes shall come of the Success of the *States* Armie, whereof here is not one word.

It is taken here to be a very hardy Enterprize, to cast themselves into the Strength of the Enemies Countrey, where they can look for no Succour, nor find any Retreat; and where there is an Army one fourth larger then that of theirs, which doth waite on their heels, to serve themselves of all Advantages.

I am informed that there are Watches set upon the Ambassadors of Spain's *An. 1601.* and the Archduke's Lodgings, and Don Emanuels, whom Fortado hath brought with him from Delf in Holland, upon hope to make his Appointments easie; but rather it is thought, to see what Credit he hath gotten in those Parts, to draw the States to a Parley of Peace. The Duke of Savoy had no reason to make doubt to gaine a strong Party in France, when as he could fasten 12000 Crowns upon the Count Chiverny the last Chancellier's Sonne, (who may dispend 120000 Franks a Year in the Heart of this Realme) which he confesseth he did receive, at such time as he was Hostage in Savoy, upon the last Treaty of Lyons. The King hath given him his Pardon, as likewise for the Murder of his Wife; whom finding to be with Child at his retorne from Savoy, he caused to be strangled before his Face.

The Pope hath written Letters to the King, wherein he protesteth upon his Knowledge, that the Preparations of Italy were never projected against France, but either against the Turk, Ireland, or the Low-Countries. No Man doth believe that those Forces were prepared against Rache in Fex, though that be most generally bruited.

Upon Thursday last, certaine Italian Comedians did set up upon the Corners of the Passages in this Towne, that that Afternoone they would plaie *l'Histoire Angloise contre la Roine d'Angleterre*. I caused one of the Affiches to be taken downe, which presently I presented unto the Chancellier before the Body of their Counsaile; and shewed, that if the Pollicie of their Government did permit these insolent Indignities, her Majestie might justly think, that they did neither carrie due Respect to the Honor of her Estate, nor make any worthy Esteem of her Amitie and Alliance. The Chancellier did send for the Lieutenant Givill, to whose Charge it doth appertaine to give Order for such Abuses, and gave him Commandment to inhibit the Play; which was done, and *ex proprio motu*, the Lieutenant committed the cheife of the Company to Prison, where yet they remaine. It was objected to me before the Counsaile by some Standers by, that the Death of the Duke of Guise hath ben plaied at London; which I answered was never done in the Life of the last King; and sence, by some others, that the Massacre of St. Bartholomeus hath ben publickly acted, and this King represented upon the Stage.

I understand that yesterday *de la Fin* was confronted with the Mareschal; who shewed so little Moderation in the Violence of his Passions, that he attempted diverse times to take him by the Throat; so that the Archiers of the Guards, which were his Keepers, were called in to govern his Armes. The King is now at St. Maur, where he taketh the Water of Pognes. These Bruites of the Dauphin, which herewith I presume to send, would make one beleeye, that in these Practises he should not have been spared. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

I received this Morning this Advertisement from our Merchants at Rouen, which doth come very late, that in this Paiement of *quart d'Escus*, there will be great Losse in the Mynt, both because their Coine here doth want the just Weight, and that there is much Counterfait in that Specie, especially in Normandy, wher this Somme is collected. Orwell Smith, if not by himself, yet by some Italians, might undertake the Exchange at a less Loss.

An. 1602.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

17th July, 1602.

THE Expectation to heare of the Conclusion of Monsieur de Biron's Tragedy, and the contynuall Readiness of the Ambassador to depart, have made me silent longer then was fitt, although I know not many things where unto you can expect much Answer. For in the Matter of Money, (before I received your last Letter) I conceived the incommoditie to have it brought over in Specie, in respect of the lightness of the Coyne, and therefore it is ordered to make it over by Exchange; for which purpose, certaine Merchants here are dealt withall to receive it at *Diepe* or *Rouen*, upon the Arrivall of Sir Thomas Parry there; who hath an originall Bond justly agreeing with that Somme, and one hundred Pounds more, which he hath order to deliver; and if he may get it all now paid, then need there no more Circumstance then the Delivery of the Bond; which methinks weare reasonable, the Queene losing so much by the Exchange, as that overplus of the Bond. For the Powder and Cannon whereof you wroate and have sent Example; though it cannot be denyed but the Powder is good, yet her Majestie is so well furnished with both, as she shall not at this tyme have occasion to use them, whereof I thought it my part to advertise you.

As concerning your self, in what forme you shall live after the Arrivall of the Ambassador, you may be assured that I had ever Care of your Reputation, who have so well deserved there; and it is as convenient for her Majestie's Honor that good regard should be taken thereof, as it is of Necessity that you should spend some tyme with her Minister, who must needs be to seek at his first coming. You shall therefore know, that her Majestie hath dealt with the French Ambassador here, to make it known to the King by Monsieur de Villeroy, that notwithstanding she hath an Ambassador Leger there, yet she hath commanded your abode for some few Monethes, wherein she doth desyre, that notice be taken of you as of her owne Servant; in which respect she desyeth the King will esteem you, and upon any occasion of your Resort to him, eyther with any thing from the Ambassador, or from her self, to give you favourable Access. You shall also receive your ordinary entertainment which you had before his coming, and shall upon your retourne perceave, I doubt not, how well her Majestie hath been informed of your Dilligence; to which (whatsoever addition I can make) you may be assured of my good Will, to whom, I pray you, forget not to write as often as you may, though there be an Ambassador; for although Matters serious, and in Negotiation are most proper for the Ambassadors Dispatches, yet you may find the subject of many things for your Letters, because her Majestie loves to hear the Discourses accidentall of that State and Court, wherein your Letters have heretofore given her Majestie very good Satisfaction. And least you should think the Ambassador should take Apprehension of it, you may take notyce that you weare so directed to doe; for the Queen told him her self, that it was not possible, that he being a Stranger, can be informed as you may be, whose quallitie as Ambassadour tyes him to a more Reservedness from Companies than it doth you, that may make your self a Courtier with less Notice and Observation; and so for this tyme I commit you to God, &c.

From the Court
at Greenwich.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Win-

*An. 1602.**Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris, 21 July, 1602. O. S.*

BY those Letters which I lately sent by *Romain*, your Honor doth understand, that upon *Saturday* last the *Mareschal Biron* did appear in the Court of Parliament, where the *Chambers*, the *Presidents* and *Councillours*, with the *Chancellor* and some of the *Councill of Estat* were assembled, to heare what he could alledge for himself, and thereupon to determine his Cause. It is said, he spake long, and not to ill Purpose, "insisting much upon the great Services performed by his Father and himself to this Crowne, and in particular to the Person of the King. He acknowledged some Errours he had committed, whereunto Vanity and Ambition had induced him, but said they were only in Conceit, and imaginative Projects, whereas his Services were real and of effect, whereof the Realme doth now enjoye the Advantage. He beseeched the Court in Uprightness of their Judgments, to make a difference between him and *de la Fin* his Accuser; whose Leudness had first debauched him, and now charged him with many false Accusations. He broke off his Speech through abundance of Tears, which he prayed might be imputed not to the want of Courage, but to a just Indignation, to see himself in that State, to the which the Jealousies of some, and the Envy of others had long sought, and now found means to bring him". When he had ended his Speech and returned to the *Bastile*, the *Chancellor* solicited the Court to pass their Voices, but it was thought more convenient to defer the Judgment till *Monday*. The Court assembled early in the Morning, and then sat till two of the Clock in the Afternoon. Then the Judgment was given, that he should be beheaded in the *Greve*. Upon *Tuesday*, when the *Chancellor* was to go to the *Bastile* to take from him his Order, which is the Form of degrading the Nobility, and the *premier President* to pronounce the Judgment of the Court; either at the Instance of his Friends, or because the King had so ordained it, *Monseigneur de Sillery* was dispatched to know his Pleasure, whether the Execution should be publickly at the *Greve*, or within the Court of the *Bastile*. The King referred it to the Discretion of the Parliament; where this Morning it was decreed, that notwithstanding the Arrest given upon *Monday*, the Execution should be privately within the *Bastile*; where he suffered this Day between the Hours of four and five in the Afternoon, but in Extremity almost of Rage and Passion, using many *Rodoman-tades* to the Executioner and Company that assisted; neither could he be induced to yeeld himself to Death, or to the Punishment of the Law. His Death is generally lamented, yet his best Friends do acknowledge, that from his Infancy he had been a great Blasphemer, and that he was of a Disposition so savage, that he has with his own hand murdered five hundred Persons in cold Blood.

Monseigneur de Boisse Governour of the Cittadell of *Bourg*, is here arrived; who doth deliver, that the *Neapolitans* have made offer to pass through the Countrey, but were repulsed by some Companies that were there placed for that purpose by the *Mareschal Laverdin*. Thereupon the *Maistre de Campe* of these Troopes, came to expostulate about that Matter, protesting against that Wrong as a Breach of the League. The *Mareschal* answered, that he had received no particular Instructions from the King in that Point; and untill he should, by reason of those Jealousies within the Realme, he could not grant them Permission to passe. But he replied, his Master did not send him to ask Permission for that which he knew to be his own Right, and so departed.

Yt is here advertised that *Grave* is beleiged by the *States Army*; which doth give occasion of Discourse in this Court, that Count *Maurice* doth know well how to make the best use of his Friends for his owne particular good, either without respect of the publick Service of his own State, or of the common Benefit of his Neighbours and Allies. The King is enformed that there is a Rebellion

in

An. 1602. in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and that the Inhabitants of that Towne have besieged one of the Castles called the Castle of *St. Martin*; and withall, that two Bishops are lately imprisoned at *Rome*, who had a purpose and practize to poison the Pope. The Cleargy, in a Synode which hath been held in this Towne, have made a Levye of six hundred Crowns, to be bestowed upon the *English* Catholics who live here. *Henry Constable* hath for his share 200, and so much hereafter of annuall Pension. By the same means I understand, that our *English* Priests have a Resolution to settle themselves in a Colledge in this Univerſitie called *Mignon*, which by the *Marquise's* Favour they hope to have appropriated to the Nation. Yf only professed Papists would reside there, it might pass without Opposition, for her Majestie's Ministers in this Place might make good use of some of them for her Service; but if it shall be turned to a *Seminary*, in that Forme which *Rheimes* heretofore hath been, and now *Doway* and *St. Omers* are, your Honor doth best know the Danger and Dishonour that thereby may ensue universally to the Realme.

The King is now at *St. Germain's*, drinking the Waters of *Pogues*. There is smal Appearance of any Voyage this Summer; and if perhaps he shall approach to the Frontiers of *Picardy* about the end of the next Winter, it will be a Voiage much like to that of *Callais*, for his own Pleasure and particular Contentment: The States shall not receive thereby any Profit, nor the *Spaniards* any Prejudice. And so I humbly take my leave

Your Honor's in all Duty humbly to be commaunded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

6th August 1602.

BECAUSE I know not yet whether Sir *Thomas Parry* be over or no, I think it not amiss to direct my Letters unto you, especially seeing they containe not (for the present) any other matter then to deliver this Packett inclosed to the Son of my Lord *Thomas Howard*. For any Occurrences here, there are none happened since my last, her Majestie's Army prospering well in *Ireland*, in so much as only their Expectation of *Spaniards* keepe the Rebels in *Pride*; but thereof you shall shortly see some Issue, for after mid September there is no great likelihood of any Army; and for myne owne Part I am perswaded, whensoever they shall send this Yeare, their Numbers will be very small, and their Resolutions no more, then to possess some Port, and fortifie the same untill the next Yeare, that they may be readier to send such Forces as may be able to marche into the Countrey, which now they are not provided for. And yet they doing so much, it will keep some Reputation, and their holding any one Port in that Kingdom give great Encouragement to the Rebels, and the Enterprise will not be given over: In doing whereof the King understands sufficiently her Majestie shall be put to charge to expell them; wherein, this one Position I lay down to my self, that if it be thought that the King of *Spaine* will not land with smal Numbers and keep a Haven which may conveniently be besieged, (that for the purpose he hath, which is only to maintaine a continuall Fire in that Kingdom) he shall trouble the Queen as much with one thousand Men well fortified upon some Neck of Land, as if he landed five thousand in the best Town in *Ireland*. For though no Man doubts he shall ever be able to carry that Kingdome from the Queen, yet Experience teacheth us sufficiently, that in respect of the generall Defection in that Kingdome, and the Alienation of Hearts from this Government, she shall still be eaten out with Charge, as long as he hath any footing there. Thus have I rather discoursed with you to fill up a Letter, then for any other

other Occasion which offers it self at this tyme, and therefore I do now commit you to God, &c. *An. 1602.*

From the Court at
Hitham.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Diepe, 7th August 1602. O. S.

FROM *Rouen* my Lord Ambassador by his Letters to Mr. *Willaston* hath called me to this Towne, whither, with some Difficultie the King's Recei-
vours were intreated to bring back the Money, and that with the greatest Diligence;
because the Captaine of her Majestie's Shippe doth advertise, that the Vitraile
therein doth grow skante, scarcely sufficient for above two or three Days, which
in a Contrarietie of Wynd or fowle Weather might cause an Inconveniencie. At
my Arrivall here, I found the Mayster of the Shippe which transported my Lord,
arrested by a Mariner of *New-haven* for the Sume of eleven Crowns, which as
is pretended he took from him the last Year. As his Lordship hath just Reason
to be sensible of this Indignitie, so I have remonstrated to the Governour Mon-
sieur de *Chattez*, that as this Treatment is a private Wrong to the Party, who
hath an Attestation under the Captain's Hand of the Shippe; that that Shippe of
New-haven, out of which the Plantiff doth pretend this Money to be taken from
him, was entirely restored, without domage to any particular Person interest-
ed therein, the which Monsieur de *Villiers* Governour of *New-haven* hath of-
ten acknowledged to me, so yt is a Disgrace to her Majestie's Ambassador; which
if his Lordship should exasperate, it would appear, that at one blow, the Lawes Ci-
vill, (whereby the Country is governed) the Lawes of Nations, and in conse-
quence the Alliance between the two Crowns, and lastly of Courtesie and good
Manners, whereof he is known to be a religious Observer, were much impeach-
ed. Monsieur de *Chattez* (whom your Honor doth know to be a kind Gen-
tleman, and who here hath honorably treated and feasted my Lord) doth offer
rather then his Lordship should conceive any unkindness against him, or the Plan-
tiffe complain for want of Justice, to reimburse the Money out of his own Purse.
At *Rouen* upon Tuesday last, the *Mareschal Vervacques* was received Governor
thereof by the Parliament, which is as much as to say, that the King doth pour-
pose to suspend the Government of that particular Towne and Place, from the
Consent of the generall Governor of the Province; and therefore at *Paris* yt is
said, the Count de *Auvergne* shall be removed to *Loches*, that the King upon that
Pretext may retyre that place out of de *Espernon's* Hands. I have omitted in
my last Dispatch from *Paris*, to make relation of the Book which this Post doth
deliver to your Honor, the Author of it is one Dr. *Ely* who professes the Laws at
Pont Muffon. I have sent my Lord of *London* 50 Coppies, and as his Lordshipp
shall advertize, more may be sent. And soe, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1602.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 21st August 1602. O. S.

BEcause it is likely that my Lord Ambassador shall attend some time for his first *Accesse* to the King, and now 'tis long since your Honour did hear from hence, I do presume to return this Messenger, though these Times present no great matter that doth require an *Exprefs* dispatch. It may therefore please your Honour to understand, that my Lord Ambassador arrived in this Towne the 14th of this present; the Day after (which was *Satterday*) I went to *Monceaux*, to advertize the King thereof, who that Afternoone was gone to *Ternay*, a Place belonging to the Duke of *Mombasou*, (two Leagues from thence,) upon an Assignment given him by the *Marquise*, from whence he did not returne before almost Midnight. Upon Sunday Morning between five and six, riding from *Meaux* (where I lodged,) towards *Monceaux*, I met him in the Field, accompanied with some 15 Horse; to whome having deliver'd the Cause of my comming, he willed me to go and speake with Monsieur de *Villeroy*, for that he then was going a hunting. He went to the place from whence he came the Night before, and dined at *Fresuez*, a place where the Secretary of that Name doth now remaine, an English Mile from *Terny*, where he was entertained that Day until the Evening. On Monday Morning he called for me, and then said that within four or five Days he would be at *Paris*, where my Lord Ambassador should hear from him. He entered into Discourse of the Affaires of *Irelande*, where I had occasion to reforme in him two Errours whereof he was possessed; the one, that certaine *Spaniards* to the number of 5000, were landed in that Realme; the other, that her Majestie had revoked her Fleet from the Coast of *Spaine*, which I assured him was refreshed and reinforced. He called to him Monsieur *Villeroy*, before whom he told me, that he had received that Morning Letters from *Flanders*, wherein was advertized that the *Archduke* had lately sent into *Ireland* to assure the Rebels, that within a short tyme they should receive Succours from *Spaine*. To this I answered, that they should find her Majesties Shippes upon the Seas ready to waste them over; and at their landing, her Forces would attend to entertaine them with open armes; and so he dismissed me. Now for his coming to this Towne, I understand that he hath written to the *Marquise*, to go to *Vernuille*, where he will find her, and that yet for five or six Days he will not be in this Towne.

These latter Troopes of *Spaine* for the *Archduke* are not yet passed; for because at the first their Passage was disputed, after Permission they refused to stir; and since many of them are disbanded, so that of 3000 *Neapolitans*, there are not now 1200, which are yet at *Nissi* in *Savoy*, a Towne belonging unto the Duke of *Nemours*.

I have seen Letters of the 16th of this Moneth from *Rochelle* of certaine Merchants, who at *St. Lucar* by *Sevill*, in those Gallies which lately arrived from *Naples*, did see *Sebastian* of *Portugall*. They relate that he was *enchained*, apparelled and for his Diet treated like other *Forcatz*, but did not row at the Oare. They offered him Money, Apparrell, and other Commodities, which he refused. * There came to see him the Duke de *Medina Sidonia* with his Wife; he asked him if he yet had the Sword which he gave him at such time as he was sent Ambassador to him from the last King of *Spaine*, and praied that he might see it: The Duke caused to be brought twelve Swords, which when he had viewed, he saied, that amongst them the Sword was not; the Duke sent then for as many more, amongst which he found the Sword, as the Duke himself acknowledged. He doth comfort himself much in his Affliction, and desireth to be carried into *Portugall*, where he will discover a Million of Treasure, which he did hide before his Departure from thence.

* Vide Mathieu's *Cronologie Septenaire*, pag. 247. Edit. Paris 1605. 8vo.

This Queen at her coming into *France* did bring with her a *Florentine Maide* *An. 1602.* called *Leonora*, married sence to an *Italian* named *Concigno*. She, who ever hath had much Power over the Queen, lately fell sick; and being without hope of Recovery by the help of Physick, under Pretext of Cure for her Health, the Queene did send for from *Sienna* a religious Woman, a professed *Capuchina*, who is arrived in this Towne; whom she holdeth to be a Saint and a Propheteſſe, as one that heretofore (as she ſaith) hath foretold her all that hath befallen her in her Life; as that she should be Queen of *France*, and that at the end of ten Months she should be delivered of a Son. This Vanity is the more distastfull in this Court, the more Conformity it hath with the Humors of the * *Queen Mother*, whose Curioſitie, devoted to the Superſtition of Divination and Soothſaying, through too much Credulitie to attaine the good she expected, and to decline the Evil she feared, embroiled this Estate in that Confuſion, that the Memory thereof doth make this Queen in her Vertues leſs gracefull, and in all Actions ſubject to Interpretation, obnoxious to the Prejudice of Malice and Indiscretion.

Here is arrived in this Towne an Ambaſſador from *Savoie* called the *Conte of Viſchi*, as it's thought to juſtifie his Maſter's Honor againſt ſuch Allegations as may be pretended againſt him, in the Enterprize of the late *Mareſchal*. The Lord *Hume* arrived here the ſame Day that my Lord Ambaſſador did, but late in the Evening, chuſing rather not to be ſeen, then ſeen not ſo well accompanied as he was, who entered into this Town with more then an hundred Horſe. I underſtand of no greater Negotiation he hath to treat, then to congratulate with the King for the Diſcovery of the late Enterprizes, and to give thanks for the eſta- bliſhing of the hundred *Gendarmes* in the Perſon of the young Prince, which for ought I ſee, is rather in Demonſtration then in Effect, and ſo will remaine untill the Delivery of the Queene, which is attended now in *October*. If then ſhe ſhall bring forth a Daughter, the King will make a Preſent of her to the young Prince, with all other Favours to advance his Honor.

The Hopes for the ſpeedy taking of *Grave* do not ſucceed, the *Enemie's* Army is approaching near, wherein hath been ſome Confuſion, for the *Admirante* will command, and the *Marquiſſe* of *Spinola* will not obey. *Don Giovanni de Medicis*, Uncle to this Queen, is ſaid to be arrived at *Brussels*, and likewise the Duke of *Oſſona* a Spaniard, who lately lived in this Towne in the Ambaſſador's Houſe diſſolutely and ridiculoſly. The Duke of *Parma* is likewise expected there.

I left *Pynſon* at *Rouen* with pourpoſe to paſs to *Lisboe*, but he is returned to this Towne: I find his Heart doth not ſerve him to retourne into *Spaine*. He is willing to go into *Flanders*, wherein what your Honour ſhall command ſhall be put in Execution, and ſo I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

POSTSCRIPT.

My Lord Ambaſſador hath received this Meſſage from the King by *Monſieur Goudy*, to repayre to *Montreux* upon *Monday* next, where he ſhall underſtand his further Pleaſure.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

30th Auguſt 1702. O. S.

MY Letters would be ſuperfluous were it not to obey your Honor's Com- mandment; ſith for the good of her Maſteſty's Service and my private Reſpect to my Lord Ambaſſador, I do communicate dailey unto him, not only

* *Katharine de Medicis.*

what

An. 1602.

what I understand of the Affaires here, but the means also whereby I receive the Understanding thereof. If therefore I shall present *cramben bis coctans*, which cannot but bring with it an unsavory Taste, yet your Honor will be pleased (sith so you do command) to accept it in place of better Service. My Lord Ambassador received his first Audience at Montcaux the 25th of this Moneth. His wellcome shewed how gratefull and acceptable his comming is. The Lord Hume was first heard, and the last the Ambassador of Savoye, who did but enter in and go out; not that he had littell to say, but that the King was not willing to hear much, for it grew late, and he had appointed that Evening to hunt the Wolfe. It is here said that this Ambassador hath three principall Points to negotiate. First to expostulate the Reason why these latter Troupes, which lately were to passe through *la Bresse*, were hindred in their Passage. Then to justifie his Master's Honor, and to protest in his Name, that he never was partaker of any practize with the late *Mareschal*, but only in the last Warr of Savoye; at which time all means were lawfull for him to advance the Course of his Affaires, for *Dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirat*? Lastly to demand Justice against *la Fin*, whom he chargeth by many sinister Accusations wrongfully to have slandered the Honor of the Duke. *La Fin* is in this Towne, and often frequenteth the Court. He challengeth a Promise to be *Mareschal* of France, but the Duke of Tremouille having ben refused in the same Pretension, upon this Reason, that that Estate should be reformed to the ancient Reglement, (which doth admitt only the Number of four,) it is not likely his Desyre shall take place. The King doth grow very weary of him, and his Counsaill do hold it convenient to have him removed from the Court, who doth dayly buz in the King's Ears new Practices, which should be complotted against him and his State, and thereby doth drive him into an universall Defiance of his most loyall Subjects and trust Servants.

Here is arrived the Administrator of Strasbourgh. He is come to demand Assistance of the King against the Cardinal of Lorraine, who doth encroach upon his Freehold, contrary to that Capitulation of Partage which was accorded between them for the Bishoprick of that Place. He is lodged and treated by the King, which is the greatest Favour he hath reason to expect from hence; for there is no Appearance that the King will declare himself in a Cause, whereby he shall give just Offence to the Duke of Lorraine, (whose *dispen*ce is chiefly supported by the Renew of his Son the Cardinal,) and to the Pope, (who would wrest this to a Matter of Religion,) and of the Church, whereof this King doth affect the Title of Protector. The King hath sent the Cardinal Joyeux to Rome much against his will, upon this shew of Honor, that because he is the Protector of the French Nation, his Subjects in their particular Causes cannot want his Countenance and Assistance, nor the Affairs of State his Service and Presence about the Pope. The purpose is to send him far from hence, where the good he can do, will be to do the least harm; and remove him from the Duke Monpensier, thereby to weaken and dissolve that Confederacie, which under the specious Lustre of Religion and *du bien public*, whilst the Heads subsist, shall want no Fauters to embrace the Party.

The Duke of Bouillon was never in worse Termes with the King then at this present; he lately received a publick Indignitie, which would not easily have ben offered to a particular Person. The Principalltie of Sedan for more then an hundred Years hath ben under the Protection of this Crowne. Sence it came into his hands, he hath purchased many Liberties and Privileages, and in a manner incorporated it into this Estate, so that the Inhabitants of that Towne are naturalized through this Realme and wholly exempted from the *Droit d'Aubeine*. Now very lately, and which before never was practiced, the ordinary Coach which weekly doth pass from Paris to Sedan was arrested by the *Fermiers* of the King's *Droits*, and 800 Ducats which was found therein seized to the King's Use, as Money forfeited to be conveyed out of the Realme, and so by Arrest of the Counsaill it hath ben adjudged, and the Mony confiscated.

This

This Charity Monsieur *de Rhosny* doth lend to the Duke *de Bouillon*; wherein *An. 1602.* he may be the bolder, because the *Viconté* of *Turene* is seated in the Heart of the Realme; otherwise this rude Treatment might make him renew the ancient Inscription over the Gates of *Sedan*, *si Dieu ne me veut, le diable me veut.*

This is all that we hear from *Grave*, that the *Admirante* is retired with his Army towards *Raveisen*, to impeach Count *Maurice* of his Vittaille; whose Campe is diminished by the Departure both of *French* and *Dutch*. Here are Letters of the 26th that speak of the Disgrace befallen to Sir *Francis Vere*, and to Colonel *Temple*. The *Archduke* hath received a *partito* for 800000 Ducats, payable in four Months. To the latter Clause of this Advertisement, which herewith I send, and which I received from , here are Letters of the 11th of the last from *Lisbonne*, that say, *Frederigo Spinola* did then depart with six Gallies. I have once or twice visited Monsieur *de Boisfisse* since his returne. *As his Carriage in the Charge he held in England, did promise when he should be retourned, no great Good, so the littell use that here is made of him, doth threaten no great harm.* The King doth much mislike his want of Moderation; and Monsieur *de Villeroy* doth now acknowledge, that he was an unfit Minister to maintaine the *Amitie* between the two Crowns.

The Queen came to this Towne upon *Satterday* last, but the King hath ben these eight Dayes at *Vernueil*. And so I humbly take my leave.

Tour Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Since the Date of those Letters (which I deferred to close up untill my Lord Ambassador should be ready to send away) the King is here arrived, who at this time is much offended with the Messieurs of the Parliament who will not be induced to condemn *Hibbert* the late *Mareschal's Secretary*, and refuse to verify the *Edict* for the enhauncing of Money, which Monsieur *de Rhosny* doth violently prosecute.

This Day old *Pasquier* was with me. I beseech your Honor to save my Credit with him, and to give him that Comfort, of her Majestie's gracious Acceptance of his Duty and Service; and withall to be pleased to remember the Duke of *Wirtemberg's* Ambassador.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

1st September 1602.

I Have now written to Sir *Thomas Parry*, and sent him such Occurrences as the present time doth afford; his Letter (being only written upon his Arrivall at *Rouen*) requiring no other Direction, but to let him know that her Majestie is very well satisfied with the Course he hath taken, in transporting of the Mony hether by Exchange.

As concerning *Pynson*, I have perceaved by his Carriage and Behaviour, that he hath been crossed again in his Purposes for *Spayne*, whereby he seemeth to be so terrified, as he doth rather offer himself to be employed for the *Low-Countries*. Whereunto, although I know not what other Answer to returne him, but that he may meet with as many Difficulties there as in the other place; yet because I find he hath some Witt, and pretendeth a great Desire to do Service, for to recompence the great Charges he hath stood me already without any use at all; If you finde now that he may be able from *Brussells* to settle some good Correspondency with me, I will be contented to continue my former Entertainment to him, although I must needs tell you, I see no reason why he should deserve so large a Stipende there as in *Spayne*: But I wholly referr it to your Discretion, as well this, as to agree with him of the Means of conveying Letters

An. 1602. ters unto me, and the place where his Entertainment is to be consigned, either by way of *Antwerpe* or *Paris*, or otherwise as you shall think most convenient, so as only I may be sure to receive his Advertisements with Expedition, which otherwise will prove but fruitless unto me. Whatsoever you shall agree upon in this matter, I will not faile to perform it. And so I leave it to God's Protection, &c.

From the Court at
Oatlands.

Your very loving Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 15th Sept. 1602. O. S.

NOrwithstanding the Care which here hath ben taken to dissemble all Greivances which ought justly to be professed against *Spayne*, whom the World doth take notice to have had the greatest hand in these late Practices, yet now both the King and Monsieur de *Villeroy* do not spare to use this and the like Language, That there is no means longer to endure this Fashion of proceeding, dangerous to their Safety, and disgracefull to their Honor: That will they, will they, they must resolve for the Warr: That *Spayne* will never cease dishonorably to practise against the State and Person of the King. Be it that this proceeds from some fresh Discovery since the Execution of the late Marechal, or from more mature and better digested Resolution; or, (which I fear is most probable) that they accommodate their Speech to the Humors of them with whom they speake; and now that the Season of the Year is past for Action, they make shew of Inclination to the Warr, thereby to amuse their Neighbours and Allies, and to detourn them from Consideration of Peace; yet this doth hold them en cervelle, that unto that Remnant of *Neapolitans* (which since the stay of Passage remaine at *Nissi*) there are come downe in *Savoie* twenty two Companies of *Spaniards*, and are in Garrison at *Conflans*, *Charbonniere*, and *Montmelian*, but in the Town, not in the Castell. This gives occasion of Discourse, (though upon small Ground) that sith the Duke of *Savoie* would never suffer, no not in the time of Warr, that the *Spaniard* should hold Garrison in his Country, that there should be an Exchange between the Dutchies of *Milan* and *Savoie*. The Descent of these Souldiers, was to put two of the Regiments, viz. of *Ravestlin* and *Bourgh*, which were with the Marechal *Laverdin*, into Garrisons at *Valence* and *Romance*; the rest, retrenched of their Recruits, are returned, and nine Companies are to be sent to the Frontiers of *Picardy*.

'Tis written out of *Italie*, that the King of *Spaine* doth furnish the Duke of *Savoie* with 500000 Ducats; 300000 at *Milan*, and the rest at *Rome*. *Antonio Perez* is advertised, that those Gallies at *Sancta Maria* should be for *Alghiers*; upon which reason, (to assure his Assistance) the King of *Morocco* hath sent his Son Hostage into *Spaine*.

The Edict for enhancing the Value of Money is passed, but not yet publish'd: The Crown of Gold at 65 Pence, of Silver 64: But all which are not Weight are to be brought to the Mynte. This will breed a great Confusion, and much doth discontent the Subject, only the King hath the Gain, who hath and will gather into his Hands the whole Trefure of the Realme.

Monsieur de *Espernon* is gone to his Government of *Metz* to give Satisfaction to the People of that Town, which generally is discontented with the Lieutenant called *Subole*, and to remove him from thence: Who if he had used his best Discretion to have gained the Love of the Towne, he was then in a fair way to have removed Monsieur de *Espernon*, and possessed himself absolutely of the place. We hear that the Archduke's Camp is in great Confusion, many mutined, others

others revolted, *Alphonso d'Avila* and *Conte Trivulcio* disarmed, and confined within the Walles of *Brussels*. An. 1602.

The *States* have written to their *Agent* to advertize the King, that upon the taking of *Grave*, (which they presume so they may receive some comfortable Assistance from him) they will descend the River with their Army, and enter in- to *Flanders*. The *Agent* hath demanded 1500000 Crowns. This is *iniquum petere ut equum ferant*; and *Monsieur de Rhosny* willed him once for all, to ask the King's *Espagne*. The *Mareschal d'Ornano* hath advertized the King, that the 15th of this Moneth by their Stile, *Spinola* with his Gallies did pass by *Bordeaux*.

The *Turk* doth come down strong upon the *Emperour* with an Army of 200000 Men, and hath already invested *Alba Regale*, which the Duke of *Mer- ceur* the last Year did recover. *Cigala* his General at Sea is gone forth with sixty Gallies, and doth bear towards *Calabria*. He hath chosen out his time seasona- bly for his purpose. The *Emperour's* Army is 30000 strong, and wholly em- ployed in establishing the Frontiers of *Transylvania*; and the King of *Spain* hath providently dispossessed those parts of *Italie* of Men and Gallies.

Thus far I had written some Dayes since, attending howery when my Lord Ambassador would dispatch. Since, the King is advertized from *Prague* that *Al- ba Regale* was taken by Assault the 28th of the last, and all within, without Mercy, put to the Sword. The six Gallies of *Spinola*, accompanied with eight Galleons, were seen the 13th of this Month at *Bell Isle*. The solemn Ambassy of the *Suisses* is on the way, viz. two of every *Canton*, who come to swear the Treatie, which at the beginning of this Year that unhappie *Mareschal* did nego- tiate. Where the King will receive them it is uncertaine, either here where now he is, or at *Fountainbleau*, where the Queene doth desire to go to be delivered. But wheresoever it be, the King by Contract doth defray them, from the Day they set forth, untill the Day they be rendred at home. The best Answer the *States Agent* doth receive to his last Proposals, is, the last Payment of the 300000 Crowns, which was ordered for them; but *Monsieur de Rhosny* by his good Husbandry doth retrench them of 20000 Franks, according to the new *Reglement*, which herewith I send unto your Honor.

My Lord *Hume* (unwilling to make a long Harvest of a little Corne in this unseasonable Weather) at his third Access to the King did take his leave, and departed from hence on Monday last. He was presented with a Jewell beset with Diamonds, wherein is wrought the *Medalia* of this King and Queen, e- steemed at 7 or 800 Crowns.

Touching this Letter which herewith I send addressed to your Honor, this is all I can say; Captain *Jacques*, who is sent for into *Spaine*, is the Person that giveth the Advertizement. Here lyeth sick at *Taxis* House one *Richardo de Marteno* Lieutenant of the King's Guards, who is going into *Flanders*: He speak- eth much to the purpose of this Letter. But sith they are so good to give so fair warning, it seems they have no regard to do any great hurt; and now all other means fayle, great Words must maintaine there Reputation. I have de- livered your Honor's Letter to *Monsieur de Villeroy*, which he kindly accepted. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood

An. 1602.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 29th Sept. 1602. O. S.

MY Lord Ambassador, upon Advertizement that the Gallies of *Spinola* were lodged within the Harbor of *Blauet* in *Bretaigne*, having demonstrated to Monsieur de *Villeroy* how contrary this proceeding is even to the very literal Words of the Treaties; much more to the Correspondence of that Amity which her Majestie in real Affection doth bear to this Crowne, and he thereupon promising purposely to confer with the King thereof, and to know his Pleasure therein, thought it convenient that I should repair unto him, and receive from him the King's Answer. After I had followed with him the same Reasons which my Lord Ambassador before had urged, adding, "that their Hopes of being received, entertained, and refreshed within their Ports, did give them Courage to undertake this Enterprize, and that without those Favours, the naturall Course of the Sea would cause the Gallies to run a hazardous Fortune; He gave me this Answer, that *Blauet* was an open Bay, where the King had no Force to keep them out; yet so soon as the Country had News that there they were, the People did rise up in Armes, and assembled at the Sea side to chase them thence. He said, that there were many Creeks, Harbours, and R-traits upon the Coast, where both Gallies and other Shippes might retire, as without giving them warning, so without asking them leave; but within the Ports where the King did hold Governours or Garrison, they could not be so hardy to offer to enter, neither should they be received but with shott of Cannon. I then remembred unto him an *Ordonance* published by the King some three Years sence, that no Shippes of Warr, of what part soever, should harbour in their Ports; which I praied, if it were recalled, might be renewed, and if defused, revived. He answered, the *Edict* stood still in Force, and upon any Instance that should be made that it was not observed, the Observation thereof should be efficaciously recommended to all particular Governours, to whose Charge the Care doth appertaine.

"I then, being so willed by my Lord, moved him for the King's Answer for the *Reimbourment* of her Majestie's Money, which his Lordship had pressed to the King, by whom he was addresssed for Answer to him. But he said, in that point he had not yet moved the King, but would do it when the time was seasonable. I replyed, that no time was out of Season for that Subject, the King being so well able to satisfy her Majestie's Demands, and her Occasions dailey pressing, and after so long Forbearance, attending Satisfaction. To this he answered, that he best knew the Conveniency of the King's Seasons, and before to move him would be but lost Labour, without Contentment to my Lord Ambassador, whose Patience herein he did pray yet for some few Daies": And more I could not draw from him. This Answer I do interpret, that when the Estate of the Finances for the Year to come (which now is in hand) shall be dressed, the King will resolve what Portion he will pay of her Majestie's Debts, and this Year now running he will pass over with the Paiement which is received of 50000 Crowns: Yet Monsieur de *Beaumont* upon his Departure from hence, of which I then advertised your Honor, to some particular Friends did deliver, that he had Commission to assure 200000 Ducats; and Monsieur de *Buzanval*, who then was here, and had seen his Instructions, though he would not nominate the Sume, yet said it was more then 50000 Ducats.

Here hath ben of late nothing more currant in this Court, then that there is intended a Treaty between her Majestie and the Archduke; which is said by some to be so far advanced, that there should be a Meeting assigned for Conference between your Honor and the President *Richardot*: Wherein, all Estates of Christendom being deeply interested, the Ministers of such Princes which reside here have taken the Alarum, and because they fear it, do beleieve it.

it. I find no other Head of this Opinion then this King and Counsaill, who are *An. 1602.* willing under hand to make way to this Brui, whereof they desire the World should be possessed, not that they beleve it, (for they know the contrary,) but hereby (under the Mantle of this colourable Pretext) to cover the Weakness of their Resolution, in not taking notice of these Practices of Spaine; holding in reason of State, this to be a Reason more then sufficient, that therefore they may not break with Spaine, because the Queen of England doth intend her Peace. Before the Arrivall of my Lord Ambassador, to all those, who jealous of the Honor of this Crowne did move for Warr, the King's Answer was, that he in his own particular did hold it to be his only Course, but would attend to resolve, untill he should hear what the English Ambassador had to say: Now upon his second Audience, he complaineth, that he expected that many Overtures should be made unto him from her Majestie, both to have encouraged, and enabled him to break with Spaine; which not coming, he must have patience, untill he shall be able to subssist by his own Forces. To this I have answered, what other Overture can they desire of greater Importance, then her Majestie's dayly Actions well known to the World, and acknowledged by Spaine both by Sea and Land? Or what hope can there be, that any Overtures from her Majestie shall be received, when their own Ambassador hath ben disavowed in his Propositions; and their own Words ben gainsaied by their own Mouthes? And if they desire any Overtures should be proposed, it is for no other end then to establish a more assured Friendship with the Crown of Spaine; desiring to make known to that King, that though these and these Overtures have ben made them, yet they hold his Friendship more dear, then to break upon any Considerations that may be tendred, either of Honor or Profit. But besides the universall Constitution of this State, the particular Carriage of all Matters sence the Discovery of the Marechal's Practices, do shew no Inclination to the Warr: As Commandment to the Court of Parliament, not to name the King of Spaine in that Process: The Language of Monsieur de Rhosny to the Spanish Ambassador: The good Treatment the Ambassador of Savoye hath here received, to whom the King's last Words were, he desired to have Peace, and Peace he would have. And which is most materiall, to make Warr with Spaine, must enforce a more streight Alliance with England and Holland, and that must cause an Alienation from Rome, and draw the King to serve himself of his Subjects of the Religion, the cheefest whereof, are now not only the best, but the only Captaines of his Realme; all which, they that now sit at the Sterne of this State will avoyde, *tantum Scillam & Charybdim*. So that there is no probability that here they will be induced to the Warr but in one of these two Cases; either for their Defence if they shall be assailed, or that the Archduke's Provinces shall submit themselves to their Protection; which long they have hoped for, and now, by this violent Confusion which there daily multiplieth, (thinking nothing impossible to the great Fortune of this King,) they promise to themselves will shortly follow. Notwithstanding, the King hath sent for the Duke of Bouillon, upon shew, that he shall have cause to imploy him; and to be here by the end of November, because, being *Premier gentilhomme de sa Chambre*, (now Monsieur le Grand is gone this Week to his Government in *Bourgoigne*) his Presence will be requisite for the setting downe of the State of the Houlhold for the next Year. The Duke doth hold the Wolfe by the Ears, for not to come is to acknowledge himself guilty of all those Calumnies whereof he long hath ben charged; and yet (whereof he is not ignorant) the Cardinal Joyeux telling the King, the Court of Rome was possessed of this Opinion, that the late Marechal did suffer because he was too good a Catholick, whereas no Man said black is their Eye to some of the Religion, as deeply tempred in that Affair as he: He answered, he had begun with a Catholick, and would end with a Hugonot. But it ever fareth thus with him, in his Absence he is in Disgrace, and in Court no Man hath more appearance of Grace and Favour.

Here lately hath ben broken upon the Wheele alive one Fontanelle, who in the time of the League was Lieutenant of Bretaine under Duke Mercœur. He had

An. 1602. *complotted with the Spaniard, to deliver into his hands certaine Ports in that Province; which the Gallies of Spinola did confirm, who demanded for him at Blauet.*

Upon *Wednesday* last the Count de *Auvergne* was delivered out of the *Bastile*, and at *Zanes's* House, where the King then dined, presented himself before him on his Knees. The King asked him in the Presence of the Nobility, what he demanded? he answered, *Pardon, and his Grace.* The King, after some pause, said, *I grant you both;* and say to you as *Christ* said to the Woman in the Gospel, *allez vous en & ne pechiez plus,* and so raised him up and embraced him; which the Nobility present afterwards did, every one in his rang. The King then took him with him in his Coach to the *Louvre*, and the next Day a hunting, and so he remains in Court as before. He first acknowledged to Monsieur de *Rhosny* his fault by word of Mouth, and confessed that he had received by the hands of the late *Mareschal* 10000 Crowns in Specie of *Italie*, which for fear of Discovery he sent to *Avignon* to be changed; and that they both received the Sacrament by the Hands of a *Minime* never to discover one the other. Afterward the King sent the *Chancelier*, and *de Sillery*, to take his Confession in writing, which containeth five Sheets of Paper. He hath as it is said runne over all those who at the first were nominated in this Practice, which Monsieur *Montpensier* misdoubting, hath humbled himself before the King, and demanding Pardon on his Knees, hath obtained it. This is the second time that this Count hath fallen into this kind; but hereby it appeareth how potent these *Mediatrices* are, who have interceded for him.

I understand that a young Youth named *Crocher*, whose Father is a Goldsmith in *London*, who long hath ben a roaging on this syde the Seas, is lately come out of *Spaine* and returned into *England.* He passed by *Diepe*, from whence I am advertised, that by some Language he there should use, he did discover, that during his aboad in *Spaine*, he did undertake some Attempt against your Honor's Person: This is a lame Advertizement, but *Timidos mater nunquam plorat.*

The King this Day is gone to *St. Germain*, as it is thought to bring Monsieur *le Dauphin* to this Towne, to be present here at the swearing of the Treaty, which with the *Suiffers* is contracted as well in his as in the King's Name, whose Deputies are expected here the 5th of the next. The Number of the Soldiers in *Savoie* do daily increase, so that of *Spaniards*, *Neapolitans*, and of the Country, there are 10000, and now are lately come downe 500 *Maistres*, (for that is the Word of the Letters of the 25th of the last Month *Stylo Novo*) which cannot be fewer then a 1000 Horse; and the Duke hath brought downe out of *Italie* and *Piedmont* twenty two Pieces of Cannon. Hereupon it is discoursed, and not without Reason, that he doth purpose some Enterprize upon *Geneva*; yet the King here doth fear *Lyons*, the Moyetie whereof is composed of *Savoiards*, which he hath lately reinforced with a strong Garrison, and given Commandment to the Burgeois to keep Watch and Ward.

Whilest I was writing these, the Newes came of the Blow which *Spinola* hath received; the due Reward of his Folly and Pride. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 29th Sept. 1602. O. S.

BEFORE these Letters can come to your Honor's Hands, two Moneths will be passed, and the third somewhat advanced, since my Lord Ambassadors Arrivall into *France.* I hope therefore (which I humbly beseeche) that her Majestie in her gracious Favour will be pleased to give me leave to return; the

the rather, because I now remaine unprofitably here; unnecessary for her Service, and unservicable to my Lord Ambassador, who as having no need, hath had final use of my Presence about him. Herein I crave your Honor's Favour, to which I humbly submit my self; and if upon my return my longer abode shall seem convenient; I am at Commandment to be returned hither; and the absence of a few Daies from hence in this dead Season (which will give me the Happiness to kiss your Honor's Hands) will not prove ill employed, whereby I may deliver somewhat, which in the time of my Service here; Pen and Paper have not spoken. But I retourne to that Favour which ever I have received from your Honor, and which whollie hath Power to dispose of me. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's in all Duty

humbly to be commaunded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

1st October 1602.

BECAUSE you may know that your Letters of the 6th and 15th of September have been received, which came in the Packett of the Ambassador, I have thought good to write unto you these few Lines, thereby to let you know also that her Majestie well alloweth your Dilligence, and requireth during the tyme of your abode, that you continewe the same. For your abode there, write freely unto me your Mind, whether it be any way so crosts to your own particular Fortunes as that you would be gladd to retourne; for I will herein inclyne my self unto your owne Affections, as one to whom I wish well, especially seeing within a littell while Sir Thomas Parry will be acquainted; and gather good Experience of the Place. This I write, not because I have any Disposition you should be revoked, or because your writing gives not very good Satisfaction, but rather as an Argument of my Care of you: And so put an end of that matter. I am gladd you have dispatched the Partie for the Low-Countries, of whose Labour when we see the Fruits, we shall be better able to judge of his Merit. In the mean tyme, whatsoever Mony you have given order to disburse, the same shall be answered in his due time. And so I committ you to God.

From the Court
at Oatlands.

Your loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Because you shall see my Letters to my Lord Ambassador, I leave all other Particulars, and the rather because we have no News which you know not. The six Gallies of *Spinola* are drowned and sunk by our Shippes, saving one that saved her self in *Calais*. The *States Army* is in Garrison since *Grave* is taken. We have some eight Shippes on the Coast of *Spaine*, which cannot long tarry out.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 7th Oct. 1602. O. S.

HERE is lately arrived to this Towne the *Landgrave of Hesse*. When he departed from his home, he gave forth that his pourpose was to travaile into *Italie*, and to take his way through the lowermost parts of *France*. In *Dauphiné* he spoke with Monsieur *Lesdiguières*, who first advertized of his coming to this Court from *Marseilles*. There first making shew of Alteration from his Voiage into *Italie*, he crossed into *Languedoc*, from whence in the way he passed

An. 1602. sed by Monsieur de la Tremouille, and so arrived to this Towne the last Week. Though he hath in his Company many Lords of great Quallitie, as the Count Holloc, and one of the House of Nassau, with such others, yet he remains here very private, and walks up and down slenderly followed, and most commonly attended only with one Man. He is now lodged the next House to the *Louvre*, which belongeth to Monsieur *Monglats*, to the end he may have access to the King, and the King to him, without passing through the Streets. He would be content the World should believe, that the same Caprice did move him to see *France*, which moved the Duke of *Wurtemberg* in the Year of *Jubilee* to go to *Rome*, which is the Cause he is so retired; yet he is no more knowen, then the Sun to give Light through a mistie Cloud at Noon-day. It is receaved, and so I am informed by them to whom he hath declared himself, that he is come to make an Overture to the King from the Princes Protestants of *Germany*, to contract with them a mutuall Alliance for the Maintenance of the Religion which now they profess, and the Conservation of their antient Liberties; in which Ligue they do presume her Majestie will be pleased to enter, and in Consequence the Kings of *Scotland* and *Denmark*, the *Estats* of the *United Provinces*, and Duke *Charles* of *Sweden*. To induce the King to this Alliance, he doth assure him, that the Princes Electors will declare him at the next *Diet* King of the *Romains*, against the Archduke *Albert*, whom the *Emperour* doth desseign to be his Successor. To what Issue this Negotiation will come may seeme doubtfull, yet the *Landgrave* hath great Hope that the King will embrace his Overture, and send one expressly to the Princes to treat this Alliance. He hath named Monsieur de *Calignon* Chancellor of *Navarre*, but because he is of the *Religion*, the King doth hold Monsieur de *Chamburg* more proper, who being Catholick and extracted out of that Nation, may negotiate this Busyness with lesse Bruite, and if it shall be evented, with lesse distaste to the *Pope*, whom he is not willing to offend.

But if this Treatie take Place, your Honor can best judge what effects will follow, and if the same Causes in the same Subject, accompanied with the same Circumstances, do ordinarily produce the same effects, it is likely hereby may arise a strange Revolution in the Estate of *Christendome*, and in all Apparence the House of *Austria* doth draw near his highest, if not farthest Periode, the Rebatement of whose Pride, the *Landgrave* doth most aim at; wherein this Crowne, being the most potential Instrument shall find this true, that *quando Africa piange Italia non ride*.

The Administrator of *Strasbourg* (whose Negotiation in the Forme he proceeded was communicated to the Cardinal of *Lorraine* his Adversary, though he treated only with the King and Monsieur de *Villeroy*,) receaving no other Satisfaction then good Words and fair Promises, had taken his leave when the *Landgrave* arrived; who sence hath retained him here, and doth follow his Cause with that earnest Affection, that he hath hope, that the King for earnest of his future Amitie will undertake his Protection upon this Reason, that *Leopold*, Brother to *Ferdinando* of *Gratz*, is to succeed the Cardinal of *Lorraine*, who ingrossing into his Hands the whole Estate of the Bishoprick of *Strasbourg*, may at his Pleasure possesse himself of the Towne, and so cut from *France* the ordinary and almost only passage into *Germany*.

Here is a great Discourse whether the Duke de *Bouillon* will come to the Court. Yt is delyvered by them who best do know it, that the Count de *Auvergne* since his Enlargement, should secretly repair to the Princeesse of *Orange*, and advise her, as she tender'd the Life and Fortunes of the Duke, in diligence to advertize him not to come, for that the King was resolved criminally to proceed against him. The Chamber in the *Bastile* where de *Biron* was lodged, doth remaine still hang'd and furnished, which *la Marquise* told the said Princeesse, was to entertaine one of her best Friends. The Constable hath wished that he were at *Sedan*, where in all Extremities he should find a back Doore. The premier President not many daies sence did say, that he did see nothing plainly in these Proceedings,

Proceedings, but the Desire which Monsieur de Rhosny had to marry the Duke de Bouillon with the Marechal's Fortune: Which he spake the rather, because the King, (upon the Refusall of the Parliament to condemn Hibbert the Marechal's Secretary) hath taken from that Court the Cognoissance of Causes de crime de leze Majesté, and conferred it upon the Grand Counsaill. The French Proverb saith on ne prend point les Lievres avec le Tambour; yet the Marechal had as fair Warning, and who knows whether there be not some Artifice in this to keep the Duke from coming; either that thereby his Contumacie may condemne him in the Judgment of the World, and so the King have more just Cause to be incensed against him; or that it is wished he should absent himself, untill the Envie of the Marechal's Death be blowen over. The King doth charge him, that the last Year in December (when he went into Brabant about the Arbitrament between the Duke d'Espinox and the Count Lingy,) he then did treat with the Count Soare and the Duke of Arscott, and did undertake to induce the States to a Peace, or a long Truce, for which Office he did then stipulate for himself 400000 Ducats. The King doth take Exceptions against this; First, that the Duke did intend that Peace, that the Spaniard might have more leisure and libertie to invade him: Then, that at that time he had a Practise upon Artois, which the Duke did know and discover, and diverted the principall Favourers of this Deseign from entertaining Intelligence with him.

The Deputies of the Suisses arrived here on Monday: There are two and forty for the Grisons and other Commonalties to joyne in this Ligue; only the Canton of Zurich, though content to be a Friend to this Crowne, will not be bound by Treaty, but doth remaine in Freedom and Liberty. Yesterday they had access to the King. The Chancelleur did feast them; from whose House to the Louvre the Duke d'Eguillon did conduct them to the Louvre-Gate. Monsieur Montpensier did there receive them, and brought them to the Entrance of the Great Hall, where the Count Soissons the Grand Maître, did entertaine them, and accompanied them to the Ante Chambre, where the Prince of Condé did meet them and presented them to the King; who did attend them in his Chambre which here is called la Dorée in the greatest State. This Day they are gone to St. Germain to vssit Monsieur le Dauphin. On Sunday the King doth swear the Treaty to the Cantons Catholick in the Morning, and in the Afternoon at Even-song to those of the Religion in our Ladies Church. And so hoping by your Honor's Favour to be the Messenger of the next, I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's in all Duetie humbly to be commaunded,
RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable, Paris, 17th October 1602. O. S.
THIS Morning Charles Paget came to my Lodging, and enquired of me, whether by your last your Honor did take notice of the Receipt of his Letter, which lately he sent inclosed in my Packet. I answered, your last Letters did only concern some particular Matters which were sent by an extraordinary Post, but by the next it might very well be your Honor would signify something which might give him Contentment, and so he departed, as I might well perceiue, *ill satisfied*. In the Afternoon towards the Evening, he found me againe at my Lodging, and after some Speech to this purpose, that though his Services were neglected, and that that neglect might breed an Alteration in his Duty and Affection, yet having taken some Years since the Resolution to spend the Remnant of his Life in that duetifull Alleagance which a faithfull Subject ought to bear his Prince and Countrey, whereby tho' no other worldly Comoditie did arise, yet his Conscience should receave the Comfort thereof, he would suffer

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nothing

An. 1602. nothing to come to his Knowledge, which might concern her Majestie's Person and State, which he would not discover, and so related, that he had received an Information, that about the 11th Day of *August* last there departed from *Rome* an *English Jesuite*, whose Name he knoweth not, of the Age of thirty Years, a Man of a good Fashion, of a sanguine Complexion, a yellow Beard, of a full and quick Eye and middle Stature; who furnished by the *Spanish Ambassador* with a Somme of Mony, did take his Course towards *England*, with purpose there to attempt against her Majestie's Person. He made much difficultie to name his Author; but because I urged Sir *James Lindsey*, who within these two days arrived to this Town from *Rome*, he acknowledged him to be the Man, but so that I would promise to conceal his Name. As he saith, Sir *James Lindsey* hath seen the Man, who passing by him on a time when he was walking with *Parsons* the Jesuite, *Parsons* will'd him to behold him well, and asked whether if he should meet that Man in *England*, he would take him for a Jesuite. I should much fail in Discretion, but much more in Duty, not to advertise this, though I have this Assurance, that the powerfull Hand of God will ever protect her sacred Person, against all disloyall Practices of Fury and Malice. Howsoever this Advertisement may prove, yet yf your Honor shall be pleased to give my Lord Ambassador Commission to bestow upon him some gracious Words, his Lordship may receive the Fruit thereof by many kind and friendly Curtesies. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 18th Oct. 1602. O. S.

THE particular Care wherewith your Honor doth vouchsafe to affectionate the good of my poore Estate, (which so high and undeserved Favour I ever do acknowledge with the serviceable Devotion of a gratefull Spirit,) doth embolden me againe to present to your Honor's Consideration my humble Petition for my Return; wherein I do chiefly respect the Advancement of her Majesties Service, when as all Stay more then necessarie, must grow distastfull to my Lord Ambassador, whose Honor in this Court, though 'twill ever be maintained by the Merit of his Worth, yet much doth relye upon Reputation. To your Honor's Letters of the first of this Month, with the Acknowledgement of an eternal Obligation, I answer that I am your only Creature, to whose Judgment I submit the Course of my Fortunes. The Experience of this Place wherein now sometime I have served, doth make me know *what sufficiency is required in forreign Employments*, and withall to acknowledge myne own Wantes and Imperfections, so that to affect so great a Charge were meer Presumption: Yet not to embrace with duetifull Regard what her Majestie shall be pleased to conferr upon me, were not to expresse with lively Gratitude her gracious Acceptance of my former Endeavours, nor those Favours whereby your Honor hath enabled me hetherto to pass without Disgrace. *My Ambitions are not greater, then to be reputed worthy to serve my Prince and Countrey*, (the Comfort whereof how great it is, my Soul doth testify within me,) which whether it be at home or abroad, I hold not different, in the Service of so gracious a Sovereign, who dayly regarding with the Eye of respect the Travails of her Servants, doth vouchsafe to vallow them, not according to the Waight of their Worth, but to the Measure of her Grace and Bounty. And so, &c.

Tour Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Win-

An. 1602.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 20th Oct. 1602. O. S.

BY the means of the *Ambassador* of Scotland I have spoken with the Partie this Morning, from whom he received the Advertisement which I sent by Mr. *Bridges* the 29th of the last Month. He averreth the same by many Protestations to be trew; and addeth moreover, that *Parsons* did very earnestly and often deale with him to receive that Man into his Company, whom above all other Marks he noteth to have a high Nose, and to pass him through Scotland into England. I find by him, that the *Jesuits* for their Countenance, have recourse to the Duke of *Sesse*, but for their Affairs and Practices to one *Antonio Taxis*, authorised there by the King of *Spaine*. By the Opinion he makes, that Company doth decay much in Reputation in that Place, and *Parsons* is decryed for an *Imposture*. Only the Faction for *Spayne* doth support them, where so long they are gracious, as they by their Projects do nourish the Ambition of their Pride, and augment the Fury of Revenge, wherewith they waste and consume away: And tho' their Forces do faile, (which are brought to a low ebb) yet their Malice hath neither Bottom nor Brink. This Point is only left them, wherein I referr my self to the Favour of your Honor's Judgment and Wildom. Though I am not bound to believe all I hear, yet I am bound to relate what I beleeve not. Defects of Discretion, by the Patronage of your Honor's Favour are venial; but the least Escape of Duetye, at the barre of myne own Judgment, can suffer no milder Sentence then of eternall Condemnation. And so for this time I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 22^d Oct. 1602. O. S.

THESE Letters which say so little do plead much for my returne, and in this Season which followeth, what can be expected of any great Worth? The *Landgrave* hath received great Honor in this Court, where he hath been treated by the King, entertained for his Pensioner for 12000 Crowns a Year, made Colonell Generall of the Forces in *Germanie*, (which Place *Jehan Guillaume de Saxe* heretofore hath held) and at his Departure was presented with an *Enseigne* of between 3 and 4000 Crowns. He hath left behind him the Reputation of a worthy Prince, one who is of good Presence and a gracefull Behaviour, of a free, open, and understanding Discourse, well studyed, well languaged, and so far delighted with our English, that he both speaks and writes yt. He is nothing touched with the Vice of his Country, and so earnest for the Religion, that here they call his Zeal, Passion. This Note is cast upon him, that he knows himself not to be of the ordinary Mould of his Country, which makes him to be searching and diving into all Affairs; not out of a desire of Knowledge so much, as from a busy and overweening Humour.

In the Ceremonie for the Treatie with the *Suissers* (which was observed with great Solemnity) this only is worth the Observance, That the *Spanish Ambassador*, though invited, absented himself from thence, whose Eyes had not patience to see such a Morfell to pass by his Master's Mouth. In his last Audience, which was *Sunday* last, I understand he sollicitated that the Galley which saved herself within the Haven of *Calais*, might have Permission to depart from thence, which the King hath granted.

What

An. 1602.

What I lately advertised of Monsieur *Monpensier*, Monsieur *de Rhosny* is the Author; which when it was done only before his Uncle the Cardinal *Joyeux*, it is easie to see out of whose Mouth he spake it.

Monsieur *de Bouillon* hath written to the King, that he will be here by the end of the next Month. *His Friends think he shall be best, to be ever a coming, and never to come.* The Opinion holds strong, that the King doth purpose to make the *Chambre d'Edit*, in the late *Mareschal's* Lodging in the *Basile*, tho' upon no other reason, yet to satisfie the Party Catholique. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

4th Nov. 1602.

I Have perused both your Letters and imparted them to the Queen, wherein her Majestie noteth your Zeale and Discretion in the matter advertised by (123) the Ambassador of Scotland, having given that convenient Order that is fittest in the Case, for all the Ports are laid for him, and all suspected places of Landinge. I pray you, Sir, upon your next Access to the Kinge upon some other matter, let him know, that where he hath done me the Honor to write unto me a Letter of his own Hand, contayning his favourable Opinion of me, and his Thanks for doing good Offices between both Princes, I have entreated you to do this Office for me: First, to excuse my Silence in not making an Answer by writing to him, desyring his Majestie to conceive, that I have not so little common Sense as to forbear to expresse my Thankfullness by a Letter for the Honor he hath done me, out of Ignorance how well it would become me in Reverence so to do; but only, that it is not the Custome here for Men that hold my Place, to presume to answer forraigne Princes with Letters; otherwise you may assure him, that when I consider how much I owe him as a great and mighty Prince, dear to my Mistres, and one who did me so many Honors when I was employed towards him; the Thanks which he hath vouchsafed to bestow upon me for my great desyre to preserve the Amitie to the best of my Power, are rather new Burthens to me then Favours, untill it may be my Fortune by some humble Service to deserve both the precedent Favours when I was there, and these which I acknowledge to have received, in his vouchsafing to expresse Thankfulness where I have merited nothing extraordinary, except it hath bin in seeking to preserve the Amitie to which my Duty tyed me, and in being possessed with earnest Wishes, that it might be my fortune to receive his Commandments, which I resolved *salvo jure* always to perform, but yet had never means to shew it by effect. In this sort (upon some accident of resort) I pray you speak unto him, and withall let fall unto him, that if I knew that his Majestie had any Affection to any of our Dogges, Hawkes, or any such like things which this Countrey yeelds, I would thank you to make me acquainted with his Majestie's Pleasure, that I might be his Agent to procure them; I having sometimes debauched his Ambassador with such Exercises. Now you know my Meaning, which is but to return Complement to a complementall Letter, (which I think his Ambassador procured, to make me more diligent,) I leave the rest to your Discretion.

Concerning your returne, howsoever her Majestie shall resolve of your Employment for the *Low-Countries*, whereof as yet there is not Certainty, because I see by your Letters that you desyre to be at hoame, I will not fayle to urge it as much as I can; only I could wish that you might be able to bring some certaintie what we shall get this Year of the *French* Kinge, to make you at first more welcome. And so for this time I committ you to God.

From the Court
at Richmond.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.
Mr. Winwood

*Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.**Right Honorable,**Paris, 9th Nov. 1602. O.S.*

MY Lord Ambassador understanding that the Post did retaine certaine Letters in his Hands, which how much they might import he doth not know, hath geeven him Commaundment to depart, and withall permitted me to plaie the Interloper, both that the present Occurrences do not require an exprefs Dispatch, and that from *Fountainbleau* (whether all Ambassadors are summoned) he expecteth a speedy Subject, and more worthy of his Letters.

After long merchandizing between the King and the Baron *de Luz*, the King unwilling to grant him greater Grace then a *safe Conduict* to come and retorne, he precisely insisting upon an *absolute Abolition*, which at length he received by the President *Jeannin*, accompanied with him, arrived to the Court some fifteen Days since. He there was mued up for some Days, in the same place and manner as *de la Fin* before had been at *Easter* last. Sence he hath been in this Town attending on the King, though otherwise much retired; not of shame to shew himself, for from his Infancy he hath been used to these Treacheries, but either not trusted by the Kinge to converse in all Companies, or mistrusting his own Safetie, which lyeth open to the Envy of many great Personages, whose Honor, to save his own, he hath not spared. The King doth hold himself fully satisfied with his Relation, and protesteth, * that for a million of Gold he wold not but have recalled him; for it seemeth that he hath discovered the Caball of these Treasons, delivering the originall Letters written by the Hands of the King of Spaine to the late *Mareschal*, and impeaching so many, that it is easier to name who is not, then who are (in the Estimation of the World) held Partakers in this Complot.

Monsieur d'Aumont being lately returned from the *Franche Comté*, (where it seemeth he had some secret Conference with the Prince of *Orange* who there doth live retired,) made an Overture to the King of some Enterprize in those Parts; which he finding not to be apprehended, sollicitted the *Princesse of Orange* (who now is taking her Voiage into *Holland*) to prosecute that Affair with the Kinge. The Kinge answered, he cold receive nothing from the Mouth of *d'Aumont*, who was embarked with the rest in this Conspiracy, and who is (said he) yf not by Practize, yet by Privitie and Consent. *Monsieur de Praslin*, one of the Capitaines of the Guards, is now sent into *Borgogne*, for the Apprehension of some suspected Persons, and the *Mareschal Brissac* Lieutenant of *Bretaigne*, hath lately sent to the *Bastile*, *Mombarreau* Governor of *Renex*. This is the Stranger, for that during the *Ligue* he ever maintained the Reputation of a good Patriot and faithfull Subject, and sence of an honest and upright Man. Himself is not of the Religion, which his only Son doth profess, and wherein his other Children are instructed. His Disgrace is much lamented, to whose Resolution is attributed the Reduction of *Bretaigne*, which the Duke *Mercur* did promise to himself to dismember from this Crown. I cannot learn that he is charged with greater matter, then that by some Letters found about *Fontanelle*, he is suspected to have held Intelligence with him in his Practizes; and that yt is said he did procure *Fontanelle's* Head to be taken down in the Night, which by Commaundment from the King was set up upon the Gates of *Renex*. There are deputed certaine Masters of the *Requess* to take his Examination, and to make Rapport thereof to the *Grand Counseil*. His Friends do fear, that his heaviest

* *Mathieu* in his *Cronologie Septenaire* (pag 321. b.) gives us the very same Account. But *de Sully* gives another turn to this Affair, and says, — *il embarassa beaucoup de Gens, decouvrit plusieurs desseins, dont il y en avoit de bien vagues, accusa plusieurs personnes qui n'en ont jamais rien sceu, & auxquels le Roy n'en fist jamais pire chere, &c.* From whence it may probably be inferred, he concurred with *la Fin* in his Information, and might discover something to his Disadvantage.

An. 1602. Charge will be the Disfavour of the Mareſchal Briſac, who ever hath been his formell Enemy.

The Adminiſtrator of Straburg in his return paſſing by Troyes in Champagne, where he lodged; the Morning after, a Ligue from the Towne, was arreſted in the way by the Fermiers of the Douane, his Baggage ſeized, and his Coſſers riſed, and ſuch Money, and whatever elſe of Value he had, was taken from him; though he ſhewed his Paſſport ſigned by the King, and juſtified by an Exempt of the King's Guards, who was ſent to be his Guide and Conductor. Yt is not doubted but theſe Men were apoſted by the Cardinal of Lorraine to give him this Affront; yet if exemplary Juſtice be not done for this Inſolencie, yt will be preſumed, that from hence it was, yf not commanded; yet favoured and abetted. We here have had a ſtrong Assurance, that Buda in Hungary ſhould be taken by the Emperor, but I fear the News is too good to be trewe. The Priests Appellants to Rome are returned, though not yet arrived to this Town. The Difference between them and the Jeſuites is accorded, according to the Copie of the Bulle which herewith I ſend your Honor. And ſo I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's in all Dutie humbly to be commanded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 26th Nov. 1602. O. S.

I Have obſerved in ſome of my former how univerſall hath ben the Infection of theſe late Pratiſes againſt this State; wherewith, as moſt of the Provinces are known to be touched more or leſs, ſo, many great Perſonages, at the firſt little ſuſpected, are found now dangerously to be tainted. And then I advertized, that de Praſlin (one of the Captaines of the Guards,) was gone forth with his Archers for the Apprehenſion of ſome ſuſpected Perſons; amongſt whom, one Guyenvelle a Bourgoignon in la Franche Comté, and one Goage a Follower of the late Duke of Guiſe, are brought Priſoniers into this Town. This Partie, being charged to have lately made certaine ſecret Levies of Men in the Confinnes of Bourgoigne and Champagne, confeſſed, that he received Commiſſion to that purpoſe from the Prince Joynville; who hath acknowledged frankly to the King, that during the Time of his Diſgrace, the King of Spayne did often recherche him, whoſe Offers he did not reſuſe; but ſence that he was received into favour, he hath abandoned all Intelligence with Spaine, on purpoſe wholly to adhere to the King's Service. Some ſcaw Dayes the Matters ſo reſted, then this young Prince did brave the Baron de Lux in the King's Chamber, threatening Revenge, and provoking the other to declare himſelf; ſo now he is reſtrained of his Liberty, and committed to the Cuſtodie of his Brother the Duke, who hath lodged him in the Hoſtel of Guiſe. It is ſaid that he hath received large Sommes from Spaine, for whoſe Services he hath now undertaken (and now was at the Point to performe) great Matters; into whoſe Hands at leaſt he made ſhew he had means to deliver amongſt other Towns, Vitri and St. Deſier in Champagne. The Preſident Jeannin is ſaid to be ſent to the Duke de Maine (who now is at Soiſſons) to retorne to the Court, and to bring with him his two Sons the Duke d'Esquillon, and the Count Sommery. Their long Abſence from the Court hath ben ſtrange, (the Elder being the only Miniſter of the King,) which was imputed for want of Mony; but the contrary is found, for it ſeems they have had more then well they can juſtifie, who are charged to have touched the Doublons of Spaine, and in no ſmal quantity.

We now are come to the Criſis of this long Diſcourſe, concerning the Duke of Bouillon's comming or not comming, and ſhortly ſhall ſee what will be the Iſſue thereof. The King hath lately ſent a Vallet of his Chamber named Guichard,

ward, with Letters to him to hasten his coming, but principally to espie his Actions, and to sound his Resolutions. The Duke retained him in his House not above an hour, but returned him to the King with this Answer by Letter, That upon the 16th of this Month according to our Style, he wold set forward toward the Court: Yet here is no News of him; and his best Friends do wish, that he should forbear a while, untill this Storm be blown over; and rather submit his Reputation to the Censure of the World, which the Integrity of his Innocence shall have Power to reestablish, then to render his Life into the Hands of those whose Displeasure is implacable, and so the Fault which he shall therein make, irreparable. There are many apparent Arguments, that if he comes, his Doom is already given. The Passages, though not all, for that is very difficile, yet the most, and most ordinary between his House and Sedan, are stoppt and guarded. The King hath purposely commanded the Agent of the States to informe his Masters, how far he is entangled in these Practices, thereby to weaken the good Opinion which he holdeth with them, and with the Count Maurice. Monsieur de Rhosny doth profess himself his formall Adversary, and in all Places and Companies doth talk of him, as of a base and unworthy Companion; and which is most considerable for this particular Instance, the Cognizance of Crimes de Leze Majesté is taken from the Parliament, and conferred upon the Grand Conseil; which is composed of Masters of Requests, which are Hirelings and mercenary Advocates, at the Devotion rather of Authority, then of the Justice of the Cause. The Religion doth begin to take the Matter to Heart, and do thus interpret this Proceeding; that their Adversaries are willing through his sides to wound their Cause, and to the end to give but one blow for all, to strike at the Head of their Body; for Monsieur de la Tremouille, by the Indisposition of the Gout is impuissant and unable; Lesdesguieres is now in his declining Age, and besides homo novus, and lastly seated in the remote Partes of this Realme, within which compass his Reputation is confined. The Duke's Friends give forth, that these Imputations are laid upon him; that he should have Foreknowledge of the late Marechal's Discontents and Purposes to rise up in Arms, and for his better Pretext should counsell him to urge the Establishment of the Council of Trent, and the Revocation or Modification of the Edict for Religion, which the Baron de Lux doth affirm, not out of his own knowledge, but by hearsay from de Biron. The Count de Auvergne doth charge him, that he should nourish him in Discontents against the King and his State, and practise with him to attempt upon the Conté of Avignon; about which Matter one Comblat two Years sence was imprisoned at Lions, and did negotiate between them. Comblat for many Daies together, (and confronted with Auvergne) denyed that ever he negotiated any other Matter between them, then the Marriage of his Son with the Duke's Daughter; but now he hath learned another Lesson, and justifieth all the Count of Auvergne's Accusations. By th' end of this Week, if the Duke come not, we shall understand in what Terms he resolveth to stand; either upon his Guard, at his House in Turenne, (which is strongly seated and fortified, and as well appointed for Men, Victuall, and Munition,) or whether he will endeavour to retire to Sedan: The Retrait is dangerous, but the Place so good, that he will make his Peace, if once he get thither, upon even hand. I am going now to Fountainbleau to see the Catastrophe of this Affair, where I shall have the Comoditie to performe your Honor's Commandment of the 4th of this Month, which I received the 21st. I presume to take hold upon your Honor's Favour for my Returne at the shutting up of the Estate for this Year, for then will be known the Somme and Times when her Majestie shall receive her Money. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secre-

An. 1602.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

2^d Dec. 1602.

I HAVE little at this time necessary for a Letter to you, saying only to let you know that I have received yours of the 15th of November, for which I thank you; and though my meaning is not either to condemn *Pinson*, or to throw any Imputation upon you for naming him, seeing myne own Direction hath ben the Continuance of his Entertainment, and that I know it is hard for Men at the first Entry to settle themselves in good means of Discovery, yet when you may without perilling him, yt were not amiss that you did make him understand, that I find but little favor in any thing he advertizeth.

Wee now long to heare the Success of the Duke of *Bouillon*; the Issue of whose Fortune will be read in his first act of coming, or refusing it, to the King; both of them in my Opinion being very perillous, considering how great a touch and wound that manner of sending for him is to his Reputation and to his Mind; of whose Fortune, and the Progreſs of his Cause, I pray you remember my Lord Ambassador to advertize with speede, as it is carried in one Degree or other. I pray you also remember my Lord Ambassador (because I have forgot it in my own Letter) that he do not suffer this time of the Year (wherein the King's Finances are ordered) to pass on, without expostulating that Satisfaction, which hath ben assured both by the King's Ambassador himself here, and otherwise; for which he may use this Argument, that it were better her Majestie were never promised, then still to find their Promises fruitless, which is both shew of *mispris*, and breedeth Disorder in her Affairs, which have their Dependency in their Order upon such Expectations. And thus for this time I committ you to God's Protection.

From the Court
at Whitehall.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 2^d Dec. 1602. O. S.

IN my Letters of the 26th of the last I advertized, that the Duke of *Bouillon* in his to the King had promised to depart from *Turene* towards the Court the 16th of the same, about which time he sent a Breviat to all the Posts that way, to keep ready their Horses for him and his Company as far as *Orleans*, and that there he would resolve to take the way to *Fountainbleau* or to *Paris*. This put the King in assurance of his coming, but when he most looked for him, he received a Letter from one *Chambret* a Gentleman of that Country, that the Duke accompanied with ten Gentlemen well appointed, and as many *Arquebusers à Cheval* had passed by his House, and communicated to him his purpose to goe to *Castres*, where the *Chambre* of the *Edict* for the Resort of the Parliament of *Thoulouse* is established, there to justify the Loyalty of his Duetie and Service, (which by many false Accusations maliciously had ben charged) before that Court, which he acknowledged to be his sole and competent Judge. * The Duke himselfe did write to the King to that purpose, but willed his Secretary (who remains in this Court for his Service) not to deliver his Letter untill the *Chambre* of *Castres* should advertize of his coming. But the Secretary (as it seemeth, fearing the like Treatment of *Hibbert* Secretary to the late *Mareschal*.)

* This Letter (of which there is a Copy amongst Sir Ralph Winwood's Papers) is printed at large in *Mathieu's Cronologie Septenaire*, 8cc. pag 323. b. Edit. Paris, 8^{vo}.

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delivered the Letters as soon as he had received them, which might have turned to the great Prejudice of his Master. This Resolution did and doth much trouble the King, and put them all unto their trumppes; for though Order was taken to impeach his Passage to Sedan both by Sea and Land; (for it was misdoubted that he would imbarke himself at Rochell,) yet no Man dreamed of this Evasion, whereby he hath wound himself out of their Hands. Which in consequence will advise the King, (without casting his State into a desperat Confusion,) not only to condescend to an accord, but to make him sufficient Reparation of his Honour; for this his lawfull Defence, however it is misliked cannot be refused him, without Violation of the Edict for the Liberty of Religion, which wold engage in this particular the common Cause: For which a Personage of his Worth and Power, cannot enjoy the Priveledge of the Law for the Defence of his Life and Honor, what Securitie can all other of meaner sort promise to themselves? Much less can they hope long after to enjoy the Freedom of their Conscience, which with so great difficultie at first was established; and as without Support, will hardly be maintained, so once abolished will never be recovered.

I send herewith the Conference of the Edicts, whereby your Honour may make Judgment whether the *Chambre* hath Power to take Cognisance of Causes de *lexe Majesté*; which though it hath never been practized, (for the like Case hath not happened,) yet by all those who have Interest therein, is so interpreted and received. Upon the first Advice, Order was geven to dispatch into all Provinces with sharp and vehement Protections against the Duke's Faith and Loyalty; which Monsieur de la Trémouille understanding, perswaded the King to a more temperate Moderation: Remonstrating, that as yet, in the Termes all things did stand, these Differences might be accommodated to the Satisfaction and Honor of his Majestie; but if the Duke should be driven to take desperate and violent Courses, which the Extremitie of his Proceedings did enforce, this necessarily wold engender a Combustion within his Estate; which the Enemies of his Crowne did only attend, thereon to build the Advancement of their own Designs. Hereupon stay was made of those Dispatches; and others, conceived in a more moderate Style, were sent into all Parts, especially where the Religion is most strong; which the King hath thought good to accompany with Men of the same Profession, such as are best reputed for their sufficiency, and affection to Quietness and Repose. So Monsieur de la Force (Brother in Law to the late Marechal and one of the Captaines of the Guards,) is sent into Guienne; St. Julian, a President of the *Chambre de Contes* at Grenoble, to Monsieur Lesdesguieres into Dauphiné; Monmartin, a Gentleman of that Country, into Poitou; and the Duke's Secretary, to Monsieur de Plessis; partly to let him understand how well he stands in the King's Favour; (though many Informations have ben presented that he held a part in these Practices,) partly to ask his Advice what Course shall be taken in this Case without giving Offence to the Religion; the State whereof he doth purpose to uphold, untouched, and inviolable. The King was willing to remove the Secretary from the Court upon this Employment, when most his Presence was necessary for his Master's Service, and the Secretary was willing to accept such a Commission, which might give him pretext of Absence, in a time of so great and assured Danger.

Upon Monday Night there arrived at the Court a Laker from the Duke with Letters to the King; signifying his being at Castres, and praying that all Informations against him might be sent thither, and the Witnesses to be confronted. Yt is not known what he will do; whether stay there, or else returne into Turenne; or, which most is wished, pass to Sedan; which may be done if he pass the River of Rofne, and so enter into *Suisseland*, and so through part of Germany; or into the *Franche Comté*, and the Confines of *Lorraine*. Yt is not thought that the King will so much yeeld, to suffer the Cause to be tryed at Castres; but the Opinion is, that at the end (and the sooner the better) the Matter may be peaceably accorded: The Difficultie will be in the Means; that neither the

An. 1602. Sovereignty of the King be abased, nor the Honor of the Duke be defamed, by acknowledging a Fault or demanding Pardon, to which no Man thinks he will be induced.

The Prince Joyville sence my last hath been abroad, but attended on by an Exempt of the Guards. Though we say, that four or five Nights together before his Restraint, he was observed to repair to the Spanish Ambassadors House at unreasonable Hours, about eleven or twelve. Monsieur Momburgh is now upon his Dispatch to be Ambassador Ordinary in Spaine, where he doth purpose to be by th' end of the next Month. The Fortresse of Montmelian hath received a Garrison of Spaniards, which doth aboad something which yet is not known.

Upon Monday last I had the Commoditie to present to the King those humble Reverences, which your Honor did command me to deliver. Yt pleased him graciously to accept them, and in many Words to make knowne, how acceptable unto him was the Testimony of his Ambassador, both for these particular Curtesies which he in private hath received from your Honor, and for those kind Offices, which his Service doth daily find by your Favour. For both he doth promise a very gratefull Remembrance, and an Assurance of his Love and kindest Affection, with the like Concurrence of the latter by himself and his Ministers; which Monsieur de Villeroy did entreat me on his part to promise, and with many Protestations, more then ordinary and in greater Fervency, doth assure shall be perfourmed. Your Honor cannot err in any choice of Present to the King; *Acceptissima semper munera sunt, Author quæ pretiosa facit*: But his Delight is most in Hunting, and the Irish Dogg is much here in Request.

This Day I came from Fountainbleau, where I left the Prince of Pomerania, who is come to see this Court. To morrow we look for the King in this Towne, and on Satterday the Queen. And so, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

S I R,

December 1602.

THE French Ambassador hath in the King his Master's Name, acquainted her Majestie with the Case of the Duke of Bouillon, upon the Confessions which he saith have been made of the Matters which touch him in his Loyalty; and he hath delivered to her the Copy of a Letter of the Kings, whereby he is commaunded to come to the Court to justifie himself. In which Letter, although the Particularities wherewith the Duke is charged be not expressed, yet hath the Ambassador let fall, that he is accused to be privie to the Conspiracie, whereof the late Duke of Biron was attainted; that he hath had some meddling with some other great Persons, about the Succession of the Crowne of France; and thirdly ben contented, that some waie should be made to the King of Spaine to receive him into his good opinion: All which, being Points so nearly concerning the King, the said Ambassador hath, as from him, desired her Majestie's Advice, for his Proceeding with the Duke upon the same. Which Request, although she think it to be rather formall, then that her Counsaill should in this Case prevaile with the King, against any such Determinations as in his own Mind perhaps he may have formed concerning the Duke, if he should hold him Guilty; And that the Drift of opening this Matter to her and to the World, is to possess her Mind with a Prejudice against one in whom he thinketh she hath some Interest, by throwing Aspersions on him of such Crimes, as proving trew, she could not in Honour attempt to excuse; yet having so just an occasion ministred unto her by the King, to speak in a Cause in which otherwise she would not intrude her self, she thinks good not to forbear to utter, that which she conceaveth of the Duke's

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Innocency, and thereby to do for him such friendly Office, as both the Opinion *Mr. 1604.* she hath ever had of his Loyalty, and the good Will she bears him in respect of Religion, do require.

You shall therefore understand, that 'tis her Majestie's Pleasure that you do procure *Access* presently to the King, as having received a Dispatch from her; and then to begin first to give him Thanks in her Name for the Freedom and Inwardness he useth with her, and the Confidence he seemeth to repose in her, in that he wold not only impart unto her a Matter of this Nature between him and his Subject, wherein Princes do not use to communicate their Concoits with their Neighbours, but also desire her Advice in the Course which should be meet for him to hold with the said Duke in this Case; a Matter wherein you may say, she had rather be silent then open her thoughts, had he not so friendly required her; because it is of such qualitie, as in speaking of it she can hardly avoid two Errors, the one prejudiciall to that Wisdom which Experience hath taught her, not to be curious in other Princes Affairs; the other to that Integrity which she professes, least in speaking of a Person of whom the King knoweth that she hath long (and chiefly for his sake) had good Opinion, she should utter any thing that might make him jealous of her, that out of Partialitie to him, she were not zealous for the King's Safetie: But seeing from the one the King's Request doth free her, and from the other her own Conscience, she hath adventured to discover what she conceaves of the Case as she takes it to be, till further Matter be brought to Light; that is, that besides many other Circumstances, there be these speciall great Reasons that move her to believe, that the Duke could not forget his Loyaltie to the King.

The one is *the antient and constant Service, and untill this time unsuspected, which he hath done unto this King*, and the Love, which with often hazard of his Life and Fortunes, he hath made proof to bear in his Heart towards him, ever sence both their Childhoods; which having ben bred in him so young, grown with their Years, and proved spotless in all the King's adverse Times, when there was no Inducement of Benefit to invite, nor other Argument to assure his Faith but only Love of his Person, and opinion of the Justice of his Cause, how unlikely is it that he should now swerve from that Affection, when the Greatness of the State the King is arrived unto, doth in all reasonable Construction not only confirm it by hope of Rewards for his former Deserts, but bind it with a stricter knot of Fidelity? Converting that which before was but Affection in him, into the necessary Duetie of a Subject towards his Sovereigne. Further, when she considereth, that one part of the Accusation is, that he should correspond with Marschal Biron, (between whom and him there was never other than mortal Envie,) it maketh her much the more hopefull that the King shall find this matter false at bottome, of which no Body shall be more glad.

The other Reason is, *the Religion he professeth*, which to her Understanding, cannot possibly admit one thing which this Accusation doth pretend, and that is, Community with the King of Spaine in any Subject whatsoever; he being one of the most known notorious Adversaries of all those that differ in Religion from the Church of Rome. Which Reasons are so forcible to move her to presume of the Duke's Innocency, that tho' she will not take upon her to give Advice to the King's Affirmative or Negative in so nice a Question, yet she thinks (she being required by him) her Arguments are so well grounded, (the Duke's Case not being yet known to her to be other then his first Report maketh it,) as she may take this Libertie, in this to advise the King, as she would do to her self, to use his accustomed Temper and Judgment, and to cast his Eye to the End as well as to the beginning of all great Actions, where it may please him to note these Circumstances. First it is reported that diverse other great Persons are touched in these Matters, and he only pickt out to be dealt withall of whom it is most improbable, which cannot but stir many Jealousies in those of the Religion, that some practice prevaieth in his Mind, to be readier to suspect (if not condemn) them, then others; of whom she bears this Opinion, (or otherwise she should hate

An. 1602. *hate them) that if he were truly guilty, none would sooner crye Crucifige then they. Whereas on the other side, if the Matter should prove a weak and false Suggestion, how can this Wound be cured, which this Obloquy hath cast upon him?*

Lastly, altho' she doth conclude that it cannot but be, that some thing is amiss in his Estate, for the rectifying whereof she wishes as to her owne, that all happy Courses may be taken; and that although she meaneth not to take upon her self as able to advise, either affirmatively or negatively in so delicate an Affair; yet she hath willed you to acquaint him, how sorry she is, except the Proofs be so evident as that they are (*luce clariores,*) that he was not pleased to have taken some other Course, and to have let him know some Part of his Accusation, and so received his Answer, (which would have given great Light to the King's own just and clear Judgment,) before he had proceeded so far, *as to command his personall Repaire by a Letter so notoriously known;* because it is to be doubted, that he, *whose only Anchor hath ben in the King's constant Favour to him, may be so intimidated,* when he seeth himself proceeded withall in no other degree of Favour then all other of his Subjects, (of which Number few have merited as he taketh himself to have done,) *as he will more dread the Danger of his Adversarie's Power and Practice, then trust in his appearing to save himself, though he be never so innocent;* which course, though it may on the other side be as ill interpreted against him, yet it is his hard Fortune to be put to such Tryall, *seeing those Fears and Apprehensions may work divers Distractions non solum in viro forti, sed in innocente.*

Lastly her Majestie hath commanded you to let him know, that if these Practices of the King of Spaine do appear thus violent, *that rather then not infect his Estate, he will spare no Faction nor Perswasion of Religion, it will be very Princely for him, to shew more sence then he doth of his perfidious Dealing with him; whereby his Subjects might see, that the King holds him an Enemy, and his Friends and Allies might once perceive that he is so sensible of those many Affronts, that they may have comfort still to joyne both in Counsailes and Actions to prevent his Ambition; in which, and in all things else, she will never be found second to any Prince in Europe.*

Thus have you now Sir, the Substance of that which her Majestie would have represented to the King; within which temper both to the King and any of his Counsaile that shall speak to you, it shall be fit that you do keep your self. And you may let it be known (underhand) to those of the Religion that are discreet and honest, in what sort she hath shewed her self to the King to take Care of his Estate, *both out of her particular Affection towards him, and of her Confidence that he hath done nothing unworthy of her Protection.* You must pretend to have received this Direction from her self, not naming it as matter proceeding from the Hands of her Ministers.

For the Matter revealed unto you by that Jesuiticall Person concerning her Majestie's Shippes; although you have reason to transfer it heather, yet for my own Opinion I do not see any great Matter in his Discovery, being rather matter of wild Discourse, then likely to be grounded upon any solid Foundation. So if upon your own Speech with him you discover no more, I think you may forbear to send him over. Alwaies if you find Cause and shall send him, he shall go and come upon your Protection, and be rewarded and remanded according to the Value of his Service. And so for this time I commit you to God's Protection.

From the Court at
Whitehall.

Your very loving Friend,
RO. CECYLL.

Mr. Winwood

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 17th Dec. 1602. O. S.

I Hold it my Duty to acquaint your Honor with a contumelious Injury which lately I have receiv'd by an Englishman in this Towne, and that in my Lord Ambassador's House. Upon Sunday last the 12th of this Month, there being assembled in my Lord Ambassador's Hall, many both *English*, and *Scotch*, and *French* which understand our Language, to hear the Sermon, the Psalm being begonne by some of my Lord's People, but in so ill a Tune that after a Verse or two they gave over to sing, one *Sigismond Alexander*, Son to him that is a Groom in the Stable, who stood by Mr. *Adolphus Cary* and Mr. *Anthony Mayny*, and my self, turns towards Mr. *Cary*, and began to talk and laugh. I speaking to him wished him not to laugh, which would give a Scandall to the Congregation, he answered to none but to me. I said, *what I spake was not to make him angry*. He replied, *if I were angry I might turn the Buckle of my Girdle behinde me*. I made no Answer, but was well contented with Patience to be silent. The Sermon ended he cometh to me with these Words, *What an Ass are you to bid me leave my laughing, you are an Ass and a very Ass, you are now no more an Agent but an Inferiour, and too saucy to me*. I returned not one Word more, then that I perceived he was angry. That day I passed over in Silence, tho' he to many or most Gentlemen in the Towne, made his Vaunts in what Sort he had used me. The next Morning I repaired to my Lord Ambassador to whom I related this Fact; and remonstrated, that if I were a particular Person it was most likely that the Punctillios of Honour might have transported me to have righted my self without importuning his Lordship; or if I did now remaine alone on the same Terms as before his coming, I then would have had my recourse to the King, under whose Protection I did remaine; but now that his Lordship was invested in this Charge, which in propriety doth bind him to regard with special Accommodation the Good of her Majestie's Service, I held my self in Duty bound to require reason of him, as attending here subordinate unto him (in what Condition he best knew,) and that I held it my Duty to require Reason of him for this Wrong; wherein, if I mistook not, the Honor of her Majestie, the Dignity of his Place, and his particular Honor, were joyntly interessed. I concluded, that now he understood the Matter by the Relation which I made of the Fact and the Reasons of my Demand, I referred the Sequell to his Consideration, whereto I was willing to submit my self. I do acknowledge his Lordship did shew as if he felt my Wrong, and promised to procure my Satisfaction. What he hath done he best can tell, and I doubt not doth by this Bearer advertize your Honor. I trust I have here carried my self, as doth become me in Duty and Discretion. The Fact I have plainly and truly delivered without Disguise, neither adding Words nor exasperating Circumstances. What is to follow I refer to your Honor's Wisdom, and to that Care wherewith you are accustomed to cherish the Travails of her Majestie's Servants. And so I humbly take my leave, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

An. 1602.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris 18th Dec. 1602. O. S.

HERE is lately arrived the *Procureur du Roy* of the *Chambre* of *Castres*, who is sent to advertize of the Duke's Appearance there, and to know the King's Pleasure in what manner that Court should proceed. He delivered, that the Duke entered into the Towne only attended with three Persons, and presently laying apart his Armes, rendred himself into the Hands of Justice. Since, here hath been many Assemblies and Consultations between the Council and *Messieurs du Parlement*. The last Resultat I understand to be this, that one should be sent from the King to instruct the Duke of the Incompetency of that Court for the Cognoissance of that Cause, as well for the qualitie of his Person, being *premier Marechal* of *France* and a domesticall Servant to the King, as for the Nature of the Crimes whereof he is accused; and for this purpose one *Commartin* is named to be sent, with Charge peremptorily to advise him personally to appeare before this Parliament within one Month, and with power to *interdict* the *Chambre* to undertake the Knowledge of this Cause. This *Commartin* is *premier President du Grand Conseil*, and the last Year was imployed about the Difference of Confines between the King and the Archduke; and because he hath ben examined to deliver what he knew or had heard concerning some Practice supposed between the Duke and Count *Sore*, he excused himself some dayes from this Imployment, but in the end he hath accepted it, and this Afternoon doth depart. Upon this Resolution the *general Deputies* received a Letter from the Churches of *Languedoc* and *Haute Guienne*, requiring them to make their *Re-monstrance* to the King, that whereas this *Edict* was made not so much for the Preservation of the Goods and Fortunes, as for the Assurance of the Lives and Honours of the Professours of Religion, without the Exception of Condition of Person, or Quality of Cause, that he would be pleased to admitt the *Chambre* of *Castres* to hear and determine the Cause of the Duke, sith to that Jurisdiction he voluntarily hath submitted himself.

Monsieur St. Germain, who now hath that Charge (a Man well known to your Honor, as having ben employed towards her Majestie from the Body of the *Religion*, to sollicite her gracious Mediation for the Establishment of this *Edict*, which the King doth not forget, but hath reproached him with that Impleiement within these few Dayes, calling it the *Duke of Bouillon's Legation*) signified to the King, that he had received such a Letter from the Churches. The King asked if the Churches wold undertake the Protection of *Monsieur de Bouillon*: He answered, the Letter speaks not so, but beseeched his Majestie to be pleased to read it. He put it by twice or thrice, unwilling to seek what he wold not find; at length he read it, and delivering it back, said, *he gave not his Towns into the Hands of the Religion to retire Traytors into them*: That he wold remove the *Chambre* from *Castres*: That *Rhosny* should make his Canon march: That in six Weeks he wold ruinate them, and so in this Heat he retired towards his Cabinet, and took with him *Monsieur de la Tremouille*. *St. Germain* pressing for an Answer to return to the Churches, he willed him to send them this Answer, *Qu'ilz aiguissent leurs Espees*; but after a turn or two, he prayed him with many mild Words to carry his Letter to the *Chancellor*, to *Messieurs de Rhosny* and *Villeroy*. Hereupon this was thought convenient, that *Monsieur de la Tremouille* (which the King solicited with much Earnestness, and prayed might be done with dilligence,) should write to the Duke, to be perswaded to retire from that Place, where his aboad might breed just Suspicion in the King that he hath purpose to disturbe the Peace of his Realme; and withall should advise him to intreat for Permission and safe Conduct to return to some of his own Houses, or to depart out of the Realme; from whence he should promise to clear himself of the Imputations wherewith he is charged. This Dispatch was sent the end of the

the last Week: At the Return of the Messenger, it will be known what the Duke *An. 1602.* will resolve. If he find Suretye for his *Retraict* yt is thought he will go to *Sedan*, where all Differences will soon be composed. In the Place where he is, he is held to be in Surety; but if he stay there, in all likelihood there will follow a great *remuement du Mesnage*; which besides the publick Detriment, may hazard the Fortunes of many of his Friends, which here are engaged at Court, and faine wold, but cannot depart. His greatest Adversaries, now seeing the Course he hath taken necessary to enforce an accord for his Safety, speake in a more mylde and smooth Style; and acknowledge that in the Informations produced against him, nothing can be found worthy of Death. For that he should complot with *Biron* they hold it impossible; to turn *Spaniard* absurd and ridiculous; and that he should joyne in this Partie to marrie the young Prince with the Daughter of the *Conneftable*, and to declare him Successor to the Crown, seemeth a Supposition void of all Appearance. But his Death wold poize the Balance, (which the Death of the late *Mareschal* doth weigh to the ground) and improve the King's Reputation with the Party Catholike; give Satisfaction to the Pope, beat down the Religion, and give the King Revenge of all Piques that have passed between them in those Days, when they were in a manner but Fellows and Friends. Yt is but the other day, when the King inveighing against him to Monsieur *St. Germain* and calling him *Traitor*, he asked, when his Majesty had found him to be so; he answered him, beholding him between the two Eyes, *depuis quand Monsieur? depuis vingt & cinq ans.* So that now are revived the Favours that passed between him and Queene *Marguerite* of *Navarre*; and the Love he made to the Dutcheis of *Bar*, who yet hateth him because he carried her not away, and that he had held in *Languedoc* a Practice without Dependance to the other; and that at *Rochelle*, upon the Death of the Prince of *Condé*, he put upon him a Counsaile to govern the Finances of the War, and many other such like Reasons of like Moment. *La Fontaine* hath written to one of the Ministers of this Church, *qu'on a mis le Corps de la Religion par deça en fort mauvais predicament.* They which represent the Body have intreated me to signifye to your Honor, that (though they doubt not but that hath been endeavoured, yet) sith her Majestie doth know that they never were found disloyall to their Prince, so long as they might enjoye their Loyalltie to God, they rest assured that she ever will remaine their gracious Patronesse; to whose Protection, *tantum ad sacram anchoram*, they ever have had recourse in the Ocean of their Persecutions.

Monsieur de *Barreau* (whose Name I think in my last I wrote *Mombarreau*) is now gone for *Spaine*. He visited all the Ambassadors in this Towne before he departed, saving my Lord; which some say was forbidden him, for fear of Offence to *Spaine*. They which seem to know much, do deliver, that he doth carry with him *la charte blanche* for the Conservation of the Peace, which he hath Charge to maintaine, at what Price and upon what termes soever.

Charles Paget doth so importune me, that I cannot refuse to beseech your Honor to move my Lord Ambassador to give him access, and to treat him with that kindness that he shall perceave his Devotion to her Majesties Service, and to his particular, shall deserve. I have written to *Pynson* to that Purpose your Honor doth command. And now I humbly beseech to be excused, though I dayly cry *cupio dissolvi*; for here I languish with Anguish of Soule, and soon should loose all Patience, but that I rest assured of the Protection of your Honor's Favour. And so I humbly take my leave.

Your Honor's in all Duty humbly to be commaunded,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Win-

An. 1602.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

2^d January 1602. O. S.

THE Duke of *Bouillon* having recorded his Appearance before the Chamber of *Castres* by an authentick A&T, finding that Court to be interdicted by the President *Verdon*, premier President of *Toulouse*, to take knowledge of his Cause, departed towards *Montpelier*, accompanied with 150 Horse of the best of the Nobilitie of that Province. Yt is here receaved, that all the way he passed, the Country came round about him, and as he passed by or through the Townes, the Magistrates and People came forth to meet him, presenting their Townes, their Forces, themselves, and all, to be disposed at his Devotion. This relation doth well accord with the Letters of the *Chambres* written in his Favour, and with that Speech of the Town of *Rochelle* delivered unto Monsieur *Commartin*, whereby they do acknowledge the Cause of the Publicke to be interested in this particular Instance. *St. Julian*, (whom the King upon the first bruit of the Duke's going to *Castres*, did send into *Dauphiné* to possesse the Noblesse there of the Crimes wherewith he is charged) is now returned to this Town. He relateth, that the Duke having passed the *Rhosne*, made shew at *Orenge* to make some long stay; from whence he wrote to Monsieur *Lefdiguieres*, that he wold vissit him at *Grenoble*, to acquaint him with his Cause, which he wold present in like manner to that Chamber as before he had done at *Castres*. But suddainely he departed thence to *Romanze*, where he passed the River of *Liziere*, and so arrived in Safety at *Geneva*. It was ever probable that he wold not let slip so just occasion to vissit that Towne; thereby to enflame the Zeal of his Persecution, in this time, when as by so miraculous an Escape, the Inhabitants of that Place do so nearly symbolize with his present Fortunes. From thence he wrote to Monsieur *Lefdiguieres* to excuse his not comming to him, for fear to give offence to the King; and withall signified, that he wold take the way through *Switzerland* to *Basil*, and so to *Heydelbergh*, to vissit the *Palatine* his Brother, and then to his owne home to *Sedan*.

Monsieur de *Rhosny* hath proposed to his private Friends some Overtures of Reconciliation, and he hath wished them to move him to demand Pardon and Grace. But they answer, that were to survive his Honour, to despoile himself at once of all his Friends, and to depend afterwards at Discretion either to be receaved with Shame, or refused with despight. And now, the Joy that here is demonstrated upon his so peaceable Departure, doth acknowledge, what Errour it hath been to enforce him to take knowledge of his Power and Strength; whereof before, as he had no cause to make proof of it, so had he little Reason to presume. Now, that Armes were put in his Hands, it was at his Discretion what use to make of them, whose excellent Moderation in choosng rather to cast himself into a voluntary Exile, then that his Country, for his sake, should fall by Relapse into those Miseries wherewith so lately it hath been afflicted, doth seem an Argument more then sufficient to maintaine his Innocency against those Calumnies wherewith he is reproached. And assuredly if the Fashion of this Treatment in all Circumstances had concurred; I say not upon a turbulent Spirit, but upon any other then him, who is of a more then ordinary Resolution for Honor and Judgment, and of a far and clear forecasting Providence, that Fire of Division had been by this Day kindled in this Realme, which no Effusion of Blood could have extinguished; but as Oyle in a Lamp it wold have served rather to enforce then quench the Flame.

Upon the Advice that the Duke had passed as far as *Orenge*, the Mareschal *Laverdin* was dispatched into those Parts, upon Prettext of this late Remuement at *Geneva*, but as it is said, not without Charge to intercept or stop him in the way. If he should thereby have been enforced to turn back, yt wold have been wished perhaps too late, that a Bridge had been made him of Silver to pass over.

The

The Ambassador of Florence doth assure me, that his Master by his Letters hath advertized the King, to be wary, how he doth lay his hands not only upon the Blood but upon the Honor and Reputation of his Subjects, and to remember the Example of the Duke of Alba, and the Count Horn and Egmont. An. 1602.

Upon *Fryday* last Monsieur de Villeroy communicated unto the Deputies of the Churches, a Letter sent from Monsieur de Betunes the King's Ambassador at Rome; wherein is written, that when he had acquainted the Pope with this Affair of the Duke, and what were his Accusations and who his Accusers; he answered, that those Witnesses were not *omni exceptione majores*, and being Prisonniers not receivable, presumed by Law to be Men without Honor and Conscience, who to save themselves wold not care whom they blamed; and therefore doth advise the King not lightly to believe any thing against him, whom the World could not deny ever to have been a faithfull Servant to his Person and Crown. Of this Text this Gloss is gathered, that, that part of the Accusation is true, *that the Duke hath purpose to turn both Catholick and Spaniard.* Monsieur de Tremouille, who doth bleas her Majestie's Pietie and Zeale, for those gracious Favours which upon free Motion out of the Fullness of her own Bounty she hath vouchsafed to demonstrate, bewailing his Infelicity, did lately tell me, that at his first Arrivall the King did declare, *that nothing was detected or surmized against him;* now he is charged, *that although he never passed Consent in any of those Complotts, yet he was privy to them all,* and therefore failed in Duety not to reveal them: So that he begins to apprehend, *that his Staffe stands next to the Door.* Yet seeing he is in the Net, the more he shall struggle, the more he shall entangle himselfe, and therefore doth resolve to ryde it out; *neither should he do wisely in this fowle Weather, to hoise up Saile in so ruinous and rotten a Bottom.* The Abolition of the *Panchart* hath brought forth this Fruit, that the Impositions this Year are increased 500000 Crownes.

I understand that there is ordained to be paid this Year to her Majestie 200000 Franks, (for sence the last *Reglement* of Money, all Sommes have their Denomination by Franks and no more by Crowns) which is 20000 *l.* Sterling; but the Declaration hereof (as Monsieur de Villeroy doth answer) the King will not send but by his Ambassador, to deliver to her Majestie. The Secret is, *that it will not be declared, untill it be cleared what will be the Issue of this Affair of the Duke.* There is assigned for the States 900000 Franks, the same Somme they received last Year, but the Declaration is refused and shall not be delivered but unto Monsieur de Buzenval. Upon this Answer from Monsieur de Villeroy often reiterated to my Lord Ambassador, I was in mind to have demanded *Permission of the King for my return;* but now I am engaged to stay, untill I shall receive Resolution from your Honor of this Point which followeth. I have been advertised by some about the King, that he was much offended with me for something that I should write into *England*, as he pretendeth to the *Disbounour of his State;* and Monsieur de Villeroy hath geeven forth, that I have written, *that here was feared another Massacre.* So I addressed my self unto him with this Speech: "That I understood that the King and he were discontented with me for somewhat (but what I knew not,) that I should write into *England.* I said my Reverence to the King and my respect to him did bring me thither, to entreate to know the particular, thereby the better to purge my self. Yf I had wrote any thing irreverently, that was either in my Dispatches to your Honor, or in private Letters. For the first I did not doubt, but that her Majestie, upon my humble Motion, wold be pleased to assure the King, of my respectfull Carriage towards him, in all the Time of my Service, both by relation to his Ambassador, and by Commission to hers who remaineth here, to whom I had communicated all Letters of Busyness sence his comming: And yf it should be justified against me that otherwise I have misbehaved my self, I my self wold beseech her Majestie to give Commandment to her Ambassador, (that the Shame which her Service hath received by my unworthyness might be expiated,) to deliver me up into their Hands *lié & garotté* to suffer exemplary

An. 1602. " plary Punishment, such as my Folly and Temerity should deserve. I was I
 " laid now upon the Point of my return, and therefore did desire to clear my
 " self of this Imputation, as one desirous to remaine in the King's gracious Favour,
 " and the good Opinion of his State. He answered, that the King was ill satis-
 " fied with me, upon Advertisement, *that I should write into England much to*
 " *his Dishonour,* (these were his Words,) *de la mauvaise conduite de ses af-*
 " *fares, de ses volontés & conseiles.* He did not descend to any Particulars,
 " tho' I much urged him, neither did he know, as he said, any Particulars. He
 " wished me to seek to give the King Satisfaction before I should depart, both for
 " the Honour of my Service and my particular Reputation; that when I did de-
 " part from hence, I might both leave and receive Contentment.

Herein I beseech such Favour from your Honor, *as the Honor of her Maje-*
sties Service may require, and my Innocency (best known to you) may presume
to crave: And withall do beseech to receive her Majestie's Commaundment for
 my return; *for it is many Months sence here they have been weary of me,* nei-
 ther is it likely that they will send the Declaration of the Payment for this Year
 by me, *as not willing to make my Services gratefull, or my return acceptable*
to her Majestie. I know Monsieur de Beaumont is too full of Honour to lend
 me this Charity, to whom I have done all good Offices both publick and pri-
 vate, and therefore am loathe to wrong my own Judgment so much, as to sus-
 pect from him this unworthy Exchange; and Monsieur la Fontaine should
 know, *that the Devil doth take his Name* a Calumniando.

I have given Order for 10 l. Sterling to be paid to Pinson, praying your Honor
 to resolve by the next, either to continue him or recall him.

The Duke of Nevers's Secretary doth recommend to your Honor's Favour,
 the Discourse which herewith I send by Commaundment from his Master; who
 doth desire it should be presented to her Majestie.

What your Honor shall present unto the King by my hand will be perhaps the
 less acceptable, as being delivered by a disgraced Person. And so I humbly take
 my leave.

Your Honor's in all Duty humbly to be commended,

RALPH WINWOOD.

Mr. Winwood to Mr. Secretary Cecyll.

Right Honorable,

Paris, 4th Jan. 1602. O. S.

WHEN the King did write to the Duke of Bouillon to command his re-
 paire to the Court, yt was thought that either the Alliance of his own
 Innocency would have brought him thither, where his Life and Fortunes would
 have remained at Discretion, or that the Apprehension of the Danger wherewith
 he saw himself environed, would have caused him to undertake a base and shame-
 full Flight, which might have presumed a Guiltiness, and cast a Cloud, in the Opi-
 nion of the World, over his Honor and Reputation. But now, *the Course that he*
hath taken hath assured his Life, and the Moderation he hath used in the rest
of his Carriage, not only preserved, but much magnified his Honor. We are
 thus far fallen, that we are come to say, *that if Monsieur de Bouillon hath not*
failed aux fonds, yet he hath failed *aux formes,* in choosing rather to take, then
 receive his Judges. He arryved at Geneva the third of this Moneth *Stilo Novo;*
 the Sunday after he received the Communion, which here is ill taken that it was
 not refused him, and there remained untill the Twelfth, sence which time nothing
 is heard of him.

Here are come two Deputies named *St. Chat* and *St. Ravy,* sent expressly from
 the Churches of *Languedoc,* (because they did accompany him in his *Retraict*
 as far as *Usez* upon the *Rhosne*) to testifie unto the King with what *Sobriety*
 and *Discretion* he carried himself, not only in refusing the generall and particular
 Offers

Offers which were presented unto him, but in exhorting all in private and publick to acknowledge their Dutie and Obedience to the King, and to embrace the Peace and Repose under which they now live, by the Liberty of the *Edict*; protesting that he wold rather choose to loose his Head upon a Scaffold in the Greve, then that for his sake his Country should reenter into these Troubles wherewith so lately it hath ben attended. The most the King did mislike in this Message, was their Title of *Deputies*, and the forme of their Commission, which he said argued a formed Body within his Realme, without Dependence upon him and separated from his State; which for this time, he said, he wold be content to pass over, but wold not endure that the like hereafter should be put in Practice, which Monsieur de *Frazneze*, the Secretary for those Parts, did reiterate unto them, with greater Vehemencie of Spirit then Language.

There is fallen out a great *Brouillerie* at *Metz*, where the Town is risen up in Armes against the Cittadell. The Case I take to be this. One called *Subole* being made a Lieutenant Generall by Monsieur d'Espernon, casting of all dependance on him, declared himself immediately to hold his Place from the King; wherein he governed himself with so little Moderation, that the Inhabitants remonstrated their Greevances which they endured by many of his Violences, and have made their Complaint to the King; with Protestation, that longer they had not Patience to live under the Thraldom of that Subjection. D'Espernon taking this Advantage to be reintegrated into his Government, undertaketh the Protection of the Towne against *Subole*, and procureth Commission from the King, assisted by the President *Vary* and Monsieur de *Boissife*, to hear and determine all Differences between the Town and his Lievetenant, under Pretext to accord and pacifie all Matters, but with purpose to seaze himself on the Person of *Subole*, and to dispossess him of his place; whereunto the King at least made shew to condescend, for one called *de Riquyn*, a Lievetenant of the Gards, and Brother to *de Montigni* Governor of this Town, is nominated to succeed him. The King fearing least Monsieur de *Espernon*, having gained with the Possession of that State the Hearts and Affections of the People, should grow too absolute in that Place, which Conceit the qualitie of his Person, and the important Situation of the Town doe increase, underhand gives Order to *Subole* to hold good his Place, and he wold maintaine him. D'Espernon and his Accessories having received all Informations on the one hand and the other, and pretending to make a final Agreement of all Differences, appoints an Assembly in the Town-House, where they with the Body of the Town and the Lievetenant would meet. The Day and Howre of the Meeting being come, *Subole* appears not, first excuseth himself by the Indisposition of his Body, in fine sends Word to his Brother, who there lived with him, that he meant not to come; and if he came, yet his Brother should remaine in guard and possession of the Cittadelle. Upon this Answer the Town riseth in Arms, and Monsieur d'Espernon blocketh up the Cittadelle, wherein are 300 Soldiars, and so both Parties have advertized the King; who hath dispatch-ed to this purpose, that all Matters should remaine as before without Innovation, untill his further Pleasure should be known, which he wold send by *La Varenne*, whereunto if they should refuse to accord, he himself wold come in Person. *La Varenne* is gone, but with what Charge I cannot assure your Honor.

La Marquise this Week was delivered of a Daughter, which hath put much Water in her Wine. But that which most did greeve her is removed, her Son is now legitimated, and acknowledged the naturall Son of the King, by the Name of *Gaston de Foix*.

Since the Accident of *Geneva*, the four Cantons which are their nearest Neighbours, *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Basil*, and *Schafuze*, have joyntly sent to the Duke of *Savoy* to retire his Forces which still lye before the Towne, protesting otherwise, that they will not be wanting in Assistance both defensive and offensive to their Neighbours and Allies. The Assembly of the Princes Protestant of Germany for the Affair of *Strasburgh*, between the *Marquise* of *Brandenburgh* the Administrator, and the Cardinall of *Lorraine*, which should have ben held at *Heydeilbergh*,

An. 1602. *bergh*, was transmitted to *Erin* in *Franconia*, there to be kept the 6th of this Month. The *Palatine* of the *Rhine's* Son is Christened, and named *Louis Phillippe*. It is held here for certaine, that the King of *Spaine* hath made the *Perdito* for twelve Millions, payable in three Years, with the Bank of *Centrioni* at *Genoa*. *Carlo Doria* in his return from *Spaine*, is said to be dead by Sickness at *Toulon*, where he touched with his Gallies.

Here are three of the King's Guards in Prison, upon Suspicion for some Attempt against his Person, and a Priest for not revealing the Confession of one, who declared unto him the purpose he had to kill the King. The Party (who is fled) having cast forth some lewd Speech about such a wicked Intention, the Priest his ghostly Father was examined whether he had communicated unto him any such purpose; which he ingenuously confessed, but that by his Persuasions he had detoured him from the Wickedness of such Thoughts, which he held to be rather a Tentation in him, then a Resolution. The Commoditie of the Bearer doth give the Occasion of thease, which I pray may be excused. And soe, &c.

Your Honor's, &c.

RALPH WINWOOD.

The Chancellor hath a Quarrell with the Duke of *Bouillon*, for calling himself in his Letter to the King, the second Officer of the Crown, which he holdeth to be his Right.

Mr. Secretary Cecyll to Mr. Winwood.

Mr. Winwood,

5th January 1602.

Although I have no Matter of Moment at this tyme to write, and therefore send no Messenger of purpose, yet having understood of late how you have been abused, I do confesse that I am very much troubled untill I know how the Ambassador hath used it. For as all Men know you would easilie have righted your self if you had been a private Man, so being as you are, it had been a great fault in you to have done otherwise then you did; wherein all that love Magistracy must nevertheless foresee, that such Examples passed with Impunitie, bring her Majestie's Dignitye in Contempt. I have therefore written unto the Ambassador feelingly, to let him know, that though you have used a great deal of Modestie, yet you could not hide the Sense of this injurious Dealing, and have desyred him (if he meane not to aggravate the Gentleman's Offence) that he will see a Reparation done you according to your Merit. And thus for this tyme I commit you to God.

From the Court at
Whitehall.

Your very loving Friend,

RO. CECYLL.

You may return when you will, tho' I do wish if it may be, that you could bring some News of the Money. I think her Majestie is resolved of your Imployment in the Low-Countries.

Mr. Winwood to the Duke de Tremouille.

Monseigneur,

Je n'y aura point de besoin que je recherche des excuses pour avoir tant tardé, de vous escrire. Les raisons en sont trop notoires, & de telle qualité, que nous autres, en aurons tousjours, non moins de ressentiment que de souvenance. Mais

Mais il fault que nous rengions à la volonté de Dieu, puis qu'il a trouvé bon *An. 1602.* en sa divine sagesse, de retiner à soy nostre bonne Souveraine, en l'age de 69 & d'avantage, apres qu'elle eust regne tres heureusement quarante quatre années & quelques mois. Sa fin a fort ressemble à sa vie, estant douce, tranquille, & paisible. Luy commença premierement à faillir le sommeil, apres l'appetit, & finalement le soin, ou de recouvrir la santé, ou d'allonger sa vie: ne desirant pas autre chose que de troquer ce Royaume terestre & transitoire, avec celui de Paradis, pour y regner eternellement. Durant le temps de son indisposition, elle se tint fort retirée, estant assise la pluspart sur des quaireaux, sans se vouloir reposer au lietz; employant tout le long tant de jour que de nuict, ou aux Meditations privées, ou à la Lecture & Exhortations des Theologiens, lesquels elle ne voulust pas laisser bouger d'aupres d'elle. Elle eut Graces à Dieu jusques au dernier soupir, l'entendiment, la memoire, & l'exercice de ses espritz, prompt & capable; tant, que le jour devant son trespas elle declara pour son Successeur legitime aux Seigneurs de son Conseil le Roy d'Ecosse, a cett' heure nostre Roy & Seigneur Soverain. Elle languissant à petit feu par l'espace de 20 jours, rendit son ame à Dieu le 24^e au vieux Style de Mars sur les troys heures du matin. Jamais Princeesse est decedé ou plus reverée en sa Vie, ou plus regrettée en sa Mort. Quel a esté le dueil de tout le Monde, outre l'angoisse d'esprit qu'un chacun a porté chez soy, il vous sera plus aysé de concevoir, qu'à moy de vous représenter par escrit. Ce que nous a infiniment consolé, (dont nous aurons juste subject de louer Dieu à jamais) c'est, que par la prudence & magnanime resolution de nostre Noblesse, le mesme jour du decés de la feu Reyne, le Roy d'Ecosse a esté déclaré & publié Roy par la Ville de Londres, entre les heures de dix & onze avec un applaudissement indicible, & depuis par tout le Royaume, sans que personne de quelques qualité qu'il soyt, s'y est opposé, ou de fait, ou de parole. Je vous envoyé la copie de la susdicte proclamation traduite en Francoys de mot en mot, signée par les principaux Seigneurs, & presque tous de la Noblesse. Deux jeunes Seigneurs furent expediez le mesme jour, pour advertyr nostre Roy de tout ce qui c'est passé. Nous esperons qu'il s'acheminera vers nous en bonne dilligence, ce que nous attendons en tresgrande devotion. J'ay pris l'hardiesse de vous envoyer ces nouvelles, m'assurant qu'elles engendront en vous les mesmes Affections qui nous possèdent, à sçavoir, mixtionnes de tristesse & de jouissance. Car nous esperons tresasseurement, que comme nous le reconnissons pour nostre Seigneur & Soverain, ce qu'est de nostre devoir, ainssy, luy estant Prince prudent & vertueux, nous maintiendra en paix & tranquillité, & en cell' union de Religion, qui nostre feu Souveraine, de tres heureuse & excellent Memoire, luy a laissé fondée & establie. C'est tout que je vous sçauray escrire pour le present, vous suppliant de le vouloyr prendre en bonne part, comme de celui, qui vous baisant les Mains

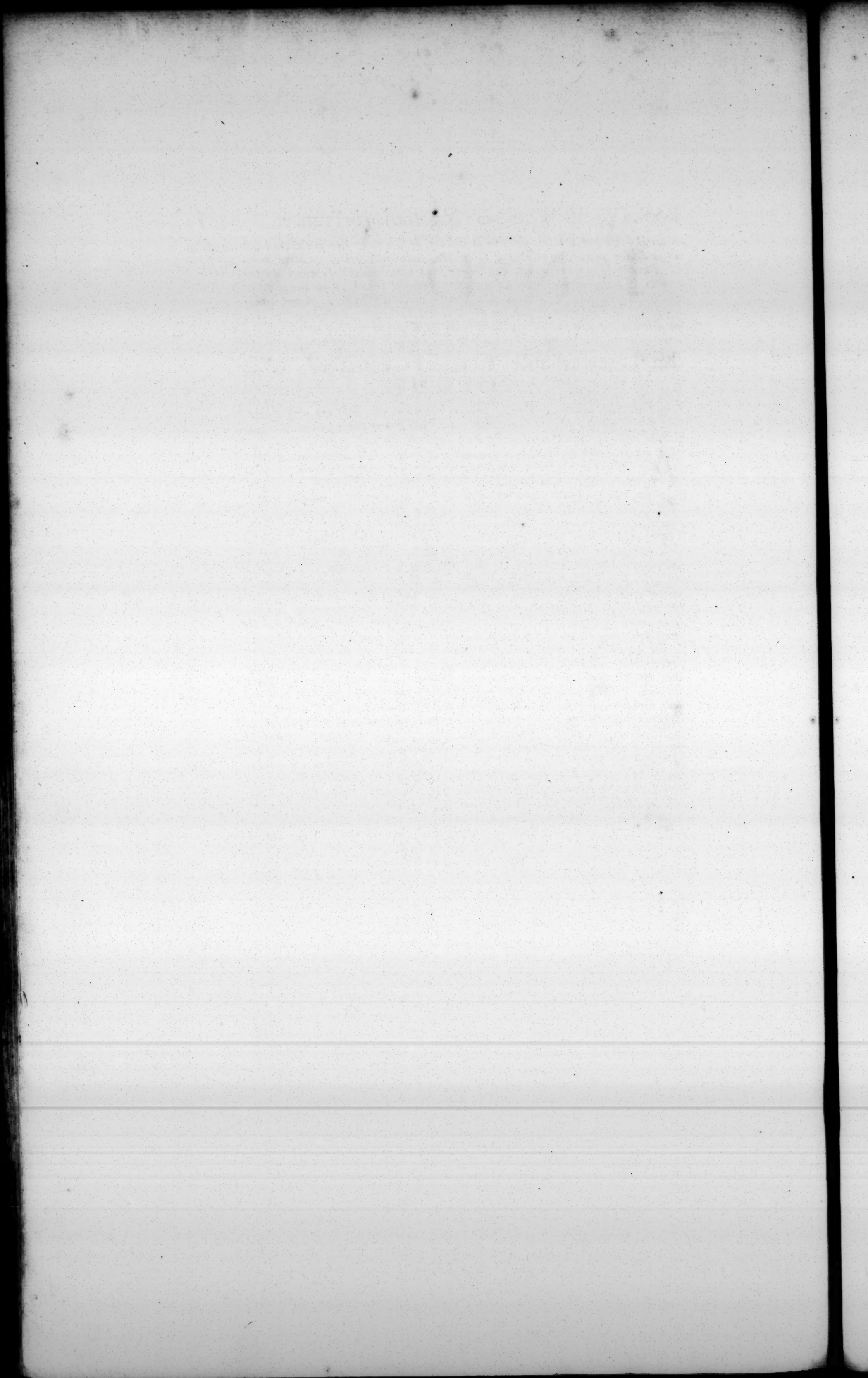
MONSEIGNEUR,

Demeurera tousjours

Vostre treshumble &

tresobeissant Serviteur,

R. WINWOOD.



A N I N D E X

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Most remarkable PASSAGES contain'd in this
VOLUME.

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